

Country Gender Profile: Indonesia

Final Report

January 2011

**JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY
(JICA)**

O.P.C. Corporation

PPD
JR
11-004

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Republic of Indonesia

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Summary

Country Gender Profile in Indonesia (2011)	
Current Situation of Women in Indonesia	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Republic of Indonesia (Indonesia) is a multinational country with a population of around 231 millions made up of Malay (80%) and 27 ethnic groups. Indonesia ranked 108th out of 169 countries on Human Development Index and 94th out of 157 countries on Gender Development Index. • Although many Indonesians have moderate ideas on gender equality and women's liberty, the view on patriarchy still persists. In addition, some issues such as early marriage, polygamy, forced divorce, illegal marriage and female circumcision are evident and discussed in the country. • The rate of women's participation in key decision-making position at national level and local level is still low. The rate of women's participation in the Indonesian parliament is around 18% (in 2009). The Law No.10/2008 regarding General Election stipulates that there must be at least 30% female representation in Parliament; therefore there are some activities by the government and international organizations to achieve this goal. • According to the report by the National Commission on Violence against Women, there were 54,425 reported cases of violence against women in 2008, and husbands or personal relationships account for over 90% of violence. The National Commission established in 1998 promotes elimination of violence against women and protect victims of violence. Additionally, the National Commission works to advocacy of the government, and the Law No.23/2004 regarding Elimination of Domestic Violence was issued in 2004. The "Guidelines in the Prevention of Sexual Harassment in the Work place" will be issued soon. 	
Government Policy on Gender	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2000, the Presidential Instruction No.9/2000 on Gender Mainstreaming in National Development was issued. This Instruction mentions that gender mainstreaming is implemented at all steps of development, i.e. planning, organizing, implementing, monitoring and evaluating, in national development policies and national development programs. • In 2008, the Ministry of Home Affairs Regulation No.15/2008 on Guidelines for implementation mainstreaming gender in the region was issued. These guidelines are for local government officers, and mention how to implement gender mainstreaming at local government and local development. • Since 2009, gender responsible budgeting has been implemented. Seven ministries (Ministry of National Development Planning (BAPPENAS), Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of National Education, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Public Works, State Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (SMWC) and Ministry of Finance) are appointed as pilot institutions for gender responsible budgeting by the Ministry of Finance Regulation No.119/PMK.02/2009. • The Law on Gender Equality is drafting now, and it will be issued within a few years. 	
National Machinery	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Since 1978, the "State Ministry for Women's Empowerment" has been established as national machinery. At present, the name has been changed to "State Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (SMWC)", and it works on women's empowerment and child protection. Its roles are to make policies, to provide technical assistance to other ministries and to report regularly the implementation status to the President. • Concrete efforts are to promote gender mainstreaming at national and local level (advocacy to national policies and technical assistance to gender responsible budgeting) and to development laws regarding women's protection and child protection. • SMWC has more than 300 officers and five main work units (gender mainstreaming, the improvement of women's lives, women's protection, child protection and community empowerment). 	

Education

- The Ministry of National Education issues the Decree No.84/2008 on Guidelines for the Implementation of Gender Mainstreaming in the Education Sector at the Central, Provincial and Regency/Municipality Levels and Education Units. These Guidelines aim to build capacity of related officers to gender mainstreaming at national and local level. Additionally, the Ministry is a pilot institution for gender responsible budgeting and has been undertaking gender responsible budgeting since 2009.
- The net enrolment rate of primary education is over 90%, and there is little gap between boys and girls. However, there is disparity among regions, in particular for secondary and higher education. In some areas, the enrolment rate of secondary education for girls is higher than that of boys.
- Although the illiteracy rate has been decreased annually, the literacy rate among females (89.6%) is lower than that for males (95.6%). The government aims to zero illiteracy and is implementing the activities for illiteracy eradication in areas with high illiteracy rates.
- In vocational schools, women takes courses on domestic and dependent works (such as administrative), whereas men choose technical and industrial majors.
- The National Non-Formal Education includes early childhood education, literacy education, youth education and education for women's empowerment.

Health

- The Strategic Plan 2010-2014 mentions gender mainstreaming at national and local level. The Ministry of Health has working groups to implement training of gender mainstreaming for local officers. The Ministry is a pilot institution for gender responsible budgeting and has been undertaking gender responsible budgeting since 2009.
- Although the maternal mortality rate, which is one of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), has declined, there is still high rate; therefore more efforts are needed to achieve the goal by 2015. The rate of birth attended by skilled health personnel has increased from 65.3% (2000) to 77% (2009). However, there is wide gap between urban and rural area.
- The rate of malnutrition among the under five was 18.4% in 2007. More boys are malnourished than girls.
- The access to family planning services is limited to married couples, and it does not meet needs for unmarried people and adolescents. The contraceptive prevalence rate is still low with 61% using any methods. The major contraceptive methods are injection and pill, whereas the use of male condom is low.
- It is estimated that 193,000 people are infected with HIV in 2009, and half of them are transmitted by heterosexual intercourse. Half of AIDS cases are young people aged 20-29. The "National HIV/AIDS Program 2007-2010" aims to prevention and expansion of care services.

Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries

- With the Presidential Instruction on Gender Mainstreaming in National Development issued in 2000, the Agriculture Development Strategy sets women's empowerment as one of priority issues. The concrete activity is gender analysis on agriculture sector, mitigation of women's burden (e.g. development new equipments and access to micro credit) and implementation of training for women.
- The Marriage Law (1974) stipulates the joint ownership of property. However, there are few cases of registration with joint titling. This is because married couples are not informed about joint titling when they register.
- Many women work in the agriculture sector, and around 75% of rice producers were women. Women engaged in fisheries are wives and family members of fishermen, and men go fishing, while women engage in fish processing and marketing.
- The government implements vocational trainings for women in agriculture, fisheries and forestry sectors, and provides materials for female trainers.

Economic Activities

- Although women in wage employment has increased and the wage level of female workers has risen, there is still gap between men and women, with the average wage of women 78%

that of men. In addition, the unemployment rate for women is still higher than that for men, and there are more job vacancies for men.

- Many women are engaged in the informal sector due to fewer job vacancies for women and flexibilities of work style. Among them, many women in the informal sector are engaged in domestic works, and face with some issues such as low wage and violence. As a measure of this issue, the Law on Domestic Workers is being prepared now.
- SMWC established the “Forum for the Advancement of Women’s Economic Productivity” to promote support for enterprise and micro-finance engaged by women. Some private and central banks have noted the role of women in economic activities and implement support for small enterprises.
- Almost all of migrant workers are women, and main destinations are Malaysia, Singapore, Taiwan and Saudi Arabia. The major types of work are factory and domestic works. Although the government is developing some laws on migrant workers, they still face exploitation and violation of human rights during transition.

Environment and Disaster Management

- With the Presidential Instruction issued in 2000, the Ministry of Environment is planning the program of gender mainstreaming. In addition, the Ministry prepared the booklet called “Women’s Movement for Environmental Care”, in which it introduces the relationship between environmental issues and women.
- The agricultural sector in which many women are engaged is easy to be affected by the environmental issues, which damages to income. As domestic works (e.g. water management in home and garbage disposal) are women’s works, the environmental education is implemented for women.
- Indonesia has faced with many natural disasters like earthquakes, tsunami and volcanic eruption. The government issued “National Action Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction 2010-2012” in order to mitigate these natural disasters. This National Action Plan indicates gender mainstreaming, such as women’s participation in disaster management, provision of information on disaster management and gender sensitive research.

List of Abbreviations (Indonesia)

ADB	Asian Development Bank
ASEAN	Association of South-East Asian Nation
AusAID	Australian Government's overseas aid program
BAPPENAS	Ministry of National Development Planning/National Development Planning Agency
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization, UN
GFP	Gender Focal Point
GTZ	The Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
HIV/AIDS	Human-Immunodeficiency Virus/ Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome
ILO	International Labour Organization
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
ORT	Oral Rehydration Therapy
SMWC	State Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection
UNDP	United Nations Development Programs
UNESCO	United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organizations
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
WHO	World Health Organization

1. Basic Profiles

1-1 Socio-Economic Profile

International Development Indicators

Human development index	Gender-related development index	Gender empowerment measurement (Value) 2)	Gender Inequality Index 1)		reference
0.6/108位 (2010) 1)	0.726/Rank 93 (2007)	0.408/ Rank 96 (2009)	0.680/Rank 100 (2008)		1)
0.734 (2007) 2)	NA	NA	NA		2)

Demographic indicators

Population		Urban population		Population4) growth rate (%)	Total Fertility rate (%)	1), 2) 3), 4) 5), 6)
total	% of female population	% of urban population	% of female population			
237.55 (2010) 3)	49.7% (2010) 3)	44.3% (2010) 1)	NA	1.35 (2000-2009)	2.10% (2010) 5)	
224.7 (2009) 2)	NA	53.7% (2009) 2)	NA	1.4 (2000-2005)	2.13% (2009) 6)	
Life expectancy 7)		Households number 8) by head of households (HH)				7) 8)
Male	Female	Total	Male-headed	Female-headed		
68.5 (2008)	72.5 (2008)	57688.9 (2008)	NA	NA		
68.8 (2007)	72.8 (2007)	57006.6 (2007)	NA	NA		

Economic Indicators

GNP/Capita	Growth rate of GDP	GDP implicit deflator	Gini index	Aid/GNP		7)
US\$2349 (2009)	4.5% (2009)	8.4% (2009)	37.6(2007)	0.2 (2009)		
US\$2245 (2008)	6% (2008)	18.2% (2008)	39.4(2005)	0.2 (2008)		

Public sector expenditure on sectors

Health	Education	Social welfare	Defense	Gender	others	7)
NA	18.7% (2007)	NA	NA	NA	NA	
NA	17.2% (2006)	NA	NA	NA	NA	
/GDP	/GDP	/GDP	/GDP	/GDP	/GDP	7)
2.2% (2007)	3.5% (2007)	NA	0.9% (2009)	NA	NA	
1.9% (2006)	3.6% (2006)	NA	1% (2008)	NA	NA	

Industry/GDP

Agriculture	Industry	Service	Others		7)
16% (2009)	49% (2009)	35% (2009)	-		
15% (2008)	49% (2008)	37% (2008)	-		

Labour indicators

population 9)		Unemployment		Minimum wage		4) 9) 10)
Total No. (million)	% of female population	Unemployment rate 4)	% of female population 10)	Male	Female	
107.41 (2010)	38.5% (2010)	7.87% (2009)	8.47% (2009)	NA	NA	
102.52 (2008)	37.6% (2008)	8.39% (2008)	14.71% (2005)	NA	NA	

Employment rate (year)

	Agriculture	Industry	Service	Others		9)
Population	39.8% (2010)	12.1% (2010)	20.6% (2010)	27.2% (2010)		
% of femal population	37.9% (2010)	43.6% (2010)	52% (2010)	19.2% (2010)		
Population	40.3% (2008)	12.2% (2008)	20.6% (2008)	26.7% (2008)		
% of femal population	37.3% (2008)	43.1% (2008)	50.4% (2008)	18.3% (2008)		

Approaches to gender issues

Ratification and signature of international laws

1984	CEDAW	11)
2000	Optional Protocol of CEDAW	12)
2000	Millenium Development Goals	13)

Women in decision -making (% of female population)

	Government			Private sector			
	In parliament	Ministers	Deputy ministers	Managers	Technicians		
	12%('09)	11%('08)	N/A	22% ('04-'08)	N/A		14)

Policy of gender

2000	Presidential Instruction No.9/2000 on Gender Mainstreaming in National Development	11)
2008	Ministry of Home Affairs Regulation on No.15/2008 on General Guidelines for mainstreaming gender in the region	
year		

Laws of gender

2004	Law on Elimination on Domestic Violence (Law No.23/2004)	13)
2004	Law on Placement and Protection of Indonesia's Migrant Workers (Law No.39/2004)	
2009	Ministry of National Development Regulation No.KEP30/M.PPN/HK/03/2009 Establishment of the steering committee for gender responsible budget	
2009	Ministry of Finance Regulation No.119/2009 "Guideline for the Drafting and Assessment of Ministerial Activities Plan and Project Lists.	

Public organization of gender

Name of the national machinery	State Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection	
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1-2 Health Profile

Prevalence of health service	No. of hospital beds per 1,000 persons		No. of physicians per 1,000 persons		Reference
	0.6 (2002)				
	0.6 (1998)				
				15)	

Infant mortality rate	Total	Female		16)
	31 (2008)	28 (2008)		
	34 (2005)	30 (2005)		

Under-five mortality rate	Total	Female (per 1,000 live births)		16)
	41 (2008)	37 (2008)		
	46 (2005)	41 (2005)		

Prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis	Total	Female		16)
	27 (2009)	NA		
	NA	NA		

Prevalence and death rates associated with infectious diseases	Total	Female		
	NA	NA		
	NA	NA		

% of vaccinated (1 year old)	BCG	DPT	Polio3	Measles		17)
	91%	91%	83%	80%		

Reproductive health	Contraceptive prevalence rate	Rate of births attended by trained personnel	Anemia prevalence among pregnant women	5) 6) 10) 14)
	61% (2010) 5)	73% (2010) 5)	NA	
	61% (2009) 6)	73% (2009) 6)	NA	
	Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 birth) 10)	Total fertility rate	Average age of first marriage ¹⁴⁾	
	228 (2007)	2.10% (2010) 5)	23.4 (2005) 女性	
	226 (2005)	2.13% (2009) 6)	NA	

Nutrition	Chirdren under weight for age (and aged under 5)	Oral re-hydration therapy use rate	Iodine deficiency	18)
	18 (2003-2008)	54 (2005-2008)	59.5% (2004)	
	NA	NA	NA	

Community health service	Access to safe water			Access to adequate sanitation			7) 17) 19)
	Total	Urban 7)	Rural 7)	Total 7)	Urban 7)	Rural	
	80% (2006) ¹⁷⁾	89% (2008)	71% (2008)	52% (2008)	67% (2008)	37% (2006) 17)	
	78% (2002) 19)	90% (2005)	70% (2005)	49% (2005)	66% (2008)	38% (2002) 19)	

HIV/AIDS	HIV prevalence, aged years old - years old 20)				% of population aged 15-24 with comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS ¹⁰⁾		10) 20)
	Total	Male	Female		Male	Female	
			Total	Pregnant women			
	0.2% (2007)	0.3% (2008)	0.1% (2008)	NA	20.3% (2010)	19.8% (2010)	
	0.1% (2001)	NA	NA	NA	1.4% (2007)	2.6% (2007)	

1-3 Education Profile

<u>Education system</u>	Primary		Secondary (lower)		Secondary (upper)		Reference
	6 years		6 years		2~4 years		

<u>Adult literacy rate</u>	Total		Male		Female		4)
	92.58% (2009)		95.65% (2009)		89.68% (2009)		
	92.19% (2008)		95.38% (2008)		89.10% (2008)		

<u>Primary education</u>	Net enrolment rate						4)
	Total		Male		Female		
	94.37% (2009)		94.49% (2009)		94.24% (2009)		
	93.99% (2008)		934.06% (2008)		93.91% (2008)		
	Progression rate						
	Total		Male		Female		
	N/A		N/A		N/A		
	N/A		N/A		N/A		
	Drop-out rate						4)
	Total		Male		Female		
	1.64% (2008-2009)		NA		NA		
	1.81% (2007-2008)		NA		NA		

<u>Secondary education</u>	Net enrolment rate						4)
	Total		Male		Female		
	67.43% (2009)		66.79% (2009)		68.12% (2009)		
	67.39% (2008)		66.73% (2008)		68.07% (2008)		
	Progression rate						
	Total		Male		Female		
	N/A		N/A		N/A		
	N/A		N/A		N/A		
	Drop-out rate						4)
	Total		Male		Female		
	2.49% (2008-2009)		NA		NA		
	3.94% (2007-2008)		NA		NA		

<u>Tertiary education</u>	Gross enrolment rate						22)
	Total		Male		Female		
	21% (2008)		22% (2008)		20% (2008)		
	NA		NA		NA		
	Progression rate						
	Total		Male		Female		
	N/A		N/A		N/A		
	N/A		N/A		N/A		
	Drop-out rate						
	Total		Male		Female		
	N/A		N/A		N/A		
	N/A		N/A		N/A		

<u>Tertiary level enrolment by field of study by gender</u>	Education		Arts		Social science		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
	N/A		N/A		N/A		
	N/A		N/A		N/A		
	Engineering and Technology		Medicine		Others		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
	N/A		N/A		N/A		
	N/A		N/A		N/A		

1-4 Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) Indicators

Gender parity index

Primary level enrolment		Secondary level enrolment		Tertiary level enrolment		Reference
2009	99.73	2009	101.99	2009	102.7	22)
2008	97.00	2008	99	2008	92	10)

Share of women in wage employment in the non-agriculture sector

2009	33.5%	22)
2008	32.4%	10)

Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament

Seats held by women (%)		Total number of seats		Seats held by men		Seats held by women		10)
2010	18.0%	2010	560	2010	459	2010	101	
2009	11.6%	2009	550	2009	486	2009	64	

Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live birth)

2007	228
2005	226

Birth attended by skilled health personnel (%)

2009	77.3%
2008	74.9%

22)

Contraceptive prevalence rate (Current contraceptive use among married women 15-49 years old)

Any method (%) 22)		Modern methods (%) 22)		Condom (%)	
2007	61.4%	2007	57.4%	2007 22)	1.3%
2003	60.3%	2003	56.7%	2003	0.9%

22)
10)

Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 women)

2007	35.0
2005	52.0

22)
10)

Antenatal care coverage

at least on visit (%)		at least four visits (%)	
2007	93.3%	2007	81.5%
2003	931.0%	2003	81.0%

22)

Unmet need for family planning

Total (%)		Spacing (%)		Limiting (%)	
2007	9.1%	2007	4.3%	2007	4.7%
2003	8.6%	2003	4.0%	2003	4.6%

22)

Reference

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- 5) UNFPA, State of world population 2010
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- 21) UIS Statistics in Brief UNESCO Institute for Statistics (2010), Global Education Digest 2010: Comparing Education Statistics
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2. General Situation of Women and Government Policy on Gender

2-1 General Situation of Women in Indonesia

General Situation of Women in Indonesia

- 1) The Republic of Indonesia (Indonesia) is a multinational country with a population of around 231 millions made up of Malay (80%) and 27 ethnic groups. Indonesia ranked 108th out of 169 countries on Human Development Index and 94th out of 157 countries on Gender Development Index.
- 2) Although many Indonesians have moderate ideas on gender equality and women's liberty, the view on patriarchy still persists. In addition, some issues such as early marriage, polygamy, forced divorce, illegal marriage and female circumcision are evident and discussed in the country.
- 3) The rate of women's participation in key decision-making position at national level and local level is still low. The rate of women's participation in the Indonesian parliament is around 18% (in 2009). The Law No.10/2008 regarding General Election stipulates that there must be at least 30% female representation in Parliament; therefore there are some activities by the government and international organizations to achieve this goal.
- 4) According to the report by the National Commission on Violence against Women, there were 54,425 reported cases of violence against women in 2008, and husbands or personal relationships account for over 90% of violence. The National Commission established in 1998 promotes elimination of violence against women and protect victims of violence. Additionally, the National Commission works to advocacy of the government, and the Law No.23/2004 regarding Elimination of Domestic Violence was issued in 2004. The "Guidelines in the Prevention of Sexual Harassment in the Work place" will be issued soon.

[General Situation]

The Republic of Indonesia (Indonesia) is an archipelagic nation located in South eastern Asia, and the national population in 2009 was about 231 million, which is the fourth largest population in the world. Although Indonesia may be the largest Muslim country in the world with 88.6% of the total population believing in Islam, some people profess to be Catholic or Hindu. Almost all the population is Malay and there are 27 ethnic groups, so Indonesia has diversity in religion and ethnicity¹. Since Indonesia declared independence in 1945, it has actively pursued economic development. Although Indonesia was hit by the Asian financial crisis in 1997, the economy continues to grow stably and the economic growth rate in 2009 was 4.5%. GDP per capita is USD 2950, and the main industries are mining (oil and aluminium), agriculture (rice, rubber, palm), and industry (timber, cement, fertilizer). While national disasters occurred frequently (e.g. 2004 Indian Ocean earthquake and tsunami, May 2006 Java earthquake, and 2010 eruption of Mount Merapi), these disasters only slightly affected the macro economy².

The government of Indonesia formulated the "National Medium-Term Development Plan 2010-2014", which is the second phase of the "National Long-Term Development Plan 2005-2025". This Medium-Term development plan has five agendas: 1. economic development and improvement of welfare; 2. good governance; 3. upholding of the pillars of democracy; 4. law enforcement; and 5. development that is inclusive and just. According to Human

¹ Official website of Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan
<http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/area/indonesia/data.html>

² Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (2009) Country Databook, Indonesia

Development Report published by United Nations Development Programs (UNDP), Indonesia ranked 108th out of 169 countries on Human Development Index and 94th out of 157 countries on Gender Development Index.

[Issues Originating in Religion and Traditional Customs]

While almost all Indonesians believe in Islam (88.6%), there are also Christians (8.9%), Hindus (1.7%) and Buddhists (0.6%)³. Regardless of language, region and ethnicity, life based on “Pancasila” is respected. “Pancasila” has five principals: 1. Believe in the noble God; 2. Value justice and courtesy; 3. Respect the unity of the nation; 4. Promote democracy and; 5. Value social equity for all people.

Many Indonesians have moderate ideas on gender equality and women’s liberty⁴, so many women earn a living as well as their husbands or as breadwinners. However, the view still persists that women should be dependent and undertake all domestic roles. In addition, some issues such as early marriage, polygamy, forced divorce, illegal marriage and female circumcision are evident and discussed in the country.

[Low Representation in Key Decision-making Positions in the Government]

According to the report by UNDP (2010), the rate of women’s participation in the Indonesian Parliament is 18% (2009-2014)⁵, which represents an increase on the previous term (2004-2009) and is the highest number in the political history of Indonesia. However, there is still disparity among the political parties, for example, the party with the lowest rate of women has 5.3% while the party with the highest rate has 24.3%⁶.

The Standing Committees of the Indonesian House of Representatives with high women’s participation are Committee IX: Health, Labour and Transmigration, Citizenship, and the Food & Drug Monitoring Agency (45.2%), and Committee X: National Education, Youth & Athletics, Tourism and National Libraries (26%). The Standing Committees with low women’s participation are Committee II: Home Affairs, Regional Autonomy, State Institutions and Land Affairs (7.2%), and Committee VII: Energy & Mineral Resources, Environment & Research and Technology⁷.

There is also variation among women’s participation in the House of Representatives, and seven out of 33 provinces have 30% or more women representatives. Three provinces have no women representatives, and one province has only women representatives. By 2009, only one woman had been elected as a governor and one other woman was elected as a deputy governor out of 33 provinces. Also, 12 Vice Regents or Mayors were women out of 402 posts (2.2%).

The government of Indonesia has issued a number of laws regarding women’s participation in Parliament and political parties and promoted women’s representation in decision-making institutions. Law No.10/2008 stipulates that there must be at least 30% female representation in

³ Official website of Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan

<http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/area/indonesia/data.html>

⁴ According to the survey by JICA Indonesia (2010), “Islam and Globalization”, 82.8% of people agree with the view that men and women should have equal rights. Also, over 90% agree with the view that both men and women should have equal education.

⁵ UNDP Indonesia (2010), Women’s Participation in Politics and Government in Indonesia.

⁶ UNDP Indonesia (2010), Ibid.

⁷ UNDP Indonesia (2010), Ibid.

Parliament and that each party must have 30% female candidates. However, the rate of women's participation has not reached 30%, therefore election education for women and for female candidates is needed, and this is set as an output and target of the National Mid-Term Development Plan 2010-2014⁸.

[Sexual Harassment and Violence Against Women]

According to the annual report by the National Commission on Violence against Women (2009), there were 54,425 reported cases of violence against women in 2008. The data by region shows that the highest number was reported on the island of Java (69.8%), followed by Sumatra (15.4%) and Kalimantan (9.2%). Also, husbands or personal relationships account for over 90% of violence, and 95% of the victims are wives. The types of reported violence are economic violence (52%), which is the highest, emotional violence (22%), physical violence (17%), and sexual violence (9%)⁹.

The government of Indonesia established the "National Commission on Violence against Women" in 1998, and the commission works to promote elimination of domestic violence against women and women's rights, protection of victims, advocacy of national policy and law, and establishment of networks of women's groups. One achievement of the national commission is the enforcement of Law No.23/2004 regarding Elimination of Domestic Violence. In addition, other ministries also issued decrees and regulations regarding violence against women (further information will be presented in Chapter 2).

The Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration will soon issue the "Guidelines on the Prevention of Sexual Harassment in the Workplace", which are expected to serve as the guidelines for companies, employers and labour unions¹⁰.

⁸ UNDP Indonesia (2010), Ibid.

Ministry of National Development/National Development Planning Agency (2010), Roadmap to Accelerate Achievement of the MDGs in Indonesia

⁹ National Commission on Violence against Women (2009), Women's Vulnerability to Economic and Sexual Violence: In the Home, Educational Institutions and State Agencies. Annual Report on Violence against Women

¹⁰ Official website of Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration and interviews with ILO officers

2-2 Government Policy on Gender

Government Policy on Gender

- 1) In 2000, the Presidential Instruction No.9/2000 on Gender Mainstreaming in National Development was issued. This Instruction mentions that gender mainstreaming is implemented at all steps of development, i.e. planning, organizing, implementing, monitoring and evaluating, in national development policies and national development programs.
- 2) In 2008, the Ministry of Home Affairs Regulation No.15/2008 on Guidelines for implementation mainstreaming gender in the region was issued. These guidelines are for local government officers, and mention how to implement gender mainstreaming at local government and local development.
- 3) Since 2009, gender responsible budgeting has been implemented. Seven ministries (Ministry of National Development Planning (BAPPENAS), Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of National Education, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Public Works, State Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (SMWC) and Ministry of Finance) are appointed as pilot institutions for gender responsible budgeting by the Ministry of Finance Regulation No.119/PMK.02/2009.
- 4) The Law on Gender Equality is drafting now, and it will be issued within a few years.

[Government Policy on Gender]

In 2000, Indonesia issued Presidential Instruction No.9/200 on Gender Mainstreaming in National Development, which mentions that gender mainstreaming is implemented in order to improve the role of women and to realize gender equality in the family, the community, the nation and the state. Attached to this instruction are the Guidelines for the Implementation of Gender Mainstreaming in National Development, and it is recommended that each ministry and agency refer to these guidelines to implement gender mainstreaming.

According to the guidelines, gender mainstreaming aims “to incorporate gender concerns and perspectives into national development programs at all steps of development, i.e. planning, organizing, implementation, and monitoring”. Gender mainstreaming should be implemented through gender analysis and capacity building of government agencies at central and regional level. The State Ministry for Women's Empowerment and Child Protection, the national machinery for gender equality, has the role of providing technical assistance to government agencies and is obliged to report regularly to the President.

In 2008, the Ministry of Home Affairs issued Regulation No.15/2008 on Guidelines on Gender Mainstreaming for Local Government¹¹. These guidelines are for local government officers, and provide guidance on governance, development, and community services from a gender perspective. In addition, in order to accelerate gender mainstreaming, it is stipulated that all provinces and counties/cities form Gender Mainstreaming Working Groups, and that the regents/mayors submit a report to the governors, and the governors submit a report to the Minister of Home Affairs and the State Minister for Women's Empowerment and Child Protection.

Since 2009, gender-responsive budgeting has been implemented. In 2009, the Ministry of National Development/National Development Planning Agency (BAPPENAS) issued Decree No.KEP.30/M.PPN/HK/03/2009 which stipulates the establishment of a steering committee and

¹¹ The Ministry of Home Affairs Decree No.132/2003 was revised to this regulation.

technical team for gender-responsive planning and budgeting. Also, the Ministry of Finance issued Regulation No.119/2009¹² which appoints seven ministries and agencies (Ministry of Finance, Ministry of National Education, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Public Works, SMWC, and BAPPENAS) as pilot institutions for gender-responsive planning and budgeting. With support from international organizations, workshops were implemented in each ministry, and gender budget statements were drafted.

[Gender-Related Laws and Regulations]

According to the Indonesian Constitution (Undang-Undang Dasar 1945), Paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article 27 stipulate that all citizens are equal before the law and the government without exception and can live with dignity. Additionally, an amendment to the Constitution, issued in 2000, includes the right to be free from discrimination. Therefore, the Constitution ensures equality between men and women¹³.

Marriage Law 1974 stipulates a minimum marriage age of 19 for males and 16 for females. It also stipulates that both husband and wife have an equal duty to maintain the household and care for children. However, the marriage law includes certain articles that do not embrace gender equality, such as the difference in minimum marriage age.

At present, the government is drafting the Law on Gender Equality. The contents of the law will be: 1) Affirmative Actions in education, economic, politics and labour; 2) Monitoring for implementation of gender equality; 3) policy implementation and report of gender equality. Also, the Law will address public participation in monitoring system.

Law No.23/2004 regarding Elimination of Domestic Violence stipulates the definition of domestic violence, punishment, protection and support for victims. In 2006 the government issued Regulation No.4/2006 on “Implementation and Cooperation for Recovery of Victims of Domestic Violence”. In 2007, in accordance with State Ministry for Women’s Empowerment and Child Protection Regulation No.1/2007, women and children’s service units in police stations and integrated crisis units in hospitals started to be established¹⁴.

Law or Regulation	Date	Content
Indonesian Constitution	1945	Constitution
Marriage Law	1974	Marriage status and marriage age
Labour Law (Law No.13/2003)	2003	Maternal leave, menstrual leave
Law on Elimination of Domestic Violence (Law No.23/2004)	2004	Definition of domestic violence, protection of victims, punishment
Law on Protection of International Migrant Workers (Law No.39/2004)	2004	Protection of rights of international migrant workers
Civil Law (Law No.12/2006)	2006	Civil rights for children in case of international marriage, and nationality for international migrant workers

¹² Ministry of Finance Regulation No.119/2009 on Guidelines for the Preparation and Review of Ministry/Agency Work Plans and Budgets and the Preparation, Review, Approval and Implementation of Budget Implementation for Fiscal Year 2010

¹³ ADB (2006) Indonesia Country Gender Assessment

¹⁴ Republic of Indonesia (2010), Combined Sixth and Seventh Periodic Reports: The Implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women in Indonesia 2004-2009

Law on Eradication of Human Trafficking (Law No.21/2007)	2007	Prevention of human trafficking, awareness-raising, protection of victims
Law on Political Parties (Law No.2/2008)	2008	Each party must have at least 30% female candidates
Law on General Elections (Law No.10/2008)	2008	At least 30% female representation in Parliament
Law on Elimination of Pornography	2008	Protection of especially boys and girls from pornography

Source:

Republic of Indonesia (2010), Combined Sixth and Seventh Periodic Reports: The Implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women in Indonesia 2004-2009

ADB (2006) Indonesia Country Gender Assessment

2-3 National Machinery

State Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (SMWC)

- 1) Since 1978, the "State Ministry for Women's Empowerment" has been established as national machinery. At present, the name has been changed to "State Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (SMWC)", and it works on women's empowerment and child protection. Its roles are to make policies, to provide technical assistance to other ministries and to report regularly the implementation status to the President.
- 2) Concrete efforts are to promote gender mainstreaming at national and local level (advocacy to national policies and technical assistance to gender responsible budgeting) and to development laws regarding women's protection and child protection.
- 3) SMWC has more than 300 officers and five main work units (gender mainstreaming, the improvement of women's lives, women's protection, child protection and community empowerment).

[National Machinery]

In 1978, the "State Ministry for Women's Empowerment" was established as the national machinery which is responsible for the implementation of gender equality and women's empowerment¹⁵. At present, the name has been changed to "State Ministry for Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (SMWC)", and it continues to work on women's empowerment and child protection issues. The main role of SMWC is to make policies on women's empowerment and welfare and child protection, to formulate programs at local level, to coordinate monitoring and evaluation and to collaborate with ministries, the private sector and community organizations related to gender equality and child protection. In addition, Presidential Instruction No.9/20002 on Gender Mainstreaming in National Development indicates that SMWC has the role of providing technical assistance to other ministries and an obligation to report regularly to the President.

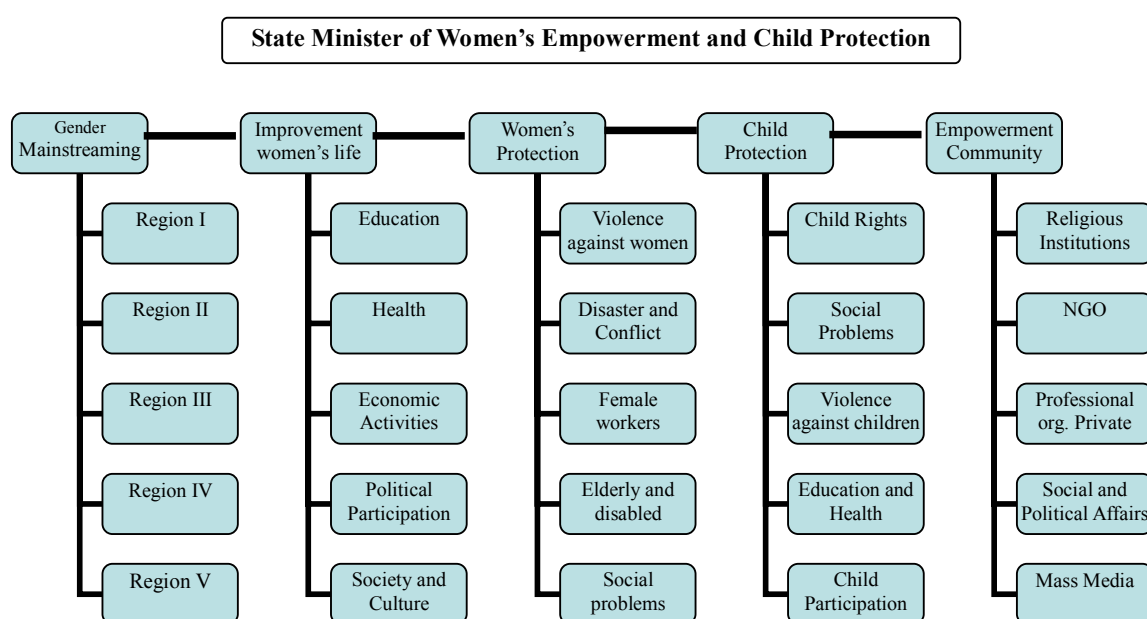
Name	State Ministry for Women's Empowerment and Child Protection
No. of personnel	Over 300
Budget	N/A
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Improvement of the quality of women's lives• Fulfilment of women's rights through protection from violence• Improvement of the quality of children's lives• Protection of children from all forms of violence (abuse, human trafficking and prostitution)• Capacity building and establishment of networks among related institutions/agencies• Implementation of women's empowerment and child protection through community participation
Roles	Policy making, capacity building at local level, technical assistance to other ministries on implementation of gender mainstreaming etc.

According to SMWC Regulation No.P.01/Meneg.PP/V/2005 on Organization and Administration of State Ministry for Women's Empowerment and Child Protection, SMWC has six work units: 1. Secretariat; 2. Gender mainstreaming; 3. Improvement of the quality of women's lives; 4. Women's protection; 5. Child protection; and 6. Empowerment of community

¹⁵ At the beginning, it was an agency under a vice minister. In 1983, it was upgraded to a state ministry.

organizations¹⁶. The units for gender mainstreaming, improvement of the quality of women's lives, women's protection, child protection and empowerment of community organizations engage in making and coordinating policy, establishing networks among related institutions, and monitoring and evaluation. Other roles are mentioned as follows:

1. Secretariat: Coordination of the ministry's activities and administrative support
2. Deputy for Gender Mainstreaming: With five assistants by region, implementation of gender mainstreaming in politics, economy, legislation, judicature, welfare, society, culture, and provincial government. Also, analysis, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting on gender mainstreaming.
3. Deputy for Improvement of the Quality of Women's Lives: With five assistants (for education, health, economic activities, political participation, society and culture), engagement in the activities mentioned above.
4. Deputy for Women's Protection: With five assistants (for violence against women, disaster and conflict, female labour, elderly and disabled women, and women with social problems), engagement in the activities mentioned above.
5. Deputy for Child Protection: With five assistants (for children's rights, children with social problems, violence against children, education and health, and child participation), engagement in the activities mentioned above.
6. Deputy for Empowerment of Community Organizations: With five assistants (for religious institutions, NGOs, professional organizations and private sector, social and political affairs, and mass media), engagement in the activities mentioned above.



[Organisational Chart of National Machinery]

¹⁶ Official Website of SMWC

<http://www.indonesia.go.id/en/ministries/ministers/state-minister-for-woment-empowerment/1647-profile/274-kementerian-pemberdayaan-perempuan-dan-perlindungan-anak>

[Main Activities of SMWC]

SMWC established the “Development Policy on Improvement of Women’s Lives 2010-2014”, and set five priority issues: education; health; economic activities; political participation; and society and culture. Each goal and the main activities and strategies are as follows.

Priority	Overall goal	Activities or strategies
Education	Improvement of the duration of women’s education	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Advocacy for family and community• Implementation of literacy education• Increase in number of women in science and technology• Monitoring of Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)
Health	Fulfilment of women’s reproductive rights.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reduction of maternal mortality rate and infant mortality rate• Increase in breastfeeding• Prevention of drug use and HIV/AIDS• Prevention of female-specific diseases
Economic Activities	Increase in women’s economic productivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Health support for poor households• Expansion of access to capital and technology• Job creation and increase of incomes of poor households
Political Participation	Improvement of women’s awareness of politics, legislation and judicature, and increase in women’s participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Women’s participation in public institutions and legal entities• Improvement of legislation• Positions for women in executive agencies• Positions for women in judiciary institutions
Society and Culture	Change in ideas and values on gender	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Social and cultural mapping• Social awareness and change in public mindset• Strong networking among related ministries and women’s groups• Establishment of networks among women’s groups, NGOs and mass organizations

[Activities of Other Ministries]

Name of Ministry	Main Activities on Gender
Ministry of Finance	Issue of decrees and regulations on gender-responsive budgeting and implementation of gender-responsive budgeting
Ministry of Health	Planning and implementation of policies and programs on maternal health and adolescent reproductive health Implementation of gender-responsive budgeting
Ministry of National Education	Implementation of literacy education and gender mainstreaming at local level Implementation of gender-responsive budgeting
Ministry of Agriculture	Implementation of community empowerment programs (for example, collection of gender-segregated data on food, and development and provision of female-friendly equipment) Implementation of gender-responsive budgeting
State Ministry of Cooperative Small and Medium Enterprises	Implementation of support programs for cooperatives and micro enterprises undertaken by women
Ministry of Public Works	Implementation of women's empowerment support programs through the environmental infrastructure Implementation of gender-responsive budgeting
National Agency for Disaster Management	Gender mainstreaming in national action plans
BAPPENAS	Gender mainstreaming in national development plans Coordinating implementation of gender-responsive planning and budgeting

3. Current Situation of Gender by Sector

3-1 Education

Education
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The Ministry of National Education issues the Decree No.84/2008 on Guidelines for the Implementation of Gender Mainstreaming in the Education Sector at the Central, Provincial and Regency/Municipality Levels and Education Units. These Guidelines aim to build capacity of related officers to gender mainstreaming at national and local level. Additionally, the Ministry is a pilot institution for gender responsible budgeting and has been undertaking gender responsible budgeting since 2009.2. The net enrolment rate of primary education is over 90%, and there is little gap between boys and girls. However, there is disparity among regions, in particular for secondary and higher education. In some areas, the enrolment rate of secondary education for girls is higher than that of boys.3. Although the illiteracy rate has been decreased annually, the literacy rate among females (89.6%) is lower than that for males (95.6%). The government aims to zero illiteracy and is implementing the activities for illiteracy eradication in areas with high illiteracy rates.4. In vocational schools, women takes courses on domestic and dependent works (such as administrative), whereas men choose technical and industrial majors.5. The National Non-Formal Education includes early childhood education, literacy education, youth education and education for women's empowerment.

[Government Policy]

In 2003, Law No.23/2003 on the Education System¹⁷ was issued and it emphasizes the basis of education as Pancasila and the Indonesian Constitution. It stipulates that education is necessary in order for the learners to grow up and that education should have four moral pillars: 1. Religion and affection; 2. National unity; 3. Democracy; and 4. Social justice. In addition, every citizen between the ages of 7 and 15 is obligated to receive basic education, and education is divided into four types; primary education; secondary education; higher education; and non-formal education.

In January 2010, the “National Education Strategic Plan 2010-2014” was formulated¹⁸. The Strategic Plan is the second phase of the “National Long-Term Education Strategic Plan 2005-2025” established in 2005, and it focuses on the strengthening of education services¹⁹. Education services are defined as education for all regions, all society groups, with quality-met social needs and equality for all Indonesians. The “National Education Strategic Plan 2010-2014” sets the strategic goals as early childhood education, compulsory education, higher education, continuing education and the improvement of the educational administrative system.

¹⁷ Ministry of National Education website, <http://www.kemdiknas.go.id/kemdikbud/node/1828>

¹⁸ Ministry of National Education website, http://planipolis.iiep.unesco.org/upload/Indonesia/Indonesia_Education_Strategic_plan_2010-2014.pdf

¹⁹ The first phase (2005-2009) focuses on modernization, the third (2015-2020) on strengthening regional competitiveness, and the fourth (2021-2025) on strengthening international competitiveness.

[Gender-Considerate Development Plans and Education]

The Ministry of National Education formulates guidelines and policies for gender mainstreaming. For example, the Ministry issued Decree No. 84/2008 on Guidelines for the Implementation of Gender Mainstreaming in the Education Sector at the Central, Provincial and Regency/Municipality Levels and Education Units, and the Strategic Plan 2010-2014 includes goals, activities and indicators with gender perspectives. In addition, the “Gender Mainstreaming Program in the Education Sector” was implemented in 33 provinces and 7 municipalities between 2002 and 2009. The achievements included: 1. formulation of gender mainstreaming working groups in targeted areas; and 2. development of tools²⁰ for gender mainstreaming²¹. The Ministry of National Education is a pilot institution for gender-responsive budgeting, and has been undertaking gender-responsive budgeting since 2009.

[Primary Education, Secondary Education, and Higher Education]

Primary education in Indonesia starts at age seven and lasts for six years. According to the report by BPS Statistics Indonesia, the net enrolment rate in primary education is 94.37% in total, 94.49% for boys and 94.24% for girls; therefore, there is little gap between boys and girls²². In addition, there is little disparity between urban and rural areas (94.4% and 94.3% respectively), with over 94% of both boys and girls entering primary education. However, compared to the rate in 2008, the net enrolment rate in rural areas has decreased slightly (94.7% in 2008), as a result of the decrease in the net enrolment rate for boys. There is still disparity among provinces. Although all the provinces except Papua have over 90% enrolment rates, seventeen provinces do not reach the national average²³.

Secondary education is divided into two parts (lower and higher), each lasting for three years. The net enrolment rate at lower secondary school is 67% in total, 66.7% for boys and 68.1% for girls (in 2009); therefore, more girls go to secondary school than boys. In particular, the rate for boys in rural areas is low (64.5%), and there is a 5% difference compared with boys in urban areas (69.3%). The net enrolment rate in higher secondary education is 45.1% in total, 45.9% for boys and 44.2% for girls; therefore, more boys go to higher secondary school than girls. In the case of higher secondary education, there is wide disparity between urban and rural areas (52.8% and 37.6% respectively), and the lowest net enrolment rate is for boys in rural areas (37.5%).

Although the gap between boys and girls has narrowed in primary and secondary education, 13.5% of girls over age 10 do not receive formal education, while 5.9% of boys have no formal education. The CEDAW report (2010) points out that many girls drop out of school because of early marriage or agricultural labour and there are also cases in which pregnant girls are expelled from school.

The Strategic Plan 2010-2014 and National Mid-Term Development Plan 2010-2014 indicate the increase in the net enrolment rate in primary and secondary education and set a goal to narrow the disparity by gender and by region. In addition, the necessity of reproductive health

²⁰ For example, texts on planning and gender-responsive budgeting, partnerships with universities and civil organizations and writing position papers

²¹ Republic of Indonesia (2010) Combined Sixth and Seventh Periodic Reports: The Implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women in Indonesia 2004-2009

²² BPS Statistics Indonesia (2009), Welfare Indicators 2009

²³ Net enrolment rate in Papua is 76%.

education in schools is discussed, and national policy on adolescent reproductive health is being drafted²⁴.

According to the report by United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organizations (UNESCO), in 2008 the enrolment rate in higher education was 21% in total, 22% for boys, and 20% for girls; therefore, more boys enter higher education than girls²⁵. Students tend to take courses in accordance with gender roles, for example girls choose social sciences and boys choose technical sciences.

[Literacy Education]

According to BPS Statistics Indonesia, the literacy rate among over 15-year-olds is 92.58% (in 2009). The literacy rate among young people (15-24 years old) is over 98% both in urban and rural areas. However, there are still disparities by gender and region. While the literacy rate among males aged over 15 is 95.65%, the rate for females is 89.68%. In particular, there is a wide gap between men and women in rural areas, with a 93.46% literacy rate among men and 85.62% for women.

The Ministry of National Education issued Regulation No.35/2006 on Guidelines for the Implementation of the National Movement for Completion of Mandatory Nine-Year Basic Schooling and Illiteracy Eradication. In addition, the Ministry of Coordination for People's Welfare also issued a decree establishing a coordination team for the National Movement for Completion of Mandatory Nine-Year Basic Schooling and Illiteracy, and aims for a 95% literacy rate by 2015²⁶. In particular, eleven areas with high illiteracy rates are identified as priority areas²⁷, and literacy education is being implemented one by one starting from the highest illiteracy area.

[Vocational and Technical Education, and Higher Education]

The government identifies vocational schools as formal education, and these schools are open to people with lower secondary school certificates. Gender segregation can be recognized in the majors at vocational schools, for example, men take courses on automobiles and construction, whereas women choose consumer electronics, cooking and fashion designing. According to the data of the Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration, there are more male employers with skills in automobiles, construction and mechanics than females²⁸. On the other hand, women have skills in consumer electronics and agriculture. The CEDAW report (2010) suggests that facilitation is needed on selection of popular majors without gender segregation²⁹.

²⁴ Interviews with UNFPA officers

²⁵ UNESCO Institute for Statistics (2010), *Global Education Digest 2010: Comparing Education Statistics Across the World. Special Focus on Gender*.

²⁶ Republic of Indonesia (2010), *Ibid*.

²⁷ East Java, Central Java, West Java, South Sulawesi, Banten, West Nusa Tenggara, East Nusa Tenggara, Lampung, Bali and Papua

²⁸ According to the official website of The Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration, Automobiles: 296,248 (males) and 4,317 (females). Construction: 39,323 (males) and 5,977 (females). Mechanics: 196,546 (males) and 7,780 (females)

²⁹ Republic of Indonesia (2010), *Ibid*.

[Non-Formal Education]

Article 24 of the Law on the Education System indicates that non-formal education is early childhood education, life skills, youth education, education for women's empowerment and literacy education. One of the strategic targets of the "National Education Strategic Plan 2010-2014" is non-formal education, and one of the indicators is 50% of areas with gender mainstreaming in education. Non-Formal Education Program 2010-2014 has six priority areas (Early Childhood Education, Equality Education, Literacy Education, Life-Skill Education, Reading Education and Gender Mainstreaming)³⁰. Main activities of gender mainstreaming are: 1. collecting data; 2. development of education models with gender perspective; 3. gender mainstreaming at provincial and municipal level; 4. implementation of gender education; and 5. Evaluation of gender equality.

³⁰ Official Website of The Ministry of National Education: <http://www.kemdiknas.go.id/kemdikbud/>

3-2 Health

Health

1. The Strategic Plan 2010-2014 mentions gender mainstreaming at national and local level. The Ministry of Health has working groups to implement training of gender mainstreaming for local officers. The Ministry is a pilot institution for gender responsible budgeting and has been undertaking gender responsible budgeting since 2009.
2. Although the maternal mortality rate, which is one of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), has declined, there is still high rate; therefore more efforts are needed to achieve the goal by 2015. The rate of birth attended by skilled health personnel has increased from 65.3% (2000) to 77% (2009). However, there is wide gap between urban and rural area.
3. The rate of malnutrition among the under five was 18.4% in 2007. More boys are malnourished than girls.
4. The access to family planning services is limited to married couples, and it does not meet needs for unmarried people and adolescents. The contraceptive prevalence rate is still low with 61% using any methods. The major contraceptive methods are injection and pill, whereas the use of male condom is low.
5. It is estimated that 193,000 people are infected with HIV in 2009, and half of them are transmitted by heterosexual intercourse. Half of AIDS cases are young people aged 20-29. The “National HIV/AIDS Program 2007-2010” aims to prevention and expansion of care services.

[Government Policy]

Health Law No.23 enforced in 1992 sets as its objective promotion of the awareness, desire and capacity for healthy lives for all. In addition, the law emphasizes the responsibility of institutions, decentralization, and activities at regional level.

In 1999, the “Health Development Plan towards Healthy Indonesia 2010” was launched. The “Strategic Plan 2010-2014” was announced, and its mission is to improve the health status through community empowerment. The objectives of the plan are: 1. improvement of health status; 2. reduction of morbidity rate of communicable diseases; 3. implementation of programs for prevention of non-communicable diseases; 4. increase of the public budget in the health sector and; 5. expansion of human resources in remote areas³¹. According to officers at the Ministry of Health, the strategic plan indicates gender mainstreaming in the health sector at central and regional level, and the Ministry has working groups consisting of 10 officers, which implement training at regional level. In addition, since 2009, as the Ministry is a pilot institution for gender-responsive budgeting, it is preparing for planning of gender-responsive budgets.

[Medical Health]

Life expectancy at birth is 68.8 for men and 72.7 for women (2009)³². The Infant Mortality Rate and Maternal Mortality Rate are decreasing. Communicable diseases are still the main cause of morbidity in Indonesia, for example, around 250 people die from tuberculosis (TB) every day³³.

³¹ World Health Organization: WHO (2007), WHO Country Cooperation Strategy Indonesia 2007-2011, Website of WHO Indonesia. <http://www.searo.who.int/indonesia/en/>

³² BPS-Statistics Indonesia (2010), Welfare Indicators 2009

³³ WHO (2010), Country Cooperation Strategy at a Glance, Indonesia

There are data that indicate more men (59%) are infected by TB than women (40.9%)³⁴. Also, malaria and dengue are reported every year³⁵.

With cases of non-communicable diseases increasing due to changes in lifestyle, breast cancer has become a new issue. Breast cancer accounts for 21% of all female cancer patients, which is more than uterine cancer (17%). The State Minister for Women's Empowerment and Child Protection stated that breast cancer is a threat to women and the ministry plans to provide mammography tests for women in rural areas³⁶.

[Nutrition]

The rate of malnutrition among the under-fives has decreased, with 18.4% of children under five suffering from malnutrition in 2007³⁷. According to the report by BAPPENAS, more boys are malnourished than girls³⁸. The report states that 13.6% of women aged 15-49 suffer from a chronic lack of protein.

The government has implemented the "Food and Nutrition Action Plan 2006-2010", and is promoting awareness-raising regarding nutrition and education on changes in lifestyle on the basis of the community³⁹. In addition, as a prospective strategy, the report by BAPPENAS (2010) proposes the promotion of breastfeeding and provision of micronutrients (such as iron and vitamin A) for pregnant women.

[Family Planning]

The total fertility rate has been decreasing since the 1980s, falling from 3% in 1990 to 2.2% in 2009⁴⁰. The contraceptive prevalence rate is still low, with 57% using modern methods and 61.4% using any methods. There is regional disparity between the highest contraceptive prevalence rate 70% (in Bengkulu) and the lowest 34.1% (in Maluku). The major contraceptive methods are injection (32%) and pill (13%), while the use of male condoms accounts for only 1.3%. Couples that want to plan pregnancies or limit births, but do not use contraceptives (unmet needs) account for 9.1% (in 2007), which is a slight increase from 2002 (8.6%). This results from concern about side-effects and the inconvenience of contraceptives, which reflects the low quality of family planning services⁴¹.

Pregnancies in the 15-19 age groups are declining, from 67 per 1000 (in 1991) to 35 per 1000 (in 2007)⁴². However, there is a gap among regions, for example, the province with the highest teenage pregnancy rate is 92 per 1000 (Maluku) while the lowest rate is 7 per 1000 (Special Capital Territory of Jakarta). There are 16 provinces which have more than the average number (35 per 1000). The reason for pregnancy is lack of information and access to reproductive health

³⁴ Republic of Indonesia (2010) Combined Sixth and Seventh Periodic Reports: The Implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women in Indonesia 2004-2009

³⁵ WHO (2010), Ibid.

³⁶ The Jakarta Post (November 10, 2010)

<http://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2010/11/10/breast-cancer-real-threat-ri%E2%80%99s-women-minister.html>

³⁷ BAPPENAS (2010), A Roadmap to Accelerate Achievement of MDGs in Indonesia

³⁸ For example, underweight boys account for 19.1% and girls 17.7%

³⁹ BAPPENAS (2010), Ibid.

⁴⁰ BAPPENAS (2010), Ibid.

⁴¹ BAPPENAS (2010), Ibid.

⁴² BAPPENAS (2020), Ibid.

services. According to the CEDAW report (2010), 50% of teenagers do not understand the menstruation cycle and pregnancy and the function of the sexual organs⁴³.

The government identifies family planning as a priority in the national development plan because of population control. In this plan, there are objectives, such as reducing the rate of unmet needs to 5% by 2014, increasing the contraceptive prevalence rate to 65%, reducing cases of teenage pregnancy from 35 to 30 per 1000, and narrowing the gap among regions⁴⁴.

[HIV/AIDS]

According to the report by BAPPENAS (2010), the infection rate of HIV and cases of AIDS in Indonesia are increasing, and it is estimated that 193,000 people are infected with HIV, and the number of cases of AIDS is 19,973 (in 2009), an increase from 8,194 in 2006. While 0.22% of the total adult population in Indonesia are infected with HIV, in the province of Papua 2.2% of all adults are infected. In addition, almost half of AIDS cases (48.7%) are young people aged 20-29. The main modes of transmission are heterosexual intercourse (50.3%) and drug use (39.3%), while perinatal infection accounts for 2.6%. Only 0.1% of all pregnant women underwent HIV testing, but 25% of the tested pregnant women were positive (2008).

The rate of young people (15-24 year olds) with comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS is low, including only 14.7% of married men and 9.5% of married women⁴⁵. In the case of unmarried men and women, the rate is lower, 1.4% for men and 2.6% for women. The use of male condoms is low, at 10% for unmarried women and 18% for unmarried men.

The National AIDS Commission, an implementation agency, formulated the “National HIV/AIDS Program 2007-2010”. The priority areas are: 1. prevention of sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) and HIV/AIDS; 2. provision of support and treatment for HIV carriers and AIDS patients; 3. management of infection by HIV/AIDS and other STDs; and 4. research. In 2010, Inpres No.3/2010 “Equitable development programs, especially related to HIV/AIDS” was issued. It focuses on the increase in counselling and HIV testing, increased access to antiretroviral therapy, and promotion of the use of male condoms.

[Maternal Mortality Rate]

According to the report by BAPPENAS (2010), the maternal mortality rate declined from 390 per 100,000 in 1991 to 228 per 100,000 in 2007; however, more effort is needed to achieve the MDG goal of 102 per 100,000 by 2015. The main reasons for the maternal mortality rate are obstetric complications, haemorrhage, eclampsia and unsafe abortion, all of which are preventable.

Cases of births assisted by skilled health personnel are increasing annually, with 77.3% of deliveries assisted by skilled health personnel (in 2009)⁴⁶. However, there is a wide gap among regions, with, for example, 98.1% in the Special Capital Territory of Jakarta (the highest) and 45.2% in Maluku (the lowest). In addition, deliveries at health facilities such as hospitals and clinics are increasing, but more than half of deliveries are performed at home (in 2007)⁴⁷. The percentage of deliveries at health facilities shows a gap among regions and mothers, for

⁴³ Republic of Indonesia (2010), Ibid.

⁴⁴ BAPPENAS (2010), Ibid.

⁴⁵ BAPPENAS (2010), Ibid.

⁴⁶ BAPPENAS (2010), Ibid.

⁴⁷ Rate of deliveries at medical institutions: 46.1% (2007)

example, 28.9% in rural areas compared with 70.3% for urban areas, and 28.2% for mothers without education compared with 81.4% of mothers with secondary education and over who give birth at health facilities.

The government announced “A Strategy Document-Indonesia Health 2010: Making pregnancy safer” in 2010⁴⁸, and implemented activities to improve access to appropriate health services for mothers and infants. The National Medium-Term Development Plan 2010-2014 identifies improvement of maternal health and reproductive health as a priority and sets targets regarding deliveries assisted by skilled health personnel and antenatal check-ups. Additionally, Presidential Instruction No.3/2010 describes action plans which prioritize improvement of maternal health services, the placement of health human resources in rural areas and areas with high maternal mortality rates, and the expansion of family planning services⁴⁹.

⁴⁸ Before this, “The National Safer Pregnancy Strategy 2001-2010” was announced, and three main activities (birth attendance, access to hospitals in case of difficult delivery and prevention of unwanted pregnancy and abortion) were indicated (with reference to WHO report).

⁴⁹ BAPPENAS (2010), Ibid.

3-3 Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

1. With the Presidential Instruction on Gender Mainstreaming in National Development issued in 2000, the Agriculture Development Strategy sets women's empowerment as one of priority issues. The concrete activity is gender analysis on agriculture sector, mitigation of women's burden (e.g. development new equipments and access to micro credit) and implementation of training for women.
2. The Marriage Law (1974) stipulates the joint ownership of property. However, there are few cases of registration with joint titling. This is because married couples are not informed about joint titling when they register.
3. Many women work in the agriculture sector, and around 75% of rice producers were women. Women engaged in fisheries are wives and family members of fishermen, and men go fishing, while women engage in fish processing and marketing.
4. The government implements vocational trainings for women in agriculture, fisheries and forestry sectors, and provides materials for female trainers.

[Agricultural Policy and Gender]

The main industry of Indonesia is industry and services (85% of GDP), and the remaining 14-15% of GDP is accounted for by agriculture, forestry and fisheries. Half of agriculture (49.4%) is food crops, while fisheries account for 16.1% and forestry for 6.1% (2007)⁵⁰.

In 2005, the President issued a decree on the "Revitalization of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry", and set it as the priority of the national development plan. The "National Medium-Term Policy Framework for Indonesia's Agricultural Sector 2010-2014"⁵¹ (NMTPF) presents an "Agricultural Development Strategy" with three levels of priority strategies⁵², and the ultimate priority strategy is "revitalization of agricultural competitiveness in the national and international economy". Additionally, the priority core strategies are 1. Ensuring food security, producer profitability, consumer safety and nutrition; 2. Developing sustainable agriculture in the climate-change environment; 3. Facilitating decent and environment-protective employment; and 4. Disaster preparedness.

According to NMTPF, about 22.5 million households are engaged in agriculture (in 2003), and 20% of them are female-headed households. NMTPF indicates that women play an important role in agriculture and rural development. In 2000, the Presidential Instruction on Gender Mainstreaming in National Development was issued, and policy on agriculture introduced a gender perspective. The "Agricultural Development Strategy" includes the priority support strategy, "Governance, Rural Organization Reform, and Women & Community Empowerment". The strategy is to increase women's contribution as producers through provision of resources, training, appropriate tools and equipment for women. In addition, since 2009 the Ministry of Agriculture is the pilot institution for gender-responsive budgeting, and the Ministry is working on plans for gender-responsive budgeting.

⁵⁰ BAPPENAS, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Forestry and Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (2009), National Medium-Term Priority Framework 2010-2014 for Indonesia's External Assistance in the Agricultural Sector (including Forestry and Fisheries)

⁵¹ Agriculture includes fisheries and forestry.

⁵² Three levels of priorities are Priority Ultimate Strategy, Priority Core Strategy and Priority Support Strategy.

[Ownership of Farming Land and Agrarian Reform]

Article 35 of the Marriage Law (Law No. 35/1974) stipulates the joint ownership of property purchased during marriage. However, according to the ADB report (2006), there are few cases of registration with joint titling, and most are registered under the name of the husband⁵³. The reason why many married couples do not register with joint titling is that they are not informed about joint titling when they register⁵⁴.

[Rural Life and Gender]

According to the report by BAPPENAS (2010), the government of Indonesia identifies people living on less than USD 1.5 per day as poor, and in 2010, the national poverty rate was 13%⁵⁵. There is wide disparity among regions, for example, 16 provinces have over the national average poverty rate (13%), and the province with the highest poverty rate is the province of Papua (36%). More poor people live in rural areas (16%) than in urban areas (9%), and many of the poor (63%) are engaged in the agricultural sector⁵⁶.

In rural areas, many women work in the agricultural sector, and 75% of rice producers were women. Compared with women in urban areas, the standard of living (such as access to safe water and electricity) of women in rural areas is low, and women in rural areas have less access to education and health services, and fewer participate in economic activities and decision-making institutions.

The Ministry of Public Works implements a support program for empowering women in rural areas through the development and management of the environmental infrastructure, improvement of the environment and provision of drinking water⁵⁷. These activities are part of the “National Community Empowerment Programme (PNPM) Mandiri”, which it plans to implement until 2015.

[Extension Activities and Training for Women]

As extension activities are coordinated by agriculture cooperatives and/or farmers’ groups, whose members are mostly heads of households, extension activities and training for women are seldom implemented although women are engaged in agricultural works. In fact, these activities for women in rural area are nutrition and family planning. There is some support for female trainees such as provision of necessary materials.

[Forestry and Fisheries]

Forestry and fisheries account for 6.1% and 16.1% (2007)⁵⁸, respectively, of the agricultural sector. Women engaged in fisheries are mainly the wives or daughters of fishermen, and men go

⁵³ For example, in Java Island the case of registration under the name of husbands was around 75%, that of wives was 22% and with joint titling was 3% (2002).

⁵⁴ ADB (2006), Indonesia Country Gender Assessment

⁵⁵ BAPPENAS (2010), A Roadmap to Accelerate Achievement of MDGs in Indonesia

⁵⁶ BAPPENAS (2010)), Ibid.

⁵⁷ Republic of Indonesia (2010), Combined Sixth and Seventh Periodic Reports: The Implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women in Indonesia 2004-2009

⁵⁸ Bappenas, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Forestry and Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (2009), Ibid.

fishing while women engage in fish processing and marketing. The Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Affairs has implemented facilitation of sea grass cultivation in order to empower women in coastal areas. Also, the “National Agricultural Strategic Plan 2010-2014” indicates support for micro-finance and cooperatives and the provision of training in entrepreneurship and fisheries technology, especially for youths and women.

Traditional resource users, timber companies and commercial farmers are involved in the practical use of forest resources. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Factsheet indicates that due to the increase in commercial forestry, it is difficult for women collecting livelihood-related items (food, firewood and water) from forests to gain access to these resources⁵⁹. The government has implemented facilitation for women living near protected forests, and instructed them how to earn income through use of environmental resources such as planting lemon grass⁶⁰.

⁵⁹ FAO, Ibid.

⁶⁰ Republic of Indonesia (2010), Ibid.

3-4 Economic Activities

Economic Activities

- 1) Although women in wage employment has increased and the wage level of female workers has risen, there is still gap between men and women, with the average wage of women 78% that of men. In addition, the unemployment rate for women is still higher than that for men, and there are more job vacancies for men.
- 2) Many women are engaged in the informal sector due to fewer job vacancies for women and flexibilities of work style. Among them, many women in the informal sector are engaged in domestic works, and face with some issues such as low wage and violence. As a measure of this issue, the Law on Domestic Workers is being prepared now.
- 3) SMWC established the “Forum for the Advancement of Women’s Economic Productivity” to promote support for enterprise and micro-finance engaged by women. Some private and central banks have noted the role of women in economic activities and implement support for small enterprises.
- 4) Almost all of migrant workers are women, and main destinations are Malaysia, Singapore, Taiwan and Saudi Arabia. The major types of work are factory and domestic works. Although the government is developing some laws on migrant workers, they still face exploitation and violation of human rights during transition.

[Employment Opportunities and Women Workers]

While the GDP rate by sector is 85% for services and industry and around 15% for agriculture (including fisheries and forestry)⁶¹, around 40% of the national labour force is engaged in agriculture⁶². In addition, it is said that 80% of the workforce is engaged in small and medium enterprises⁶³. The labour force participation rate in 2009 was 67% (64.5% for urban areas and 69.3% for rural areas)⁶⁴. The female labour participation rate is still lower than that of men (in 2009 83.6% for men and 50.9% for women), and the open unemployment rate for women is 8.47%, which is higher than that for men (7.5%) in 2009. The reasons for low female labour force participation are that many women choose to be housewives⁶⁵ and there are more job vacancies for men⁶⁶, and 67% of people who are self-employed or engaged in domestic work are women. The number of unpaid female workers is much higher than that of men, with 33% of the female national working population working as unpaid workers (refer to the following chart).

The percentage of women in paid employment in the non-agricultural sector increased from 29% in 2004 to 33% in 2009. However, while the number of women employees increased (from 7.8 million in 2004 to 10.5 million in 2009), the number in the non-agricultural sector increased

⁶¹ BAPPENAS, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Forestry and Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (2009), National Medium-Term Priority Framework 2010-2014 for Indonesia’s External Assistance in the Agricultural Sector (including Forestry and Fisheries)

⁶² BAPPENAS (2010), Roadmap to Accelerate Achievement of MDGs in Indonesia

⁶³ BAPPENAS (2010), Ibid.

⁶⁴ BPS Statistics Indonesia (2009), Welfare Indicators 2009

⁶⁵ According to the report by BAPPENAS (2010), 31.8 million women were housewives in August 2009.

⁶⁶ According to the CEDAW report (2010), job vacancies for men were 88.6% and 69.3% for women.

only 0.4 million (from 0.5 million in 2004 to 0.9 million in 2009)⁶⁷. Women are engaged mainly in agriculture (45%) and services (41%)⁶⁸.

The wage level of female workers has risen, for example the wage of female white-collar workers rose from 677,000 Indonesia Rupia (Rp) in 2004 to 1,098,000 Rp in 2009⁶⁹. However, the wage gap between men and women is still significant, with the average wage of women 78% that of men. In addition, this wage gap varies by region, for example, the average wage of women is 58% that of men in Nusa Tenggara while women's wage is higher than men's in Sulawesi Utara.

Sector	Employment				Total	%
	Male	%	Female	%		
Government (2008)	2,257,408	N/A	1,825,952	N/A	4,083,360	N/A
Private	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Own Account (Self-employed)	13,105,087	19%	7,351,648	17%	20,456,735	19%
Unpaid Worker	5,754,062	8%	13,922,330	33%	19,676,392	18%
Total ⁷⁰	65,969,742	100%	41,435,830	100%	107,405,572	100%

Source: Statistical Year Book of Indonesia 2009 (only for data of government sector)

Website of Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration (Data in February 2010)⁷¹

[Support System for Women Workers]

The Labour Act No.13/2003 stipulates menstrual leave (two days per month), maternal leave (1.5 months pre- and post-childbirth), leave for miscarriage (1.5 months), and provision of time for breastfeeding⁷². Additionally, in 2008, with the collaboration of the State Ministry for Women's Empowerment and Child Protection, Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration and Ministry of Health, a joint decree was enforced regarding the establishment of breastfeeding facilities in all buildings containing workplaces.

[Informal Sector]

It is said that 60% of all Indonesian workers are engaged in the informal sector, and the gender-segregated data shows that 59.3% of men and 64.5% of women work in the informal sector⁷³. The reasons why so many women are engaged in the informal sector are low educational level, fewer job vacancies for women and flexibility of work style⁷⁴.

According to International Labour Organization (ILO) (2010), the number of domestic workers in Indonesia is 2.6 million and they work in 2.5 million households⁷⁵. In addition, around 25%

⁶⁷ BAPPENAS (2010), Ibid.

⁶⁸ United Nations (2010), The World's Women 2010

⁶⁹ 1 USD= 9,025 Indonesian Rupia (January 2011)

⁷⁰ According to the website of the Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration, the total national working population in February 2010 was 107,405,572 (males: 65,969,742, females: 41,435,830).

⁷¹ <http://pusdatinaker.balitfo.depnakertrans.go.id/?section=ak&period=2010-02-01#gotoPeriod>

⁷² Men can take leave for giving birth and miscarriage.

⁷³ ILO (2009), Labour and Social Trends in Indonesia 2009: Recovery and beyond through decent work

⁷⁴ Republic of Indonesia (2010), Combined Sixth and Seventh Periodic Reports: The Implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women in Indonesia 2004-2009

⁷⁵ ILO Jakarta (2010), Special Edition on Domestic Workers: Recognizing domestic work as work

of the workers are children under 15⁷⁶. Domestic workers are vulnerable to violence and work under poor conditions such as long working hours and low wages. SMWC, Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration and the Ministry for People's Welfare is preparing to draft a law on the protection of domestic workers⁷⁷.

[Support for Micro Enterprises]

According to the report by BAPPENAS (2010), workers in small and medium enterprises account for 80% of all workers, and many poor people are hired by small and medium enterprises. Additionally, 98% of all Indonesian business units are small and medium enterprises, and they contribute 58% of GDP (in 2006). That is why support for small and medium enterprises is recognised as important for regional development and poverty reduction, and the "National Medium-Term Development Plan 2011-2014" indicates affirmative action for empowerment of poor people.

As the support targets women, the State Ministry of Cooperatives and Small and Medium Enterprises have implemented the PERKKASA program⁷⁸. This program has as its objectives: 1. strengthening women's economic activities; 2. expansion of access to capital for women engaged in small and medium enterprises; and 3. job opportunities and poverty mitigation for women⁷⁹. Through the program, 200 cooperatives in 2006 and 250 in 2007 were strengthened. In addition, the State Ministry for Women's Empowerment provided cooperative funds for Pekka (female-headed households) in 16 provinces in order to empower women in economic activities, and established the "Forum for the Advancement of Women's Economic Productivity" to provide access to capital for women engaged in small enterprises and to promote support for microfinance based on the model of the Gramin Bank. Some private and central banks have noted the role of women in economic activities and implement support for small enterprises.

[Migration]

It is estimated that around 38,700 people migrate from Indonesia to other countries every year and over 70% of migrants are women⁸⁰. According to the statistics for 2006, the destination countries were Singapore (600,000 workers), Malaysia (250,000 workers), and Saudi Arabia (600,000 workers)⁸¹. The major types of work are factory and domestic work. Migrant workers tend to face exploitation and violence before departure, during the journey, in the destination countries, and after their return to Indonesia. Also, other issues include divorce due to separation.

The government signed the "United Nations Convention on Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families" in 2004. In addition, Law No. 39/2004 regarding Placement and Protection of Migrant Workers Abroad was enforced, and the "National Agency for the Placement and Protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers" was established⁸². This law stipulates the age, contractual obligations and signatory agreements, and

⁷⁶ ILO Jakarta (2010), Ibid.

⁷⁷ Republic of Indonesia (2010), Ibid.

⁷⁸ In Indonesian, "Program Perempuan Keluarga Sehat Dan Sejahtera".

⁷⁹ Republic of Indonesia (2010), Ibid.

⁸⁰ UNIFEM, Legal Protection for Migrant Domestic Workers in Asia and Arab States

⁸¹ UNIFEM, Ibid.

⁸² The President Regulation No.81/2006 mentions the same thing anew. Additionally,

registration of companies⁸³. As support for deported migrant workers, Presidential Decree No.106/2004 was issued, and a “Coordination team for the Repatriation of Problematic Indonesian Migrant Workers and Families from Malaysia” was formed in response to migrant workers deported from Malaysia. The Ministry of Social Affairs also established a special division, the “Directorate of Social Assistance for Victims of Violence and Migrant Workers”, which provides psychosocial rehabilitation and supervises the reintegration of migrant workers.

The government collaborates actively with international society, and signed the “Association of South-East Asian Nation (ASEAN) Declaration on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Migrant Workers” in 2007. This Declaration stipulates the obligations of migrant worker countries and host countries, and emphasizes cooperation among ASEAN countries. In addition, the government concluded a Memorandum of Understanding with Malaysia, allowing migrant workers to keep their passports and ensuring standard salaries and working hours.

According to the CEDAW report (2010), the number of identified victims of human trafficking was 3,476 between March 2005 and June 2009, of which 90% were women. The major destination countries are Malaysia (75.6%), Saudi Arabia (1/81%), Singapore (0.8%) and Japan (0.7%). While many of the victims (66.8%) were recruited by agents, some are recruited by families (7.7%), friends (7.1%) and spouses or boyfriends. The types of work are domestic work (56%), waitressing (13.5%), and factory work (5.8%)⁸⁴.

The government issued Law No.21/2007 on the Elimination of People Trafficking, which stipulates prevention of human trafficking and analysis, handling and punishment. In addition, various ministries are working on the human trafficking issue, for example, the Ministry of Social Affairs implements training for the police service. Also, SMWC launched a website with information about human trafficking and issued a decree on minimum service standards for women and child victims.

⁸³ Migrant workers should be over 21 years old and with completion of lower secondary education.

⁸⁴ Republic of Indonesia (2010), Ibid.

3-5 Environment and Disaster Management

Environment and Disaster Management

- 1) With the Presidential Instruction issued in 2000, the Ministry of Environment is planning the program of gender mainstreaming. In addition, the Ministry prepared the booklet called “Women’s Movement for Environmental Care”, in which it introduces the relationship between environmental issues and women.
- 2) The agricultural sector in which many women are engaged is easy to be affected by the environmental issues, which damages to income. As domestic works (e.g. water management in home and garbage disposal) are women’s works, the environmental education is implemented for women.
- 3) Indonesia has faced with many natural disasters like earthquakes, tsunami and volcanic eruption. The government issued “National Action Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction 2010-2012” in order to mitigate these natural disasters. This National Action Plan indicates gender mainstreaming, such as women’s participation in disaster management, provision of information on disaster management and gender sensitive research.

[Environmental Issues in Indonesia]

Indonesia is an archipelagic country with 17,480 islands, 95,181 kilometers of coastline and 23,731 kilometers of reefs⁸⁵. According to the BAPPENAS report (2010), resources from the ocean enhance the lives of people, especially coastline communities, and sustainable use contributes to the mitigation of climate change, food security and poverty reduction. The rising sea level resulting from climate change is a threat to many islands in Indonesia, and fluctuations in rainfall affect the water supplies, agricultural production and livelihoods of people in rural areas. In addition, expansion of the habitat of mosquitoes and deterioration in sanitation are a threat to public health.

In addition, Indonesia is known as a biodiverse country, second to Brazil, with a huge tropical forest area. The satellite imagery survey conducted in 2008 shows that 52.4% of the country is forest area, and this area has declined 59% compared to 1990⁸⁶. According to the BAPPENAS report (2010), this results from illegal logging and forest fires prevailing prior to 2002, and it is estimated that the rate of forest degradation between 2000 and 2005 was around one million hectares per year.

[Policy on Environment and Gender]

The Ministry of Forestry implemented the “National Movement for Forest and Land Rehabilitation” from 2003 to 2007, including, for example, the reforestation of over two million hectares. In addition, the government has increased the protected marine areas (4.3% of national territorial waters by 2009), and endeavors to conserve the ecosystem and genetic diversity.

The Ministry of Environment is in the process of gender mainstreaming in the environmental sector, based on Presidential Instruction No.9/2000 on Gender Mainstreaming in National

⁸⁵ BAPPENAS (2010), A Roadmap to Accelerate Achievement of MDGs in Indonesia

⁸⁶ BAPPENAS (2010), Ibid.

Development. While the “Ministry of Environment Strategic Plan 2010-2014” does not mention gender mainstreaming, the Ministry prepared a booklet called “Women’s Movement for Environmental Care⁸⁷”, in which it introduces the relationship between environmental issues and women. The booklet mentions that many women are engaged in domestic work (such as drawing water, collecting food, garbage disposal, and use of energy), which are closely related to protection of the environment. In addition, it indicates that both women and men have an equal obligation to manage the environment. According to officers of the Ministry of Environment, training in garbage separation and 3R (Recycle, Reduce, Re-use) are implemented for women⁸⁸.

[Disaster Management in Indonesia]

According to the Law on Disaster Management (Law No.24/2007), there are three types of disasters: natural disaster; non-natural disaster; and social disaster. Indonesia has experienced various disasters (typhoon, flood, epidemic, earthquake, and volcano eruption) in the last ten years. The following are the large-scale disasters to hit Indonesia in the last five years⁸⁹:

1. Indian Ocean Earthquake and Tsunami in December 2004: hit Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam and North Sumatra. Lives lost: 165,708, property loss: Rp.4.45 trillion.
2. May 2006 Java Earthquake: hit the Special Region of Yogyakarta and Central Java. Lives lost: 5,667, property loss: Rp.3.134 trillion.
3. July 2006 Java Earthquake: hit Pangandaran in the south of Java island. Lives lost: 658, property loss: Rp.967 billion.
4. Jakarta flood in February 2007: inundated houses: 145,774, property loss: Rp. 967 billion.

Disaster risk analysis by the National Agency for Disaster Management shows that 40% of all regencies/municipalities face a high risk of earthquake, 38% a high risk of flooding, and 34% a high risk of landslide.

[Policy on Disaster Management and Gender]

There is difference in damage by disasters among age, sex and social status. According to UNDP, it is estimated that the death of women, boys and girls by disaster is 14 times more than men⁹⁰. In case of Indian Ocean Earthquake and Tsunami which led to many victims in Indonesia, it is reported that there were three to four times more deceased women than those of men⁹¹. This is because women have lack of access to information of disaster management and women are late for escaping due to taking care of children and elderly⁹². Additionally, after the disaster the number of the case of violence against women and children (e.g. sexual assault and trafficking) tends to increase, so that the importance of gender perspective on support for victims is recognized⁹³.

In 2007, the Law on Disaster Management (Law No.24/2007) was enforced, stipulating not only the response to disaster but also management pre- and post-disaster. Also, three regulations on

⁸⁷ In Indonesian, “GERAKAN Perempuan Peduli Lingkungan”

⁸⁸ Interview with the officer of the Ministry of Environment

⁸⁹ National Agency for Disaster Management (2010), National Action Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction 2010-2012

⁹⁰ UNDP (2010), Gender and Disaster

⁹¹ JICA (2009), JICA Sector Guidelines “Gender and Development”

⁹² JICA (2009), Ibid.

⁹³ JICA (2009), Ibid.

Disaster Management were issued in 2008, covering the implementation of disaster management, disaster aid financing and management, and the role and participation of international organizations and international NGOs⁹⁴.

In addition, the “National Action Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction 2010-2012” has been established, and it specifies programs such as preparedness, early warning systems, improvement of community participation for disaster risk reduction, and research. The National Action Plan indicates the importance of gender mainstreaming, for example, 1. women’s participation in disaster management; 2. equal rights of men and women to receive recovery assistance; 3. improvement of access for women to information on disaster management; and 4. conduct of research from a gender perspective. Also, the National Agency for Disaster Management has drawn up a “National Policy for Women’s Protection in Disaster” with the collaboration of SMWC.

⁹⁴ Names of regulations: Government Regulation No. 21/2008, Government Regulation No. 22/2008, and Government Regulation No.23/2008

4. Gender Issues to be Particularly Taken into Consideration in Future JICA and Other Donor/NGO Intervention in the Country

(1) Recognition of Diversity in Gender

Indonesia implemented awareness programs on gender equality following the Presidential Instruction on Gender Mainstreaming in National Development in 2000, and the idea of gender equality is mainstreaming it gradually. However, there is still a gap among regions, for example, some areas are willing to implement gender mainstreaming while others disagree with western ideas, and there are areas where patriarchy continues. While more discrimination and bias against girls and women have been identified, boys and men also are neglected (e.g. access to secondary education). Therefore, diversity in gender awareness is identified.

Projects and programs by JICA are implemented in various areas, and there are many projects targeted at multiple regions. Thus, it is important to conduct gender analysis of each targeted area and to grasp gender information (e.g. gender-segregated data on projects and traditional customs and gender roles and municipal administrative activities in gender mainstreaming). In this case, it is recommended to ask for cooperation and advice from gender mainstreaming working groups and/or GFP appointed in provinces and regencies/municipalities. It is necessary to understand regional-specific information and gender issues and to implement activities, monitoring and evaluation.

(2) Reproductive Health :Maternal Mortality Rate and HIV/AIDS

Indonesia still has to improve the quality of reproductive health, such as the maternal mortality rate, family planning and HIV/AIDS. In the case of the maternal mortality rate, measures are being taken, such as the increase in deliveries at health facilities and deliveries assisted by skilled health personnel. The main transmission of HIV/AIDS is through heterosexual intercourse, many of those infected are young people, and the number of pregnant women with HIV is increasing recently; therefore it is important to promote HIV/AIDS education for young people and to provide HIV tests for pregnant women. High-quality family planning services are essential to reduce the maternal mortality rate and prevent HIV/AIDS.

JICA is implementing assistance in reproductive health through various schemes, such as technical cooperation projects; grant aid projects; partnership programs and volunteers. In particular, support for maternal health has been implemented for a long time, for example, the project for diffusion of maternal and child health handbooks and dispatch of volunteers. Prospective support for reproductive health includes: expansion of maternal health services including HIV test services; increased family planning services (especially for men and unmarried persons); and reproductive health education for adolescents. The first step in these activities is to raise awareness, so that it will be possible to dispatch volunteers not only as public health care nurses and maternity nurses but also as rural development extension workers and HIV/AIDS control workers. Considering the high enrolment rate in primary and secondary education, it will be possible to implement reproductive health education on the basis of schools, thus support by Japan, which has knowledge and experience in school health, will be useful.

(3) Understanding of Gender Mainstreaming in National Development

Since 2000, the government of Indonesia has been working on gender mainstreaming in national development. In particular, it has been accelerated since 2009, and seven ministries are implementing gender-responsive budgets. The gender-responsive planning and budgeting

program will be extended to other ministries. The Ministry of Home Affairs Regulation stipulates gender mainstreaming in the regions, and there are some provinces where their development plans and laws are gender-responsive.

It is important to grasp the trends in gender mainstreaming at central and local level in order to implement effective assistance. Desirable information includes policies, goals, and action plans regarding gender in each ministry and plans for and implementation process of gender-responsive budgeting. As information on local administration, it is recommended to recognize which provinces and municipalities have policies and laws on gender mainstreaming. In this case, it is desirable to request cooperation and advice from GFP in ministries and local governments.

(4) Gender Mainstreaming in Public Works, Environment and Disaster Management

Indonesia implements regional development through public works for the purpose of poverty reduction. And it works on environmental issues both in urban areas (e.g. reduction of carbon dioxide and use of energy) and in rural areas (e.g. protection of forests, coastlines and ecosystems) in order to achieve sustainable development. Indonesia pays attention to disaster management due to its many national disasters.

As the government of Indonesia aims to mainstream gender in these sectors, each related ministry and agency has a high awareness of gender. The Ministry of Public Works is a pilot institution for gender-responsive budgeting, so it has already planned activities and budgeting from a gender perspective which will be implemented from 2011. The Ministry of Environment is now planning a program on gender mainstreaming. The National Agency for Disaster Management mentions gender mainstreaming in the “National Action Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction” and will appoint a GFP within the agency.

As assistance with Japanese knowledge and experience are desired and JICA implements many projects with technical cooperation and ODA loans in the sector of public works, environment and disaster management, it is necessary to include gender mainstreaming in these sectors to match Indonesian policies. In consideration of the present situation in which the government of Indonesia is actively implementing gender mainstreaming, many donors and international organizations are also working on this issue. Therefore, it might be desirable for JICA to mainstream gender in the sector of public works, environment and disaster management.

5. On-going Gender Projects

Project / Program	Implementing	Organization	Duration	Budget (US\$)	Area
Gender					
Building better budget for women and poor	Asian Foundation	CIDA	2010-2014	5,821,640	Gender policy planning at local level
Demand for legal reform: Women's Legal Empowerment	PEKKA	World Bank	2010-2011	N/A	Women's rights and legislation
Human Rights for all program on strengthening the Indonesian Human Rights movement with special support for gender equality and sexual reproductive rights	HIVOS (Dutch NGO)	Embassy of the Netherlands	2008-2010	4,300,343 EURO	Human rights (women and sexual minority) Reproductive rights
Strengthening Democracy and Development through participation	Asian Foundation	Embassy of the Netherlands	2008-2012	2,542,580 EURO	Women's participation in politics
Strengthening Women's Rights project	SMWC	GTZ	On-going	N/A	Women's rights
Support to Voter Education for Election 2009	UNDP	CIDA	2008-2010	2,200,000	Promotion of the election for women and youth
Sustainable Capacity Building for Decentralization	Ministry of Home Affairs	ADB	2003-2011	42.22 million	Legislation
The Gender Equity and Women's Rights: Raising the Profile	Indonesia Gender Network	UNDP	2008-2009	150,000	Promotion of gender equality
Education					
Australia's Education Partnership with Indonesia	N/A	Aus AID	2011-2016	N/A	Improvement of education service
Australia Indonesia Basic Education Programme	N/A	Aus AID	2006-2010	387 million	Promotion of basic education
Decentralized Basic Education Project	Ministry of National Education	ADB	2002-2009	100 million	Basic education
Learning Assistance Programme for Islamic Schools	N/A	Aus AID	2004-2010	35 million	Support for Islamic schools

Health / Medicine					
Australia Indonesia Partnership for HIV	Aus AID	Aus AID	2008-2015	100 million	HIV/AIDS control
Australia Indonesia Partnership for maternal and neonatal health	Aus AID	Aus AID	2008-2011	49 million	Maternal and infant health
Nutrition Improvement through community empowerment project	Ministry of Health	ADB	2007-2012	50 million	Improvement of nutrition
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishery					
Community Empowerment for Rural Development	Ministry of Home Affairs	ADB	2001-2007	115 million	Agricultural support, Utilization of resource
Economic Activities					
Developing the Capacity of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to Support Women Migrant Workers	World Bank	World Bank	2005-2008	N/A	Support for migrant workers
Entrepreneurship Skills Development Programme	ILO	ILO	On-going	N/A	Support for economic activities in Papua Province (especially for women)
Promotion of Small Financial Institution	Bank Indonesia	GTZ	On-going	N/A	Support for poor and small enterprise (including women)
Environment and Disaster Management					
Safer Communities through Disaster Risk Reduction	BAPPENAS, National Disaster Management Agency, Ministry of Home Affairs, etc.	UNDP	2007-2012	18 million	Support for disaster management

6. Gender Information Sources

6-1 List of Organizations related to Gender

Name of Organization	Area of Specialization	Activity	Contact
Government Organization			
State Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection	Women's rights, Child's Rights, Gender etc.	Planning of gender policy Promotion of gender equality	Ms. Sulikanti Agusni Deputy assistant of gender in the cooperatives, small and medium business, industry and trade. Jl.Medan Merdeka Barat No.15 Jakarta 10110 INDONESIA Tel: +62-21-3805541 Fax: +62-21-3805562
Ministry of Health	Health and Medical	Planning of health policy	Dr. Trisa W.P. Indra MSc. Rachmalina Soerachman Prasodjo, Jl.Percetakan Negara No.29 Jakarta 10560-INDONESIA Tel: +62-21-4261088 Fax: +62-21-4243933
Ministry of National Development Planning	Development Planning	Planning and implementing national development policies	Dr. Subandi Sardjoko Director of Directorate of Population, Women Empowerment and Child Protection Jl.Taman Suropati 2,Jakarta 10310,INDONESIA Tel: +62-21-3926587 Fax: +62-21-3101925
National Agency for Disaster Management	Disaster management Support after disaster	Policies for disaster management Support after disasters	Ms. Eny Supartini Head of Sub Directorate of Community Participation Gedung Graha55 Jl.Tanah Abang II No.57, Jakarta10160 Tel: +62-21-3503682 Fax: +62-21-3503682
Ministry of Environment	Environmental Conservation	Planning of policies for environment	PhD. Nurul Jannah Gedung B, Lantai 5 Jl.D.I.Panjaitan Kav.24, Jakarta 13410 Tel: +62-21-85904919 Fax: +62-21-8580087
International Organizations			
FAO	Agriculture Food Security	Support for agriculture and food security	Dr. Benni H. Sormin Assistant FAO Representative Menara Thamrin, 7 th Floor Jl.M.H.Thamrin Kav.3 Jakarta10250 Tel: +62-21-3141308 Fax: +62-21-3922747
ILO	Labour	Protection of Labour's rights	Ms. Parissara Liewkeat Senior Programme Officer Jakarta Office Menara Thamrin,Level 22 Jl.M.H.Thamrin Kav3

Name of Organization	Area of Specialization	Activity	Contact
			Jakarta 10250 Tel: +62-21-3913112 Fax: +62-21-3100766
The World Bank	Development issues	Agriculture, public works, health, education and economic activities etc.	Ms. Yulia Immajanti Consultant, Gender Specialist Ms. Nia Sarinastiti Special Assistance to the Country Director Indonesia Stock Exchange Building, Tower 2, 12 th Floor Jl. Jenderal Sudirman Kav.52-53, Jakarta 12190 Tel: +62-21-52993297 Fax: +62-21-52993111
UNDP	Development issues	Development assistance, and MDGs	Ms. Rini Widiastuti Evaluation Analyst and Learning Manager Menara Thamrin Building, 8-9 th Floor Kav.3, Jl.M.H.Thamrin Jakarta 10250 Tel: +62-21-3141308 Fax: +62-21-3102204
UNFPA	Reproductive Health	Maternal health, family planning and support for adolescents	Ms. Lany Harijanti Program Officer for Gender Tel: +62-21-3907121 Fax: +62-21-31927902
UNICEF	Child's rights and women's rights	Education, maternal health and youth participation etc..	PhD. Niloufar Pourzand Chief of Social Policy and Protection Cluster Wisma Metropolitan II, 10 th -12 th floor Jl. Jenderal Sudirman Kav.31 Jakarta 12920 Tel: +62-21-29968090 Fax: +62-21-5711326
UNIFEM	Gender issues	Advice for gender policy	Ms. Dwi Faiz National Programme Officer Menara Thamrin, 3 rd Floor. Suite 306 Jl.MH.Thamrin Lav.3 Jakarta 10250 Tel: +62-21-39830330 Fax: +62-21-39830331
Bi-lateral Agencies			
Embassy of the Netherlands	Development issues	Support for environment and human rights	Ms. Christien Hukom Programme Officer for Development Cooperation Jl.H.R.Rasuna Said Kav.S-3, Kuningan, Jakarta 12950 Tel: +62-21-5241060 Fax: +62-21-5275976
GTZ	Development issues	Climate change, good governance, support for private sector	Ms. Jasmin Freischlad Plaza Bapindo, Citibank Tower 22 nd Floor Jl. Jenderal Sudirman Kav.54-55, Jakarta 12190 Tel: +62-21-5267001 Fax: +62-21-5267004

Name of Organization	Area of Specialization	Activity	Contact
NGO			
Kalyanamitra Foundation	Women's rights Violence against women	Domestic violence	Ms. Rena Herdiyani JL. Kaca Jendela II No.9, Rawajati, Kalibata, Jakarta 12750 Tel: +62-21-7902109 Fax: +62-21-7902112

As of December 2010

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Title	Authors	Publisher/Source	Year
Health			
SEI Traditions as Cultural Postnatal Care at Timor Tengah Selatan District, East Nusa Tenggara, INDONESIA	Rachmalina Soerachman, MSc.PH	Ministry of Health	2010
SEI Traditions As Cultural Postnatal Care at Timor Tengah Selatan District, East Nusa Tenggara Province, Indonesia (PowerPoint)	Rachmalina Soerachman	Ministry of Health	2010
Statistics of Health	State Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection,	JICA Indonesia	2010
Women and Child Health and Malaria in Papua (Keerom and Merauke). A Qualitative Study (KAP)	Katarina Greifeld, Dianne van Oosterhout, Marlina Flassy, Rachmalina, Erwin Nur Rif'ah & Fatmawati	Ministry of Health	2010
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries			
FACT SHEET INDONESIA Women in Agriculture, Environment and Rural Production	FAO	FAO	
National Medium-Term Priority Framework (NMTPF) 2010-2014: for Indonesia's External Assistance in the Agriculture Sector (incl. Forestry & Fisheries)	National Development Planning Agency (BAPPENAS), Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Forestry, Ministry of Marine Affairs & Fisheries	FAO	2009
Economic Activities			
Leaders, Lenders & Breakearers: Women in Microfinance in Indonesia	GTZ	GTZ	
Legal Protection for Migrant Domestic Workers in Asia and the Arab State	UNIFEM	UNIFEM	
Statistics of Manpower	State Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection	JICA Indonesia	
Social / Gender Analysis			
Academic Paper Draft LAW on Gender Equality	N/A	UNIFEM	
Civil Rights and the position of women in Aceh	GTZ	GTZ	2007
Charter of the rights of women in Aceh	GTZ	GTZ	2008
Combined Sixth and Seventh Periodic Report The Implementation of The Convention on The Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women in Indonesia 2004 – 2009	Republic of Indonesia	UNIFEM	2010

Decree No. KEP.30/M.PPN/HK/03/2009 Regarding The Establishment of The Steering Committee and The Technical Team for Gender Responsive Planning and Budgeting	State Minister for National Development Planning/Head of National Development Planning Agency	UNIFEM	2009
FAST FACTS United Nations Development Programme MDGs Support Unit	UNDP	UNDP	2006
Frequently asked questions: Sexual Harassment at the workplace	ILO	ILO	
Gender Budget Initiatives: Strategies, Concepts and Experiences	UNIFEM	UNIFEM	2001
Gender Equality and Development in Indonesia	The World Bank	The World Bank	
Gender Equality Laws: Global Good practice and a review of five southeast Asian countries	UNIFEM	UNIFEM	2009
Governance Reform Support II Project, Piloting GRB at the Central Level: Progress to Date (PowerPoint)	The Asian Foundation	UNIFEM	2010
Implementasi Pelaksanaan CEDAW di Indonesia (PowerPoint)	Kementerian Negara Pemberdayaan Perempuan	JICA Indonesia	
Indonesia's Budgeting System (PowerPoint)	UNIFEM	UNIFEM	2009
Integrating Gender Responsive Budgeting into the Aid Effectiveness Agenda	UNIFEM	UNIFEM	
KEBIJAKAN Perlindungan perempuan: Policy on Women's Protection (PowerPoint)	State Ministry For Women's Empowerment And Child Protection	JICA Indonesia	
Kebijakan Pembangunan Peningkatan Kualitas Hidup Perempuan 2010-2014 (The Policy of Development for Improving Quality Life of Women 2010-2014) (PowerPoint)	State Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection	JICA Indonesia	2010
Nomor 17/Men. PP/Dep. II VII/ 2005, Nomor 18A Tahun 2005, Nomor 1/PB/2005	Menteri Negara Pemberdayaan Perempuan, Menteri Dalam Negeri Dan Menteri Pendidikan Nasional	JICA Indonesia	2005
Pemberdayaan perempuan republic Indonesia Nomor 06 Tahun 2009 Tentang Penyelenggaraan data gender dan anak	Menteri Negara Pemberdayaan Perempuan Republik INDONESIA	JICA Indonesia	2009
Peraturan Menteri Negara Pemberdayaan Perempuan Republik INDONESIA Nomor 1 TAHUN 2008 Tentang Pedoman Pelaksanaan Peningkatan Kualitas Hidup Perempuan	Menteri Negara Pemberdayaan Perempuan Republik INDONESIA	JICA Indonesia	2008

Peraturan Menteri Negara Pemberdayaan Perempuan Republik INDONESIA Nomor 2 TAHUN 2008 Tentang Pedoman Pelaksanaan Perlindungan Perempuan	Menteri Negara Pemberdayaan Perempuan Republik INDONESIA	JICA Indonesia	2008
Peraturan Menteri Negara Pemberdayaan Perempuan Republik INDONESIA Nomor 3 TAHUN 2008 Tentang Pedoman Pelaksanaan Perlindungan Anak	Menteri Negara Pemberdayaan Perempuan Republik INDONESIA	JICA Indonesia	2008
Peraturan Menteri Negara Pemberdayaan Perempuan Republik INDONESIA Nomor 4 TAHUN 2008 Tentang Pedoman Pelaksanaan Pemberdayaan Lembaga Masyarakat Di Bidang Pemberdayaan Perempuan Dan Perlindungan Anak	Menteri Negara Pemberdayaan Perempuan Republik INDONESIA	JICA Indonesia	2008
Statistics of Education	State Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection	JICA Indonesia	
Statistics of HDI, GDI, GEM	State Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection	JICA Indonesia	
Statistics of Representation of Women	State Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection	JICA Indonesia	
State Ministry for Women's Empowerment and child protection Presidential Instruction Republic of Indonesia Number 9 the Year 2000 on Gender Mainstreaming in National Development and Minister Of Home Affairs Regulation Number 15 Year 2008 on General Guidelines For in the Regions	State Ministry For Women's Empowerment And Child Protection	State Ministry For Women's Empowerment And Child Protection	2008
Strengthening Women's Rights	GTZ	GTZ	
The Policy of Development for Improving Quality Life of Women 2010-2014 (PowerPoint)	State Ministry For Women's Empowerment And Child Protection	State Ministry For Women's Empowerment And Child Protection	2010
Women's Participation in Politics and Government in Indonesia	UNDP	UNDP	2010
Women's Vulnerability to Economic & Sexual Violence At Home, Educational Institution and State Agency: VAW Annual Notes of Year 2008	National Commission Violence Against Women	UNIFEM	2009
Environment / Disaster Management			
GERAKAN: Perempuan Peduli Lingkungan (MOVEMENT Women's Environmental Concern)	Ministry of Environment	Ministry of Environment	2003
Himpunan Peraturan Perundangan	Badan Nasional	National Agency for	2008

Tentang Enanggulan Bencana	Penanggulangan Bencana: BNPB	Disaster Management	
National Action Plan for disaster risk reduction 2010-2012	BAPPENAS and National Agency for Disaster Management	National Agency for Disaster Management	2010
Others			
A Roadmap to Accelerate Achievement of the MDGs in Indonesia	BAPPENAS	Bappenas	2010
Islam and globalization: survey findings 20 January -3 February 2010	JICA, Lembaga survey Indonesia	JICA Indonesia	2010
Report on the Achievement of the Millennium Development Goals Indonesia 2010	BAPPENAS	Bappenas	2010
Statistics of Child Protection	State Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection	JICA Indonesia	
Statistics of Elderly and Disabled	State Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection	JICA Indonesia	
Statistic Yearbook of Indonesia 2009	BPS Statistics Indonesia	BPS Statistic Indonesia	2009
Welfare Indicators 2009	BPS Statistics Indonesia	BPS Statistic Indonesia	2009

7. Definitions

<Technical Terms>

Term	Definition
Gender	Gender means social and cultural differences between men and women. Sexual differences in biological terms basically cannot be changed, but gender differences which mean social disparity in roles and relationships between men and women vary depending on time and place and they can change, since they are defined by people's way of thinking and sense of values. The word "gender" is used in phrases such as gender equality, gender role, gender analysis and gender balance, etc.
Gender mainstreaming	This is a strategy to involve women's participation in design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programs on any political, economic and social occasion just as men's are involved, so that both men and women can gain equal benefit from the activities. The ultimate goal for gender mainstreaming is to achieve gender equality.
Gender focal point	This is an administrative official to promote gender equality, who is appointed in each department of government ministries. The official works for gender mainstreaming in government policies, systems and programs.
Gender responsive budget	It should be understood how national and local government budgets affect both men and women by conducting analysis of the budgets from the perspective of gender equality. The aim is not just to increase budgets for programs targeted at women but also to allocate budgets to achieve gender equality (for example, budgets for childcare services and allowances).
Reproductive health / rights	This means healthcare and rights that are related to gender and reproduction. The aim is to allow people to enjoy safe and satisfying sexual lives and the freedom to decide whether to have children or not and when and how many.
National machinery	This is a national-level administrative entity in charge of issues related to women to promote gender equality. It develops and implements women-related policies and promotes implementation of measures with gender equality in mind in government ministries.
Women's empowerment	Empowerment means paving the way for women who have been eliminated from decision-making and disempowered because of gender discrimination. Opportunities for them to participate in decision-making are provided so that they can achieve self-empowerment and be aware of gender issues and, hence, transfer such awareness into action. The word is also used in the phrase, "economic empowerment of women."
Affirmative action	This refers to preferential measures to correct existing disparities immediately when a discriminated group has a significant disadvantage compared to other groups because of accumulated discrimination.
Sexual harassment	This means putting any woman worker at a disadvantage in the workplace by sexual words or actions or deterioration of her work environment because of such words or actions. It includes words and deeds by which female students are obstructed from learning opportunities at school or women are robbed of the chance to participate in social activities.
Access / control	Access means availability of resources or services for performance of economic activities, such as land, labour and wages. Control means the right to make decisions on how to manage resources or services or the right to own them.
Reproductive activities	This means activities to bear and raise children, or in other words, activities to "reproduce the next generation." It includes activities of families to maintain their daily lives such as laundry and cooking and to reproduce labour power.
Informal sector	This refers to forms of economic activity performed by small family businesses. According to the definition of ILO, in this sector, such businesses use simple skills, have insufficient capital or specific location bases, employ no or only a few employees, receive no protection under the legal system and lack appropriate accounting capability.
Micro-financing	This is a small-scale financing system for low-income people and small businesses to increase the income of the poor through provision of opportunities to enjoy financial services such as petty loans, savings and insurance. It is often targeted at female farmers in rural areas as typified by the Grameen Bank in Bangladesh.

Non-formal education	This refers to educational activities developed to provide lifelong learning opportunities, literacy education and life-skills education in addition to formal school education. Normally, it targets people, whether adults or children, who have not received any school education or insufficient education (in quality). Typically, the content, scale, target and implementation methods vary significantly.
Millennium development goals	The MDGs are composed of 8 goals. These goals were established by incorporating the UN Millennium Declaration and international development goals adopted at major international meetings and summits held in 1990s into a larger common framework. The Millennium Declaration was adopted at the UN Millennium Summit held in September 2000 to present a clear vision of the role of the United Nations in the 21st century on the themes of peace and safety, development and poverty, the environment, human rights, good governance and special needs of African countries.

<Indicators>

Indicator	Definition
Gini index	This is an aggregate numerical measurement to indicate inequality in income distribution. It is measured as a value between 0 and 1, with “0” implying complete equality and “1” complete inequality. If the value exceeds 0.4, it is generally determined that the level of inequality is high.
Total fertility rate	This is the total fertility rate of women in the reproductive age bracket (15-49 years old) in a certain year. It indicates the average number of children a woman delivers in her lifetime based on the fertility rate of her age bracket for that year.
Under-one mortality rate	Mortality of infants under one year old defined as the number of deaths per 1,000 live births. It is calculated as follows: $\text{Number of infant deaths under one year old during the year} \div \text{number of live births during the year} \times 1,000.$
Under-five mortality rate	Mortality of infants under five years old defined as the number of deaths per 1,000 live births. It is calculated as follows: $\text{Number of infant deaths under five years old during the year} \div \text{number of live births during the year} \times 1,000.$
Maternal mortality rate	1 Annual number of mothers who die among 100,000 cases of delivery due to pregnancy.
Rate of assisted childbirth	This is the rate of childbirth in which public healthcare workers including doctors, nurses and midwives or trained or traditional assistants offer assistance.
Oral Rehydration Therapy (ORT) use rate	The rate of using oral rehydrate salt or substitute solution for under-five infants having diarrhea.

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