

**THE VIEWS FROM
GERAKAN PEREMPUAN PEDULI INDONESIA
[INDONESIAN WOMEN AWARENESS MOVEMENT]
ON 30 YEARS OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF BPFA IN
INDONESIA**

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[INDONESIAN WOMEN AWARENESS MOVEMENT]
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THE VIEWS FROM GERAKAN PEREMPUAN PEDULI INDONESIA [INDONESIAN WOMEN AWARENESS MOVEMENT] ON 30 YEARS OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF BPFA IN INDONESIA

SECTION ONE: HIGHLIGHTS

Having read and paying attention to issues and questions in the Guidance Note for comprehensive national-level reviews provided by UN Women (September 2023). *Gerakan Perempuan Peduli Indonesia* (GPPI) took the initiative and considered it is important to respectfully express the viewpoint consisting of our responses and information as a Civil Society Organisations and Women Organisations network affiliation with the GPPI [Indonesian Women Awareness Movement], to the UN Commission on the Status of Women (UN CSW 69) Session in New York, USA on 10 to 21 March 2025. This written paper is submitted to the UN Women Asia Pacific Region as an alternate national review.

We have great expectation that our voices and viewpoint as the stakeholders in relation to Indonesia's commitment to Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (1995); will be taken into consideration by the Asia Pacific Region's Review and the CSW 69th session on the 30th anniversary of BPfA.

This GPPI input was prepared through a consultation process (mostly virtual consultations) participated by GPPI network (30 members) and researchers as well as feminist.

For practical purposes the 12 critical areas of concern of BPfA have been clustered into the following six dimensions that highlight the alignment of the two frameworks of BPfA and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Developments. the six dimensions clusters are: (1) Inclusive Development, Shared Prosperity and Decent Work; (2) Poverty Eradication, Social Protection and social Services; (3) Freedom from Violence, Stigma and Stereotypes; (4) Participation, Accountability and Gender Responsive Institution; (5) Peaceful and Inclusive Societies; (6) Environmental Conservation, Protection and Rehabilitation.

SECTION TWO: PRIORITIES, ACHIEVEMENTS, CHALLENGES AND SETBACKS

Question 1. Over the past five years, what have been the most important achievements, challenges and setbacks in progress towards gender equality and the empowerment of women?

The most important achievement: The passed of bill on Sexual Violence as a Law in 2022.

Challenges: The implementation of this sexual violence law. For example the sanction for perpetrator still very low. Last case of sexual violence at East Java only get two year in prison.

Setbacks: Gender-based based violence cases in Indonesia still very high, as well as femicide, maternal mortality and other harmful practices such as FGMC practices and child marriage.

Question 2. Over the past five years, what have been the top five priorities for accelerating progress for women and girls in your country through laws, policies and/or programmes?

Please see the report of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia.

Question 3. Over the past five years, what specific actions have you taken to prevent discrimination and promote the rights of marginalized groups of women and girls?

Please see the report of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia.

Question 4. Over the past five years, how has the confluence of different crises affected the implementation of the BPfA in your country, and what measures have you taken to prevent their negative impact on progress for women and girls?

Please see the report of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia.

Question 5. Over the next five years, what are the priorities for accelerating progress for women and girls in your country through laws, policies and/or programmes?

Please see the report of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia.

SECTION THREE: PROGRESS ACROSS THE 12 CRITICAL AREAS OF CONCERN

CLUSTER 1. INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT, SHARED PROSPERITY AND DECENT WORK

Question 6. Over the past five years, what actions has your country taken to advance gender equality in the world of work (including informal and non-standard employment as well as entrepreneurship)?

Gender equality in the world of work during the 2020-2024 period is marked by the Covid-19 pandemic and its impacts in the following years. Social restrictions and other preventive measures to maintain public health during the Covid 19 pandemic had a very significant socio-economic impact on Indonesian women, both on work participation, family income, care work, etc. The UN Women Survey, 2020, shows several data, including: Women, who mostly depend on income from family businesses, experienced a fairly large reduction in income – around 82%, although 80% of men also experienced a similar decline, but at the same time this became evidence that men in Indonesia benefit from wider sources of income; the second most common source of income for Indonesian women, subsidies and other forms of government support, also declined more rapidly for women than for men, with 24% of women experiencing a decline, compared with 20% of men; COVID-19 showed that women are more vulnerable to shocks in the labor market, especially for informal workers with 36% of women informal workers having to reduce their paid work time, compared to 30% of men informal workers; COVID-19 also increased household work and unpaid care work, with 19% of women experiencing an increase in the intensity of unpaid household work, compared to 11% of men; the crisis also has driven new migration flows, with 13% of women and 6% of men having migrated internally often due to job losses and cuts in working hours. (Rapid Gender Assessment Survey on the Consequences of Covid-19 In Indonesia, UN Women 2020). A critical reminder from the World Bank stated that the of female labor force participation in Indonesia are relatively low by regional standards and have remained largely stagnant for two decades. Source: <https://documents.worldbank.org/en/publication/documents-reports/documentdetail/099110010032227938/p1721820ecba5d0e90ad6206b56b8a2986e>

Progress in employment's regulations for working women. The Minister of Manpower has issued a regulation (*Kepmenaker*) No. 88/2023 on the Guidelines for Preventing and Handling Sexual Violence in the Workplace (an update of the similar guideline). This regulation has a number of scopes, including related to forms of sexual violence in the workplace, efforts to prevent sexual violence in the workplace, complaints, handling and recovery of victims of sexual harassment and violence in the workplace. This regulation also contains the obligations to develop the formation, functions and duties of a Task Force for the Prevention and Handling of Sexual Violence in the Workplace. Apart from that, there is also a regulation from Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection No. 1/2023 on the Provision of a Safe House/ Shelter for women's workers in the workplace (an amendment to the similar previous regulation). The challenge to these regulations is that it needs long way to go as they are only been issued recently in 2023, and at the moment still on the level of socialization and very little known by the public, labor unions or companies. Higher regulations are still needed, so that their position and mandate are stronger, such as ratifying ILO Convention 190 on the Elimination of Violence and Harassment in the Workplace. In the latest development, the draft on Maternal and Child Welfare Law includes the right to menstrual and maternity leave for working women. However, this draft

does not include sanctions for companies that violate the rights of women workers, and even raises concerns about not selecting women workers on productive age or restricted pregnancy.

Backlash and challenges of gender equality in the work. Apart from the impact of Covid-19 which reduced women's income and increased care workloads, this period was also marked by a decline in the regulation of job creation which was marked by the presence of Law Number 2/2022 on Job Creation (amended by Law Number 6/2023 on the Government Regulations in Replacement of the Job Creation Law). This law does not regulate menstrual and maternity leave for women workers (cf. Law No. 13/2003 on Employment) which has eliminated women's (worker) rights and threatened the welfare of women workers. This law, in art. 79 paragraph (5) explains that the implementation of working hours for workers(including women workers) in companies is regulated in the Work Agreement, Company Regulations, or Collective Work Agreement, where there is a possibility that employers will not include these rights. The provisions on unit time and/or output productions in the law also have potential to rise a more very flexible work status as irregular/precarious jobs, as well as the opportunity for flexible wages that are far from a decent standard of living. In this case, many working women do not use their right to menstrual leave because it will result in a reduction of their salary earnings, in other words, companies do not recognize/pay working women's menstrual leave rights due to the implementation of unit time/output productions. This law also has an impact on the vulnerability of women workers to being laid off.

The passing of the Law on the Welfare of Mothers and Children (KIA Bill) on June 5 2024 has left various problems in the lives of Indonesian women. Though this law has goal to provide more protection for the rights to the welfare of Indonesian mothers and children, however it has tendency to enforce the discrimination, stigma and stereotypes (labeling) toward women. This law, which provide maternity leave for mothers of up to six months (under special conditions) and for fathers up to 2-3 months, will be difficult to be implemented considering the practice of neglect of menstrual and pregnancy leave. This law is very elitist and only applies to the upper middle class, while the working and lower middle class groups will face problems because of these various regulations and the business world will limit the recruitment of women. This law will make harder for women to get a job. Moreover, this law does not address the problems of female workers' condition: as the National Commission on Violence Against Women, 2021 reported that there were 18 female workers having miscarriages due to poor working conditions. The report also stated there were 108 cases of violence in the world of work, including violations of the right to adequate work protection, the right to freedom, maternity rights (menstrual leave, pregnancy and childbirth). Restrictions on employment opportunities by corporations related to women's reproductive rights still happen over the time.

Recommendations:

1. To the Indonesian Government: to immediately ratify ILO Convention 190 on the Elimination of Rudeness and Harassment in the World of Work
2. To the Indonesian Government: to impose 'sanctions' for companies that violate menstrual and maternity leave rights (and include 'sanctions' in the article in the KIA Bill)
3. To the Indonesian Government and Parliament: To developing legal protection for women workers in the informal/precariat, and care work sectors.
4. To the Indonesian Migrant Workers Placement Agency (P3MI) to be more gender responsive and ensure a safe and fair work migration for women migrant workers
5. To the Indonesian Government: To improve the working conditions of women to protect women's reproductive health and free from discrimination.

Question 7. In the past five years, what actions has your country taken to recognize, reduce and/or redistribute unpaid care and domestic work, promote work-life and family balance and strengthen the rights of paid care workers?

During the pandemic Covid-19, social restrictions made the home a center of activities, both economic and household activities. During the social restrictions, the burden of household work significantly increased, which is usually carried out daily by domestic workers or other parties, and during the pandemic Covid-19 must be done by family members themselves. In the UN Women Survey on Indonesian (2020) during the Covid-19 pandemic, both women and men bore this additional burden, 69% of women and 61% of men spent more time on unpaid household work; and where 61% of women and 48% of men spent more time on unpaid care work. Women have to do more on unpaid care work at home, considering social norms in patriarchal society, where domestic issues are women's business. The term “care economy” emerged during the COVID-19 pandemic. The care economy refers to care work, both paid and unpaid care work. Paid care work includes several jobs such as caregiver, kindergarten teacher, domestic worker, social worker etc., while unpaid care work is carried out within the household such as childcare, cleaning, cooking etc., and also social work in the community without compensation.

Domestic workers are care workers in the household which are commonly familiar in Indonesian households/families and several countries in the Asian region. In the UN Women Survey (2020), it was estimated that 37% of respondents had laid off domestic workers since Covid-19 broke out; 26% of respondents asked their domestic workers to work longer hours and 16% hired new domestic workers. The number of Indonesian domestic workers, both domestic and abroad, is a major part of care workers. Indonesia has an estimated number of domestic workers at 5 millions domestically and more than 9 millions abroad. Though the number of domestic workers is very large, there is no legal umbrella to protect them

Based on JALA PRT (National Domestic Worker Advocacy Network – CSO) data, in 2018-2023 there were 2,641 cases of violence against domestic workers. The majority of cases involve psychological, physical and economic violence at work. A number of domestic workers experienced unpaid wages (2-11 months' salary), were fired, or had their wages cut by their employers when they were sick and unable to attend the work. The other problems include lack of health insurance; no increase in wages even though they have worked for years; no decent compensation when they have termination; low law enforcement in cases of violence against domestic workers (only 15% of perpetrators received sentences in accordance with the Law on the Elimination of Domestic Violence (*UU PKDRT, 2004*), and the rest of the perpetrators received short/light punishment).

Up to now, the Indonesian Government has not seriously taken steps to advance care economy/works, except recently developing a road to care economy of 2025-2045. There is no recognition of care work in the formal economic system and social security, resulting in a lack of awareness of the importance of care work in supporting economic development and social welfare. The worst, the draft on Protection of Domestic Workers Law, which has been around for 20 years in the parliament, and has not been passed on, although the draft has been agreed in the plenary session in March 2023. The Indonesian Government has agreed with the draft of Law, but the first leader (chairwoman) in the Parliament, has locked the draft under the table. The Parliament doesn't really care with struggle of the domestic workers. So, there is still a long way to go from ratifying ILO Convention 189 on the Decent Work for Domestic Workers. The lack of recognition of domestic workers as workers means that domestic workers do not have rights as workers and legal and social protections. In the meantime, although migrant domestic workers get the protection from the Law 18/2017 on Migrant Workers Protection, they are still entrapped in the recurring problems over the time, as the law has not been fully implemented yet. The unsafe and unfair process and practices are still going on and on, very slowly progress.

The only best practice that can be noted is what has been done by JALA PRT (National Domestic Worker Advocacy Network – CSO) that through the diligent and consistent struggle of JALA PRT in approaching National Social Security Agency (BPJS *Ketenagakerjaan*) so that domestic workers can access employment social security. This effort has been carried out by JALA PRT – with the BPJS to provide Employment Social Security and has covered more than 5000 members of the domestic worker union in 6 provinces in Indonesia. JALA PRT also carries out work of organizing domestic workers into unions, training to improve domestic workers' skills, and builds cooperatives for domestic worker union members. The challenge is to raise awareness among domestic workers and their employers to access social and employment security. JALA PRT is a member of The International Domestic Workers Federation (IDWFED), and has prepared to be a confederation. Apart from JALA PRT in its struggling for the passing on the Domestic Worker Protection Law, JALA PRT also is promoting the recognition, reduction, redistribution, representation and reward (5R) of care work.

Recommendations:

1. To the Indonesian Parliament: to immediately pass the draft of the Domestic Workers Protection Bill into law.
2. To the Indonesian State: to ratify ILO Convention 189 on the Decent Work for Domestic Workers.
3. To the community/CSO: to support the protection and recognition of the work and rights of domestic workers, including the right to organize.

Question 8. In the past five years, what actions has your country taken to reduce the gender digital divide?

Technology and digital is a real problem in Indonesia, as well as the gender gap in it. The percentage of male internet users is higher than female. In 2021, male internet users was about 52.92% and female 47.48%, while in 2022, male internet users was about 69.39% and female 63.53%. Limited access for women to digital technology is even greater for women who live in rural areas than in urban areas because of the unequal development of infrastructure and internet networks in Indonesia. (Indonesian Telecommunications Statistics, 2022). People with disabilities even face serious and various obstacles in participating and receiving the benefits of advances in digital technology. The available digital devices do not fully suit their needs.

Difficulties and challenges for women accessing digital. Women from low-income households lack the financial resources to purchase digital devices and internet access. In many cases, though they have digital devices such as cellphones/smartphones, sometimes they don't have enough money to buy the data package. Women also have limited time to learn using digital technology because they spend more time taking care of the household, children and husband. This digital gender gap has caused women, girls and people with disabilities to experience difficulties in accessing jobs and other important information to support sustainable livelihoods, income and education. Another obstacle that limits women from participating in the digital era is the social gender norms in society which assume that digital technology belongs to men and is more suitable for men. Digital technology is considered difficult for women.

Lack of digital skills and limitations in utilizing digital technology to access markets and digital finance, and how to use digital technology safely are also obstacles for women in micro-enterprises to advance their businesses. Currently there are many online loan applications (Fintech Lending) that are available and easy to access, but on average they provide loans with high interest rates. This cannot be a solution for women in small and micro enterprises in gaining capital/finance to develop their businesses, because it actually makes them poorer and bankrupt because they are in debt with high interest rates. Up to now there is still no fintech lending

application that provides digital financial solutions for women in small and micro enterprises with affordable and low interest rates. There are millions of victims from this illegal loan online/fintech lending. According to the Chief Executive for Supervising the Behavior of Financial Services Business Actors, Education and Consumer Protection at the Financial Services Authority (OJK), 2003, the largest number of victims of illegal online loans were teachers, victims of layoffs, and housewives.
<https://apps.detik.com/detik/https://news.detik.com/berita/d-6887889/ojk-korban-pinjol-ilegal-paling-banyak-guru-dan-ibu-rumah-tangga>

Recommendations:

1. To the Indonesian Government and digital companies: to create a more women's friendly digital platform for women to develop and upscale their small and micro enterprises.
2. To the Indonesian Government and digital companies: to empower and build capacity building for women on digital literacy to advance their enterprises, including women with disabilities, so that they can benefit from technology and digital.
3. To the Indonesian Government and digital companies: to educate women as user in digital technology, particularly to protect women from Gender Based Violence online and to prevent them from online loans entrapment.
4. To the Indonesian Government at the villages: to provide digital technology infrastructure, internet connections, etc. for the community to access information and to improve their lives through digital technology.

Question 9. In the past five years, how has the macroeconomic and fiscal policy environment affected the implementation of the BPfA in your country, and what macroeconomic policies has your country implemented in support of a more gender-equal economy?

In the last 5 years, Indonesian economic growth was marked by the pandemic Covid-19 where the global economic has been slowdown up to now. According to the survey from UNDP and LPEM UI, in the first two years of the Covid-19 pandemic, 2020-2021, there were more than 48% of MSMEs experienced problems with the availability of raw materials; 77% their income decreased; 88% of MSMEs has declined in product demand; and even 97% of MSMEs experienced a decline in asset value. To drive the economy support and recovery of MSMEs, the Indonesian Government implemented the National Economic Recovery Program (PEN). The PEN program includes KUR financing during the pandemic, Micro Business Productive Assistance (BPUM), Non-KUR Interest/Margin Subsidy, Fund Placement/Placement of State Money, MSME Credit Guarantee, Investment Financing to cooperatives through LPDB KUMKM, Final Income Tax for MSMEs borne by the Government, as well as Cash Assistance for Street Vendors, Stalls and Fishermen.

<https://www.ekon.go.id/publikasi/detail/4593/perkembangan-umkm-sebagai-critical-engine-perekonomian-nasional-terus-mendapatkan-dukungan-pemerintah>. This policy was successful in supporting to revive the MSMEs. In 2023, MSME business entrepreneurs reached around 66 million. The contribution of MSMEs reaches 61% of Indonesia's Gross Domestic Product (GDP), equivalent to IDR 9,580 trillion. <https://kadin.id/data-dan-statistik/umkm-indonesia/#:~:text=Peran%20UMKM%20sangat%20besar%20untuk,%2C%20setara%20Rp9.580%20triliun>. As many as 64.5% of the total small, micro and medium enterprises (MSMEs) in Indonesia are women.

However, Indonesia's macroeconomic design is still gender biased. Women in micro and small entrepreneurs have to deal with macroeconomic designs and structural issues that are still gender biased, not taking into account the specific needs of women entrepreneurs and their access to capital and financial agencies. In fact, in microeconomics, the biggest economic actors are women. The majority of women entrepreneurs in micro and small enterprises run short-term businesses for survival. They do not have enough recourses (finance, skill, technology etc.) and strategy for the sustainability in the long term; in other words, it's difficult for them to upscale their enterprises. The policy of a one-stop business permit turns out to be difficult to be accessed by women entrepreneurs in micro and small enterprises as they lack of information and capacity to access. Meanwhile, without the permit, they will find difficulties to access credit or fund provided by the government. Another problem is the training provided by the government is only a temporary project, and there is no continuity of assistance, marketing, etc.

Women entrepreneurs in micro and small enterprises find many difficulties and challenges as well, such as: gender social norms that prevent women from gaining access to employment and income; women's limited access to capital, markets, networks and training; limited knowledge, understanding and skills (hard skills and soft skills) in running their business; low digital literacy skills (online marketing); climate change which causes drought, floods, pollution, threatens the livelihoods of farmers and fishermen, threatens the lives of women and young entrepreneurs.

Inclusive economy/business is not seriously supported by the Government and not widely understood by business actors. The government (Ministry of Manpower) is not seriously supporting the inclusion economy/business. There is no attention paid to the disabilities workforce as they face huge challenges, such as: zero/very limited access/participation to work; neglecting the rights of people with disabilities in public spaces/workplaces; discrimination, and even women with disabilities are vulnerable to violence. Fortunately, there is a number of best practices that come from the private sector as models in developing inclusive economic initiatives. In several initiatives, people with disabilities gain access to work, such as the presence of inclusion cafés. For example: Uma Oma Café in South Jakarta employs the elderly, Down Café in South Jakarta has all down syndrome staff, UNIQLO Indonesia is hiring a number of people with disabilities and several other private companies. Most common, some of people

with disabilities set up their own micro or small enterprises such as “massage counter by blind people”, or small groceries stall etc.

The government has issued Presidential Regulation (PP 60/2020) concerning Disability Service Units (ULD) in the Field of Manpower. Still, it has not been able to fully realize the workspace and policies of employer institutions to favor women with disabilities. In DIY provinces, at the district/city level, four districts/cities have already established ULD, but there are some challenges. For example, regarding employment, the services provided are related to employment consultation, job vacancies, and making job seeker cards for people with disabilities. In some districts, they only provide support for persons with physical disabilities. The absence of a budget is still the cause of the inability to meet the needs of companions and JBI. In general, the existence of ULD in these districts/cities is still NOT able to fully realize the workspace and policies of the employer institution to favor women with disabilities. However, there have been efforts to provide such workspaces through disability job fairs. However, there are still very few persons with disabilities, including women with disabilities, working in companies. This is because of a lack of information. The positions offered do not align with the skills and education of people with disabilities, accessibility issues, and remote workplace locations. (*CIQAL(The Center for Improving the Qualified Activity in Life of People with Disabilities) -Yogyakarta*)

Recommendations:

1. To the Indonesian Government: to develop more gender responsive macro-economic policy so that women entrepreneurs in micro and small enterprises have equal (or more affirmative) opportunities in access, participation, control and benefit in economy/business.
2. To the Indonesian Government and private companies: to develop a more inclusive economy/business policy to fulfill the rights of people with disabilities, including their right to work.
3. To the Indonesian Government and digital companies: to create a more women’s friendly digital platform for women to develop and upscale their small and micro enterprises.

CLUSTER 2. POVERTY ERADICATION, SOCIAL PROTECTION AND SOCIAL SERVICES.

Question 10. In the last five years, what actions has your country taken to reduce/eradicate poverty among women and girls?

In the last five years, poverty reduction is still difficult to achieve, it has not decreased significantly, and in fact the numbers of the poor have increased during the Covid 19 pandemic

or natural disasters that happened more frequently. The poverty rates among women is also still higher than men (0.1 – 0.6%).

Poor people are more vulnerable to dying from hunger than from being exposed to Covid-19 during the Covid-19 pandemic (Oxfam report, 2020). There were some cases where people died because of hunger, such as the case of a scavenger family in Banten (Mrs Yuli died in 2020). Not only by the pandemic, people also died because of lack of food due to the failure of the crops such as in Yakuhimo, Papua Mountain Province (Oct-Nov 2023) – as 23 deaths.

Poverty in the urban areas happened during the pandemic as the companies or industry have stopped working and the workers got laid off. Women worker in the industrial areas were laid off more than male workers. Although rural areas (villages) seemed to be better in conditions during the pandemic, however their income also decreased.

During the pandemic and the following crisis in economy, the government failed to achieve the SDGs targets, especially goal 1 (no poverty), goal 2 (no hunger) and goal 3 (healthy and prosperous life). The SDGs Desa (SDG's program in the village level) didn't work during the pandemic as all the resources from the government was focused to tackle the health issues and social securities.

Formal/informal women workers whose salaries are based on the minimum wage or below the minimum wage were becoming a poor group. The implementation of the Job Creation Law (government regulation called "*PERPPU*") is worsening women's decent working conditions. Whereas there is an absence of law protection toward women who are working in informal sector such as domestic workers, home job worker, irregular job worker. The worse, they also do not receive employment security (BPJS Employment).

It turns out during the pandemic the women's micro and small enterprises were better able to survive, although it limited to the survival of the family's basic needs. In post pandemic, this women's micro and small enterprises still struggles in keeping their sustainability. The challenges include: increasing women's access to economic resources (financial institutions, technology, knowledge/information, raw materials, etc.), also increasing their skills and knowledge.

For more vulnerable groups such as disability or LGBT group they still have not received much attention.

Recommendations:

1. Government to put gender perspective on macro economy design and policies.

2. Government to eradicate/remove the structural obstacles which hinder women's economic progress.
3. Government to allocate more budget – gender budgeting – on women's program to eradicate poverty among women.
4. Government to allocate more budget – gender budgeting – on women's program on micro and small enterprises, to develop their capacity and to upscale their enterprises.
5. Government to allocate a more inclusive budget to develop more policies and programs to equal access and participation of vulnerable groups into employment or developing business.
6. Indonesian parliament to immediately pass the draft of the Domestic Workers Protection into Law.

Question 11. In the past five years, what actions has your country taken to improve access to social protection for women and girls?

Child-Sensitive Social Protection

With regard to child poverty in Indonesia, 11.8 percent of children in 2022 lived below the national poverty line (BPS, 2023a), down from 13.3 per cent in 2016 (UNICEF, 2017). This was a return to the pre-pandemic rate seen in 2019.

Indonesia's development vision is to become one of the four largest economies globally and reach high-income country status through reducing extreme poverty to zero (Ministry of National Development Planning; ANTARA, 2023). Social assistance comprises non-contributory interventions, usually provided by the State and targeted at the poor and vulnerable.

Issue: The percentage of government expenditure targeted at the children in Indonesia is much lower than for other age groups

Challenges:

Most social assistance benefits in Indonesia do not sufficiently take into account the composition of the household . Most State-provided social assistance policies currently in place in Indonesia provide a payment to the family/household or to an adult, from which children indirectly benefit. Support is also provided to the community level.

The number of individuals with disabilities in Indonesia is quite significant, namely 22.22 million people or around 8.5 % of the population, and among those is women with disabilities. Unfortunately, the number and coverage of beneficiaries of social protection programs intended for persons with disabilities are still limited. The social protection program at this moment not also take into account the need for support for women and children with disabilities survivor of

GBV. This are the two most vulnerable group that experiences GBV. Women and girls with disabilities that are survivor of GBV will needed social, economic, psychological support, health care, rehabilitation, access to safe housing, safe and accessible shelter, allowance and legal support all this intervention should be cover through comprehensive and inclusive social protection. At this moment Indonesia social protection not yet cover this. (*The Indonesian Mental Health Association/Perhimpunan Jiwa Sehat- Policy Paper on Social Protection for Persons with Disability-overcoming inequality to create independent Living*)

Recommendations :

The World Bank (2019) has made several recommendations for improving the targeting mechanism, including expanding coverage of the DTKS, promoting dynamic data updating, facilitating administrative database linkage, and integrating with geographic information systems. Dewi et.al. (2023) propose various actions to accelerate achievement of SDG 1 for children, including technical assistance to improve local government capacity to regularly update the database and make use of data at all stages of the policy cycle, and also improvements to birth registration processes to facilitate registration for social assistance.

Question 12. In the past five years, what actions has your country taken to improve health outcomes for women and girls in your country?

Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) in Indonesia is still 307 per 100.000 lives birth. Moreover it is a tragic situation : since 77% of mothers died at health facilities.

More and more women in Indonesia suffered decrease of lung function which mostly the reason is because the woman is a smoker or a passive smoker (second-hand smoker).Ministry of Health stated in their research in 2015 that mortality due to lung cancer was 12,6%and half of them were women. Indonesia is the only country in Asia which still has not ratified the Convention on Tobacco Control, because if the State ratified it, it should follow all the restrictions since it is binding.

Recommendations:

Local Government and all stakeholders are expected to care about fulfillment:

1. The existence of a basic package of reproductive, maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health services as a top priority for universal health coverage, free of examination fees and easily accessible to anyone
2. A time-bound equalization target that is realized by accelerating the development of programs for the poor, especially the most marginalized and those who are still excluded, so that no one is forgotten (No one left behind)
3. Sufficient public spending to finance health services up to at least the recommended level with the support of formal assistance to support the national health system as well as

placing at least 1 midwife in each village and also easy access and supporting facilities for PWDs

4. Quality health services that are dignified and non-discriminatory to teenagers and single woman (not married) and other vulnerable groups
5. Access to services for all pregnant women: different ID card (KTP) or don't have health insurance card (BPJS) but still served and services for pregnant women who are in the post-disaster recovery phase.

Services related to Family Planning and Challenges

Indonesia belonging to 60 other countries which called Family Planning 2020 (FP 2020) where a special strategy was designed together to enhance the performance of modern contraceptives.

In fact, mass family planning campaigns and the absence of a complete and comprehensive supply of contraceptive options in Community Health Centers (*Puskesmas*) are not the only examples of a decline in service quality. Almost all *Puskesmas* are only open from 8 am to 1 pm, meanwhile midwives and doctors, even though they work at the *Puskesmas* in the morning, are allowed to open their own practices in the afternoon and evening. This results in poor service offered at the *Puskesmas*, because by offering better service in their private practice, it also means more income for them.

Challenges:

The distribution of contraception from the province to the districts is currently one of the tasks of the agency at the district level. However, the FP district agency was mostly facing a shortage of resources. From an institutional perspective, there is an imbalance, because the family planning division in the district generally consists of five staff who must be responsible for all the programs in the district including the management of contraceptive devices and drugs. Therefore, some areas also have difficulty in terms of accessing contraceptives and tools. Not to mention, the sub-district or village does not have enough field officers who can specifically monitor the availability of contraception at health facilities.

Recommendations:

1. Government to develop family planning advocacy materials that can be used by regions to explain and convince the relationship between contraceptive use and population development and community welfare.
2. Government should provide the regional needs related to the lack of Family Planning Field Officers (PLKB), and conduct advocacy to district/city governments to villages for budgeting for the operations of family planning cadres in the community, as well as increasing cross-sectoral and community collaboration for family planning mobilization and services;

3. Strengthen the management system, monitoring and evaluation of the distribution of contraceptives, among others by ensuring effective communication channels between district/city OPD KB and health facilities;
4. Increase the capacity of service providers in terms of family planning counseling and family planning placement, including affirming the authority to increase capacity for midwives, and reviewing policies related to implant and IUD services as the basic competencies of midwives;
5. Ensure that all policies use the concept of rights-based family planning both in determining activities and monitoring-evaluation processes;
6. Even distribution and alignment of comprehensive adolescent reproductive health and sexual education programs throughout Indonesia are tailored to the context and needs of the targeted groups, by increasing synergies from related sectors, including reviewing the existence of adolescent reproductive health education policies, not only given to family planning field officers but can also involve teenagers even though they are not members of the professional organization of family planning extension associations).

Women Living With HIV And AIDS.

Priority program in improving health quality over the last 5 years for PLHIV:

- Prevention of Mother to Child HIV Transmission (PMTCT) in pregnant women with the IEC procedure, an HIV test is offered, if the client accepts the test offer, pre-test counseling, HIV testing (rapid), post-test counseling, and if the results are positive, they are given ARVs and support. psychosocial
- Triple elimination for pregnant women: eliminates HIV, Syphilis and hepatitis B infections
- Collaboration between stakeholders (social services) and NGOs to mitigate the impact of HIV treatment through social rehabilitation for PLHIV and PLWHA
- Increased early detection, prevention and transmission, assistance and prevention of lost to follow up ARV therapy
- Increasing the reach of services to the community, high risk groups in disadvantaged areas
- Community Based Clinic (CBC) Program

Recommendations:

National Action Plan/RAN-AIDS 2020-2024. Indonesia implements the Continuous Comprehensive HIV and STI Service (LKB) model. In the 2010-2014 National Strategy, Continuous Comprehensive HIV-STI Services are the basis for HIV control efforts, which aim to:

1. Increase access and coverage of efforts to promote, prevent and treat HIV and STIs as well as quality rehabilitation by expanding the service network to the Community Health Center level, including services for key populations.
2. Increase knowledge and sense of responsibility in controlling the HIV and STI epidemic in Indonesia by increasing coordination between HIV services through increasing

participation of communities and civil society organizations in providing services as a way to increase the coverage and quality of services

3. Improve the impact of HIV treatment in integrated and decentralized service models at the district/city level.

Elderly

The central and regional governments already have a number of social protection programs for the elderly. At the national level, the government since 2016 has included the elderly as part of the beneficiaries of the Family Hope Program/PKH.

An example is the Aceh Jaya district which provides social assistance for elderly people through the *Asluretu* program/ High Risk Elderly Assistance to elderly people aged 70 years and over amounting to 200 thousand per-month.

There is still the question of equal distribution.

Even though these programs exist, the number of beneficiaries is generally still low. Elderly recipients of non-contributory social protection schemes or social assistance programs are only around 2% of the total number of elderly people throughout Indonesia. Meanwhile, only around 12% of senior citizens have access to social protection programs, contribution schemes of employment social security, including pension funds for civil servants.

Mental Health

The national basic health survey or *Riskesdas*, showed that the proportion of patients with depression who received evidence-based treatment is only 9%. Although the treatment gap for schizophrenia is not as high as for depression, of which 84,9% received treatment, more than half are not on continuous treatment. Confinement is still occurring in several parts of the country, thus posing a serious human rights challenge. Due to a lack of accurate knowledge from the family and society and a lack of access to continuous care, it is sometimes reported that patients released were re-shackled as their condition deteriorates and there are no accessible mental health services.

Challenges and Recommendations:

1. At the policy level, it is important to develop a national strategic plan derived from the Mental Health Act to address the challenge of shackling and re-shackling. The policymakers and related stakeholders can design the development and integration of mental health services into primary care. The integration will be important to ensure continuity of care to prevent unwanted outcomes such as re-confinement of individuals with severe mental disorders. Strengthening primary care is imperative to enable the smooth process of task sharing

2. A strategic plan derived from the Mental Health Act needs to address “common” mental health disorders such as depression and anxiety. The evidence is also compelling that young people, in particular, need to be the target population for early intervention since many mental disorders onset occurs in this period and are most affected by the pandemic. Another interesting trial in Indonesia by Arjadi et al.,³² who used internet intervention (a web-based therapy on the behavioral activation principle) to address depression in the community, also supports the task-sharing approach. This trial recruited trained lay counselors to provide human support in adjunction to the internet intervention under the supervision of mental health professionals.
3. In conclusion, the findings are consistent with other research on the global scale on the task-sharing issue. Therefore, perhaps it is promising to invest more in the task-sharing approach combined with internet intervention (e.g., internet-based cognitive behavioral therapy, guided or unguided) to address the treatment gap issue faced by the country. There has also been a growing discussion of using an “indirect approach” to prevent and treat depression by aiming the intervention on daily problems related to depression, such as insomnia, perfectionism, and procrastination. This approach will help overcome the barrier to mental health care access caused by stigma and could be more readily adopted in a task-sharing framework by primary care staff.
4. Lastly, policymakers and practitioners are encouraged to take a multi-sectoral view in addressing these issues. Given that more young people are at high risk for developing mental disorders such as depression, it is important to reach out and collaborate with the educational or school sectors for early intervention by using preventive measures and targeting those with early symptoms such as sub-threshold depression. Available evidence, though not robust in quality, suggests that mindfulness-based intervention effectively improves various psychological outcomes such as cognitive performance, emotional problems, and resilience of students in schools.

Question 13. In the past five years, what actions has your country taken to improve education outcomes and skills for women and girls, including in sectors where they are underrepresented?

- Women and youth with disabilities still experience challenges when accessing water and sanitation because there are not many toilets that are accessible in public places, even in schools. The program on Reproductive Health for adolescents in *Puskesmas* has not accommodated the needs of adolescents with disabilities. Women and girls with disabilities still have difficulty accessing hygiene menstruation sanitary. The information related to access to reproductive health for female students in schools has not reached students with disabilities. Students with disabilities still face many challenges in accessing clean and healthy menstrual equipment and menstrual hygiene management due to a lack of accessible information on this. There is still a lack of accessible sanitation facilities in public services for women with disabilities.

Community-based sanitation (*Sanitasi Total Berbasis Masyarakat*) socialization in the community also does not involve women with disabilities. Addressing these challenges in Kupang, an organization of persons with disabilities (OPDs) led by women with disabilities -PERSANI provides community-based total sanitation GEDSI, MKM (Menstrual hygiene management), and health reproductive rights training for women and girls with disabilities at the villages and schools in Kupang district of East Nusa Tenggara province. PERSANI carries out this activity in collaboration with PKK, the Vilages office, and youth community group, *Karang Taruna* (called *Perkumpulan Tuna Daksa Kristiani Kupang-NTT*).

- In the media context, journalist organizations such as Indonesian Journalist Alliance (AJI) have developed several guidebooks on child protection journalism and encouraged the media to publish news with perspective on child and women protection. AJI and alternative media such as Konde.co and Project Multatuli also have SOPs to stop sexual violence and policies for mothers.

Question 14. What actions has your country taken to ensure that economic recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic closes gender gaps in poverty, employment, social protection, education, and/or health that the pandemic has exacerbated?

Based on the 2021 Global Gender Gap Report, it was revealed that globally there is gender inequality due to the Covid-19 pandemic. Based on Gender Gap Index data, Indonesia is one of the countries experiencing a decline in efforts to reduce gender inequality, with the largest contribution to the decline coming from the dimensions of economic participation and opportunity. Despite experiencing setbacks in general, in the dimensions of health and survival as well as educational attainment, Indonesia is experiencing better development.

Indonesia has taken several actions to ensure economic recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic in various areas, including poverty, employment, social protection, education and health. Here are some key steps:

- Direct Cash Assistance: The government is increasing direct cash assistance to low-income families, with a focus on female-headed households to mitigate the economic impact of the pandemic
- Social Assistance Programs: Expansion of social assistance programs such as the Family Hope Program (PKH), which provides financial assistance to poor families, with special emphasis on pregnant women and children
- Flexible Work Policy: Encourages flexible work arrangements and encourages remote work opportunities to help women balance work and family responsibilities.
- Online Learning: provides free internet quota.
- Scholarships and Financial Assistance for underprivileged families
- Ensure equitable access to COVID-19 vaccines, with targeted campaigns to reach women, especially pregnant women and those in rural areas.

CLUSTER 3: FREEDOM FROM VIOLENCE, STIGMA AND STEREOTYPES

General Comments

In this cluster, the Indonesian government report claiming achievement other party such as media: Konde.co and NGOs achievement such as Purple Code, as well as corporations such as Coca cola and Danone, however, if these achievements are removed then the government's own achievement within five years, is very little. The government itself hasn't had a firm strategy to eradicate gender-based violence, on the validation meeting on BPFA+30 report, the Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection (MOWECP) said they are just going to make a road map.

Besides, the government never contribute women NGOs and civil society-owned crisis center, so the government has no right to claim their hard work on handling victims of gender-based violence. Recommendation on this issue: Government especially MOWECP should plan and allocate a budget every year to accommodate the NGO's need.

Question 15. Over the past five years, which forms of gender-based violence, and in which specific contexts or settings, has your country prioritized for action?

Implementation of the Law on Sexual Violence Act

The Penal Code for Sexual Violence has been passed, but it requires clear derivative rules and strong law enforcement. In some cases this law is not implemented properly. Recently, in the case of Muhammad Fahim Mawardi, one of the leaders of an islamic boarding school in Jember, East Java, who committed sexual violence againts one ustazah (teacher), was sentenced only two years in prison.

Recommendation: The Government and Law Enforcement and Justice System should have a strong intention and commitment in implementing the Sexual Violence Act.

Femicide

Femicide cases are increasing every year. The National Commission on Violence againts Women Republic of Indonesia (*Komnas Perempuan*) monitoring report based on media, noted that in 2020, 95 cases indicated femicide, then increased in 2021 by 237 cases, in 2022 by 307 cases and in 2023 by 159 cases.

Though every day there are reports of brutal murders against women, the state does not have a mechanism to prevent and deduct such cases, even the National Police (*POLRI*) does not have gender segregated data for femicide, the data is only general, not separated between men and women victims of murder, so it is impossible to detect whether cases are decreasing or

increasing. The femicide protocol has never been established in Indonesia. Based on the study of *Komnas Perempuan*, femicide is unknown in legislation at the national or regional level.

Recommendations:

1. Femicide protocols need to be initiated and the ministry/ state institution need to do coordination on identifying misogynic murders/ Femicide and starting to include them in national regulations.
2. National Police need to segregate data on femicide cases so that it can be identified whether decreasing or worsening.

FGMC- Female Genital Mutilation/ Cutting

FGMC (Female Genital Mutilation/ Cutting) which is better known as female circumcision, is a harmful practices as well as child marriage that UN concern about. The practice of FGMC is believed to ennoble women, although medically there is no benefit, on the contrary, it is dangerous for women's health because the act of injuring and cutting the clitoris will affect the sexual organs. The clitoris is a sensitive female sexual organ because it has many nerves and blood vessels.

The government has attempted to eliminate the practice of FGMC through various policies issued by the Ministry of Health. But this government policy is still double standard or ambiguous, because it does not clearly prohibit the practice of FGM, the benefits and risks for women's health. This policy approach has not shown maximum results. This is shown by the still high number of P2GP practices (*Riskesdas* 2013, *PUSKA Gender & Sexuality FISIP UI*, 2015, *National Commission on Violence Against Women and PSKK UGM* 2017).

The practice of FGMC cannot be separated from the culture that has existed in society. How values about a good woman are built on the basis of her sexual behavior, therefore the clitoris must be intervened. Understanding religious teachings is also linked to parents being willing to carry out FGMC for their daughters, by explaining that if a girl has not had FGMC then she is not yet legally Muslim.

With this policy being ambiguous, what happens is that the practice of FGMC continues with various modifications by medical personnel and birth attendants. The midwife tries to ensure that FGMC practices are sterile, while FGMC practices by medical personnel try to ensure that the actions taken will make the baby or child healthier.

Conclusion:

Since 2016, the MOWECP in collaboration with UNFPA has carried out a series of advocacy and outreach on the prevention of FGMC, strengthened by the preparation of a Roadmap and Action Plan for 2030 regarding the reduction and elimination of FGMC practices in Indonesia.

(<https://kemenpppa.go.id/page/view/NDk1OQ==>) The practice of FGMC still exists even though it is prohibited by the government, because:

- Government policy is still ambiguous: it does not expressly prohibit practices that are medically dangerous and have no benefit;
- Even though the government has attempted to eliminate the practice of FGMC through a policy approach, these efforts have not shown maximum results. This is shown by the still high percentage of people who practice FGMC. (*Komnas Perempuan “Kertas Konsep Pencegahan dan Penghapusan Pembedahan /Pelukaan Genitalia Perempuan. 2019*)

Recommendations:

- The patriarchal cultural construction that places women as the source of problems continues. For this reason, the Ministry of Health needs to be firm in imposing sanctions on medical officers who practice FGMC and ensuring that religious and community leaders no longer use the terminology that a good woman is a woman who has undergone FGMC.

Child Marriage

Data on matrimonial dispensation continues to increase every year and reach 50,673 cases. Increasing the age of marriage has been regulated in Act No.16 of 2019 on Amendment of Act No.1 of 1974 on Marriage. With this law, the age of marriage is raised to 19 years.

Recommendation:

To implement Act No. 19/2019 with strict sanctions.

Question 16. In the past five years, what actions has your country prioritized to address gender-based violence?

Domestic Workers Protection

Although Indonesia has successfully issued a Law on Sexual Violence, there is still another bill that has not been passed for 20 years, namely the Law on Protection of Domestic Workers. In Indonesia the population of domestic workers, reach four million people in Indonesia, that to now has not get their rights. Recommendation: National house of representative of the Republic of Indonesia immediately approve the bill of domestic workers protection in order to guarantee domestic workers rights in Indonesia.

Comprehensive Sexuality Education

So far there is no comprehensive education on sexuality in Indonesia, as a result of which Indonesian women do not understand their reproductive rights and health. Even this has an impact on discrimination against the sexual minority group LGBTIQ.

Recommendation:

- Governments should provide a comprehensive sexuality education, to prevent women from experiencing sexual violence, unwanted pregnancies, unsafe abortions and increased understanding of sexuality and reproductive health.

Question 17. In the past five years, what strategies has your country used to prevent gender-based violence?

Despite the various strategies that have been put in place, gender-based violence continues, and increasing during the elections. The perpetrators are not only party cadres but also organizers of elections at the national and regional levels.

Recommendations:

To establish a strict mechanism within political parties to prevent gender-based violence during elections. Similarly, electoral organizers who commit sexual violence must be severely sanctioned to dismissal.

Question 18. In the past five years, what actions has your country taken to prevent and respond to technology-facilitated gender-based violence (e.g. online sexual harassment, online stalking, non-consensual sharing of intimate images)?**Digitize narratives of Indonesia's women**

Indonesia experienced communication and digitalization transformation in 2020–2024. This is evidenced by the digital-bonus, which means many people can quickly access information and using social media. Ministry of Communication and Informatics (*Kominfo*) indicates that internet user in Indonesia reached into 82 million people. This means Indonesia is in the 8th position among internet users worldwide (source: https://www.kominfo.go.id/index.php/content/detail/3980/Kemkominfo%3A+Pengguna+Internet+di+Indonesia+Capai+82+Juta/0/berita_satker).

In addition, the number of mass media is significantly increasing to 1.798 in 2023 according to press council. The number was digital accumulation data since 2018 which was consist of 970 (54%) online media, 434 (24%) print media, 376 (21%) television media, and 18 (1%) radio media (source: https://dewanpers.or.id/assets/documents/siaranpers/2023-12-09_26_Dewan_Pers_Memastikan_Upaya_Perlindungan_Wartawan_dan_Keberlanjutan_Media_Terus_Dijaga_di_Tahun_Politik.pdf).

Progress:

The increasing number of internet users helps many women's issues are fighting for. Luviana Ariyanti, in her thesis about the condition of social movement and social media in Indonesia,

mentioned that movements on the Internet emerged new social movements on the Internet. This showed from online campaign about women's issues, such as movement to fight for the passing of the Sexual Violence Crime Bill into the Sexual Violence Crime Law (UU TPKS). The young women activists also grow and gather support by using the hashtag #gerakbersama (take action together) to campaign and force the passing of sexual violence crime law (UU TPKS) through social media. This strengthens women to speak up in online and offline.

Jakarta Feminist hold an open court proceeding with women's victims to open and collect data about sexual violence. The victims were rape victims, violence genital mutilations, unsafe abortions, and insufficient access to sexual and reproductive health. This showed the progress of victims to speak up in several mediums (source: <https://www.konde.co/2023/12/25-penyintas-kekerasan-seksual-tuntut-keadilan-di-panggung-perempuan-merdeka-2023/>).

Children were also speak up about their experiences through exhibition called "Speak Up" by Creativity Indonesia in Neha Hub, *Cilandak*, Sunday (6/8). This exhibition was the response to sexual violence among children and their voices through the arts (source: <https://www.konde.co/2023/08/pameran-speak-up-anak-anak-bersuara-melawan-isu-kekerasan-seksual/>).

Furthermore, the progress in young feminist movement in social media as part of social movement. In the past, social movements only relied on physical demonstrations, but nowadays, young activists are using social media as part of their social movements and influencing policies. In "*Feminist Milenial di Media Sosial*" – Millennial feminists in social media's discussion by LETSS Talk and Konde.co on July, 10th 2022, young feminists' campaign with social media because it's reachable in daily lives. This became an important record, but at the same time, feminists needed to be careful with indications of cyberbullying.

Noval Auliady, activist from Jakarta feminist, in discussion forum said that she felt happy to connect with young feminist through social media. In social media, she added, she learned to accept differences and reflected through discussion from different perspectives. Noval felt that her existence became essential. Kalis Mardiasih, woman activist in social media said that social media capable to deliver new issues, such as "kidnap and wed" practice, several unfamiliar and taboo issues in sexual violence based on gender. The issues engaged other women follow her social media. Her social media follower also narrated that they felt motivated to make their own decision after reading some posters on social media. It meant social media had positive impact on many people's, made people connected and created a new relation (source: <https://www.konde.co/2022/07/gerakan-feminis-milenial-di-media-sosial-gelombang-baru-feminisme-di-indonesia/>).

The spreading movement in social media also emerged new movement such as campaign to support victim from campuses. In addition, it made victim courage to speak up and provided assistance to victims of sexual violence (source: <https://www.konde.co/2024/03/aktivis-soal-dugaan-pelecehan-seksual-rektor-universitas-pancasi-la-ruang-aman-korban-mesti-dijamin/>)

In the media context, progress was demonstrated by viral media reports that forced the government to form a team to resolve sexual violence cases. The accessibility of internet encouraged sexual violence victims to speak up in social media. Konde.co put this phenomenon into sexual violence journalistic report in Ministry of Cooperative and SMEs. A female worker of the Ministry of Cooperative and SMEs in Jakarta, N, became a rape victim. The perpetrator allegedly was four persons in the Ministry of Cooperative and SMEs (source: <https://www.konde.co/2022/10/kekerasan-seksual-pegawai-kementerian-korban-diperkosa-dan-dipaksa-menikahi-pelaku/>).

The case became viral and forced Ministry of Cooperative and SMEs to form a team to resolve sexual violence cases. The victim fought for her case and asked to reopen the case after three years. The Ministry of Cooperative and SMEs formed independent team to solve the case. In addition, they formed Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) and did conference pers in October, 25th 2022. Mr. Teten Masduki, the Minister of Cooperative and SMEs said they won't tolerate sexual violence. Yet, he indicated that, currently, the ministry didn't have an SOP to solve and prevent sexual violence cases. He promised to do improvement on it (source: <https://www.konde.co/2022/10/kekerasan-seksual-di-kementerian-koperasi-korban-minta-kasus-dibuka-kembali-menteri-buat-tim-independen/>).

Multatuli Project News in social media succeeded to force the police to be serious in handling cases of sexual violence (source: <https://projectmultatuli.org/kasus-pencabulan-anak-di-luwu-timur-polisi-membela-pemeriksa-dan-menghentikan-penyelidikan/>).

Furthermore, progress in the emergence of women's media especially in 2020-2024. The data collection by Konde.co showed the grow of new portal and online media of women in Indonesia. They talked about rights and women's situation progressively and educated the public. Their office was not only in capital city, Jakarta but also in districts. Many mainstream media opened platforms with female sections that sometimes brought new challenges. The classical challenges were gain more readers, financial secured, and maintain their critical opinions. The research talked about 26 female's media and media which supported women's issue (read: <https://www.konde.co/2023/06/riset-konde-co-tentang-pemetaan-kondisi-media-perempuan-di-indonesia/>).

Press council, *Aliansi Journalis Independen* (AJI) – Independent Journalist Alliance, and *Asosiasi Media Siber Indonesia* (ASMI) – Indonesia Cyber Media Association encouraged the form of a guideline for writing about gender in the media and a guideline for stopping sexual violence in the media. Currently, the three parties tried to finish the guideline and planned to publish it in the end of 2024. The progressive movement of Press Council because of woman leadership on it. Ninik Rahayu, women activist became a director and the only woman in Press council (source: <https://dewanpers.or.id/profil/anggotadetail/48/NINIK-RAHAYU>)

The release of Draft Presidential Regulation (Reporters) concerning the Responsibility of Digital Platforms for Quality Journalism or Publisher Rights was another progress. This presidential regulation regulated a transparent, equal and fair relationship between the press and the digital technology industry to manage content distribution (platforms). Even though it couldn't solve all problems in media business model because of digital technology disruption, but the presidential regulation offered transition solution for media in their digital transformation to completely change to cyber media (source: <https://www.hukumonline.com/berita/a/perpres-publisher-rights-terbit--amsi-berharap-ekosistem-bisnis-media-jadi-lebih-baik-lt65d57e9d28779/>).

In women context, the presidential regulation became essential to form strict regulation in mitigating the spread of non-consensual intimate content for women in the media (source: <https://www.konde.co/2023/11/platform-sosmed-mesti-ikut-tanggung-jawab-cegah-penyebaran-konten-intim-non-konsensual/>)

Deteriorations

Yet, the movements face many deteriorations. Many victims of social media face discrimination because of the Electronic Information and Transactions Law (UU ITE).

Legal Aid Institute – *Lembaga Bantuan Hukum* (LBH) APIK Jakarta highly recommended for removing several articles (to be deleted) from the Law 11/ 2008 regarding Electronic Information and Transactions Law (UU ITE) chapter 27 (1) and (3), because both chapters in UU ITE were used to discriminate against sexual violence victims (source: <https://nasional.kompas.com/read/2023/09/12/05040001/korban-kekerasan-seksual-rentan-dikriminalisasi-lbh-apik-minta-pasal-karet>).

No viral no justice case, which is the condition where sexual violence victims are unable to get justice if they do not speak up. It happened to a student in Pandenglang, Banten, in a revenge porn case. She became revenge porn action against UU ITE and sexual violence victim. Last option was family told the whole story in social media as they didn't get any response from all agency. The story became thread in Twitter. The effect of social media forced apparatus to take action (source: <https://www.konde.co/2023/07/korban-revenge-porn-di-pandenglang-butuh-penanganan-psikologis/>).

SAFEnet reported rights violated against online gender-based violence in the second quarter of 2023, that was increasing from previous period. Internet access disruptions, digital attacks, and online gender-based violence were increasing while expression criminalization was declining (source: <https://safenet.or.id/id/2023/08/laporan-pemantauan-hak-hak-digital-triwulan-ii-2023/>).

TaskForce KBGO - online gender-based violence 2022 recorded 98 reports that consisted of 82 self-reports and 16 reports with a friend, partner, or service provider agency as a companion. The complainants and the companion ages were between 21 – 25 years old. The highest was 21 years old, 13 persons (13,27%) and 25 years old, 12 persons (12,24%). According to data, 64,29% was sex-tortion. Others KBGO cases was non-consensual intimate image (NCII), non-consensual recording, trolling, non-consensual recording saving, extortion, doxing, etc. The cases could happen to overlap. Many cases occurred in digital platforms, including online chat room. According to TaskForce KBGO, the most familiar platform was WhatsApp (71.43%) in 2022 because it was used in daily lives and was most effective for victims (source: <https://www.konde.co/2023/10/riset-taskforce-kbgo-2022-sextortion-jadi-ancaman-paling-serius/>).

Purple code identified 15 forms of online gender-based violence in daily lives. One of them is non-consensual sexual content images spreading through digital technology as a medium. Usually, it is called revenge porn which has a negative connotation. Nowadays, many agencies called it as non-consensual intimate image (NCII).

The spreading of sensational news about sexual violence was an indication of deteriorations. The research by Konde.co on three national online media in 2021 about sexual violence indicated that media did not consistently use a justice perspective for sexual violence victims. They only used sensational words choices. It testified that only a few online media provided news with positive points of view about the Sexual Violence Elimination Bill. Most online media would provide hard news and normative. However, if society did not monitor it, the media would use sexual violence victims as sensational tools. They would use some sensational words choices such as "fucked", "the perpetrator had black magic", "molested", "rotated", etc (source: <https://www.konde.co/2020/12/riset-konde-co-media-melakukan-sensasionalisme-dan-tidak-konsisten-dalam-beritakan-isu-kekerasan-seksual/>).

Monika Winarnita, Nasya Bahfen, Adriana R Mintarsih, Gavin Height and Joanne Byrne in their research "Gendered Digital Citizenship: How Indonesian Female Journalists Participate in Gender Activism" wrote that Indonesia has the biggest social media users worldwide. Yet, female online participation was lower than male (source: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/335812689_Indonesian_women_coordinate_gender_activism_online).

Monika et al., said that digital gender activism – the struggle to fight gender inequality in the digital media, was controversial issue in Indonesia. Many activists considered that the challenge came from the rise of conservatism, which sees the gender equality movement as secular and in conflict with norms in Indonesia. The abuse attack of digital gender activists – students, activists, and journalists, were a prove. Many websites were hacked, journalists' personal information was leaked on the internet, and activists were threatened with violence (source: <https://theconversation.com/bagaimana-jurnalisme-perempuan-memperjuangkan-kesetaraan-gender-antara-jurnalisme-dan-advokasi-149901>).

The rise of religious fundamentalism was the next challenge. The criticism of women's sexuality in the media that was linked to the issue of women's clothing was increasing. The religious fundamentalism created a standard morality values. In districts, the politicians competed to use symbols and religious morality as success indicators. At the same time, it created a form of hijab stereotyping, such as female Muslims should wear a hijab, a female who wore a hijab would obey their husband, and husbands would control women's choices and bodies (source: <https://kalam.sindonews.com/berita/1513693/69/jilbab-dan-hijab-dalam-pandangan-islam-mengapa-diwajibkan>).

Hijab also became indicator for beauty from industries perspective. Photos from influencer with hijab in Instagram became a standard of beauty. Nisa Bela Dina, student of Diponegoro University wrote a thesis about representation of the beauty of a Hijab Woman on the Hijab Instagram Account (Source: file:///C:/Users/ACER/Downloads/10348-19999-1-SM.pdf).

This conditions encouraged campaign of anti-feminist groups in media social. They tried to influence public to against stop sexual violence campaign. The anti-feminist groups talked about the anti-dating movement, which invites women to marry young, makes statements in campaigns that feminism is a Western product, a liberal product, and invites the public to emigrate and dress to cover their private parts, has come to the fore. Thousand people followed their account and joined the campaign. It started in 2018 until now. Tempo News wrote that the campaign started from the viral of *Indonesia Tanpa Feminis* – Indonesia without feminists. They considered feminist as western product and against religious norms. Their rejection came from statement “My body does not belong to me, but to Allah SWT”. According to Yuni Asrianty, an anti-violence against women activist, they used digital platforms and advocated anti-feminist policies to push puritanical and conservative ideas. Some observers said that this movement indicated a shift towards active involvement of women in explicitly anti-feminist activities (source: <https://www.tempo.co/abc/4195/gerakan-anti-feminis-menguat-di-indonesia>).

Internet used as political tool to spread hatred and campaigns of religious fundamentalism that threaten women. This movement was getting stronger along with campaign and advocacy for the

Draft Law on the Elimination of Sexual Violence to become the Law on sexual violence crime (UU TPKS).

Media contributed to spread issues about intolerant message. It showed from mainstream media. There was some news that discriminated against some groups. Online discussion led to creating new conflicts that destroyed families, relations, and friendships. Election discussions in online media showed that different perspectives and opinions were prohibited. The rise of religious conservatism caused the media to maintain in stereotyping females. At the same time, it strengthened the anti-feminist movement. The Internet should have become a new democratic space for women to speak up. Still, it threatened women because it was used as a political tool and religious fundamentalism campaign. It also became stronger along with campaign and advocacy for the Draft Law on the Elimination of Sexual Violence.

Next, the perpetrator used social media to violated, fundamentalist movements attack feminists that grew on social media and media owned by men and the amount of media sensationalism towards the body that proliferates: fast but shallow.

The research of Luviana Ariyanti “Internet and Labor movement: How is labor used social media nowadays?” mapped the using of social media by labor in Jakarta. Technology repressed labor, and they still fell behind even in the capital city. In addition, this thesis talked about social class, access, conflict, and repression in labor while using social media (source: https://catalogue.paramadina.ac.id/index.php?p=show_detail&id=32320&keywords=Luviana)

Next, the number of female journalists was only around 20% because of the high work demand. Females also should do domestic work. In 2021, *Perhimpunan Pengembangan Media Nusantara (PPMN)* – Nusantara Media Development Association did research about obstacles of female journalist. There were six obstacles, which were (1) social-culture constraints; (2) condition of organization structures; (3) related with process in internal organization; (4) personal constraints related with individual background; (5) personal constraints related with soft-skill; and (6) personal constraints related with career development. The biggest obstacles were at the organizational level, then continued to the individual level and social culture. At the same time, it made women unable to become leaders in media (source: <https://ppmn.or.id/jurnalisme-perempuan/gambaran-dan-tantangan-kepemimpinan-perempuan-di-media-di-indonesia/>).

Independent Journalist Alliance (AJI) with Journalist Profession Organization and Regulatory Monitor and Media Regulator (PR2Media) published research that showed 82.6% of female journalists experienced sexual violence in the workplace (source: https://pr2media.or.id/wp-content/uploads/2023/02/Laporan_Riset_Kekerasan_Seksual_PR2Media.pdf).

Women journalists worked at media, which was dominated by male leadership. According to PR2Media, in the past 20 years, conventional and digital media have become a strategic position in businesses and politics in Indonesia. The media, especially television and digital media owned by politicians, became a campaign tool in the 2014 and 2019 elections (source: <https://theconversation.com/riset-ungkap-bentuk-empat-model-afiliasi-media-dan-politik-di-indonesia-221593>).

In 2021, PR2Media mentioned that 86% women journalists experienced harassment. The new finding was the harassment was physical, digital, sexual, and non-sexual in many forms. This happened as a direct attack on gender discrimination in workplaces (source: <https://theconversation.com/hampir-90-jurnalis-perempuan-indonesia-pernah-mengalami-kekerasan-mengapa-begitu-masih-174700>).

Next, deteriorations by *Komisi Penyiaran Indonesia* - Indonesian Broadcasting Commission (KPI) that discriminated against LGBT. It stated in regulation No 184/K/KPI/02/16 on February, 18th 2016. They banned all impressions related to Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender (LGBT) in radio and television.

In 2024, KPI and The House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia – *Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat* (DPR) were drafting revisions to the Broadcasting Law. The revision was considered a problem because it consisted of an LGBT ban. Yovantra Arief, Remotivi Director said that the revision has many interpretations and is possibly being used arbitrarily. In chapter 56(2), the revision stated about impressions related to drugs, gambling, cigarettes, alcohol, acts of violence, containing mystical elements, as well as lesbian, homosexual, bisexual and transgender behavior. The prohibition of sexual minority groups could potentially lead to LGBT discrimination and violate their public rights. If the discrimination continues, LGBT people will not have a space in public and workplaces.

“This prohibition potentially violates their public rights in many forms. Yet, public digital platform has biggest agency to select and filter audiences. It is different with conventional media” said Yovantra in press conference with Konde.co (24/04/2024) (source: <https://www.konde.co/2024/05/3-alasan-ruu-penyiaran-dianggap-bermasalah/>).

Recommendations:

1. Indonesian Broadcasting Commission (KPI) stop to release discriminatory policies against minority groups
2. The government ratifies ILO Convention 190 to stop violence, discrimination and harassment in the workplace.

3. The government revised Information and Electronic Transactions Law (UU ITE) 11/2008, which imprisons many women and closes access to freedom of expression
4. The Press Council continues to create gender-sensitive policies and encourage more female leadership

Question 19. In the past five years, what measures has your country taken to resource women's organizations working to prevent and respond to GBV?

There's no support for civil society from government because the government is worried this will be a BPK (*Badan Pemeriksa Keuangan* - The Audit Board of the Republic of Indonesia) finding. The truth is that MOWECP actually does not make a budget for NGOs. They said that all that can be done to help the NGO is through the private sector/company. The problem for the NGO on this is we don't know whereas this company does violate the women's human rights or not.

Recommendation

Government to allocate annual-funds for women's NGOs working to prevent and respond GBV every year.

Question 20. In the past five years, what actions has your country taken to address the portrayal of women and girls, discrimination and/ or gender bias in the media, including social media?

Currently there are no regulations and SOPs in the media to prevent gender-based violence. The Press Council together with its constituents such as AJI, AMSI, and others are preparing guidelines on gender writing in the media and stop sexual violence in media, but are still in the final phase of preparation.

AJI has already implemented a Stop Gender Violence SOP on the media in 2022 that their members have implemented in 40 cities in Indonesia, while for the media, two new media have a SOP for stopping sexual violence, namely Konde.co and Project Multatuli.

There is no government program specifically for empowering indigenous women, women with HIV and elderly women.

There is no government program specifically to prevent gender-based violence against women with disabilities and refugee women.

The government does not have an empowerment program for LGBT groups, even they are stigmatized, they are difficult to get jobs and as a result they are exploited and can only be sex workers. This group has suffered all kinds of discrimination and the government has do nothing.

Question 21. In the past five years, what actions has your country taken specifically tailored to address violence against marginalized groups of women and girls?

Gender-based Violence against Disabilities Women

Forms of protection on handling violence including violence, exploitation and layered discrimination against women with disabilities are technically covered in Law Nr. 8/2016 on Persons with Disabilities and are widely covered by Law Nr. 12/2022 on the Sexual Violence Crime. It seems the equality of access to legal protection in a comprehensive manner, but there are still gaps in the implementation of protection. Based on the UN Committee on Disabled Persons study and complaints form Disability society, the joint recommendations are improvements to the protection mechanisms, among others:

1. State should ensure that segregated data are collected on the violence experienced by persons with disabilities, including gender-specific violence suffered by women and girls with a disability, in the private and public spheres.
2. State should adopt comprehensive strategies, through consultation and close association with persons with disabilities, to prevent and respond to all forms of exploitation, violence and harassment, including gender-specific and age-sensitive measures, independent complaint mechanisms and appropriate recovery, and victim assistance services available;
3. Ensure the protection of persons of disability from violent criminal acts through the strengthening of the system of implementation of the Law on sexual violence and its implementation regulations.

Discrimination against LGBTIQ group

This day the LGBTIQ person in Indonesia been discriminated, still face violence on daily basis. Homophobia, transphobia keep living in society. The state keep produce the regulation to discriminate and criminalize LGBTIQ peoples. Persecution of LGBTIQ event, personal attacked trough physically, mentally, including internet are still existing until now. Many of violence of LGBTIQ peoples has never been sold. The situation faced by LGBTIQ community has never made them give up. Like flowers in the rainy season they bloom, the existence of LGBTIQ organisation's in Indonesia, their number has multiplied and exists in almost all provinces in Indonesia.

2016 was the year where there was a massive attack against the LGBTIQ community in Indonesia, both individuals and organizations. Hate speech is widespread that it has an impact on increasing violence against LGBT groups. In a 2016 Human Rights Watch report, it was written

that in January 2016, the Minister of Research and Technology, Mohammad Nasir, criticized the Support Group and Resource Center on Gender and Sexuality Studies (SGRCGSS) at the University of Indonesia, a group that provides information about gender and sexuality for students. Nasir criticized it for not being “in line with the values and morals of the Indonesian nation.” He added that the prohibited the existence of LGBT-oriented academic groups in universities. Then he changed his statement via social media to say that “as citizens, LGBT groups must receive equal treatment under the law,” then added that “this does not mean the state must legitimized LGBT status.” On March 20, in just two months, 17 government officials and institutions across the country had issued statements condemning LGBT.

Since 2016, cases affecting the LGBT community have continued to increase, in 2022 Consortium response mechanism recorded cases their handle in 6 provinces increasing more than 2 times. most of the cases occurred in West Java (19.1 percent) or the equivalent of 21 cases; DKI Jakarta (18.2 percent) or equivalent to 20 cases; West Sumatra (15.5 percent) or 17 cases; North Sumatra (14.5 percent) or 16 cases; South Sulawesi (10 percent) or 11 cases, and Aceh (8.2 percent) equivalent to nine cases. Various other provinces also contributed an average of two or three cases.

In 2018 *LBH Masyarakat* (Legal Aid) conduct media monitoring conduct related to LGBTIQ throughout 2018 in 170 online news, there were 253 people who were victims of stigma, discrimination and violence based on sexual orientation, gender identity and expression outside the heteronormative binary norm. These victims are spread across various regions with various types of stigma, discrimination and violence. The most victims generally targeted the LGBT group, namely 234 people, followed by the transgender group with 11 people, the lesbian group with 5 people, and finally the gay group with 3 people. From this data it can be seen that someone who identifies as LGBT is vulnerable to discrimination, stigma and violence by society. This can be seen from the government; law enforcement officials and religious organizations increasingly competing to propose or create discriminatory regulations that target LGBT groups.

Regarding discriminatory policies, criminalizing LGBTI people, in 2019 *Arus Pelangi*, an organization working on LGBTI rights in Indonesia recorded 45 discriminatory policies targeting LGBTI people. in 2013, it was stated that there were at least five regional regulations that were discriminatory against LGBTI groups in Indonesia. Meanwhile, in February 2018, 45 regulations were found from the smallest regional government (village) to central regional regulations. There was a nine times increase from 2013 to 2018. Until 2024, discriminatory policies and regulations that have the potential to criminalize LGBTI people are believed to increase every year. *Arus Pelangi* recorded about 50 discriminatory policies until 2023.

In the context of sexual violence in LBQT groups, data may be difficult to obtain, but conversion therapy are still widely accepted, believed to return LBQT people to the right path. In Indonesia

itself, several forms of conversion therapy are psychological rehabilitation, clinical hypnotherapy, forced expression of clothing, forced marriage, genital mutilation, religious therapy, and curative rape. Forced marriage, marital rape among LBQT people is very common but again the data is difficult to find. In research conducted by Yuli Rustinawati, 2022, it was proven that women who identify as non-heterosexual women are forced to marry in the name of morals and necessity. Physical, psychological, economic and sexual violence occurs in the marriage.

The draft Broadcasting Bill (draft 27 March 2024) which is being discussed clearly shows how the draft law is discriminatory and has the potential to limit LGBTI people in broadcasting information, limit their potential development and even make it more difficult to speak out about gender-based violence. It is clear that this has the potential to stifle freedom of expression and exacerbate discrimination and violence against women and the LGBTIQ+ community. People who are physically and mentally unhealthy and have sexual orientation deviations (LGBTIQ people are included in the category of sexual orientation deviations) are not allowed to be appointed as prospective members of the regional KP or KPI (Indonesian broadcasting commission). (Article 10 paragraph D). KPI, one of whose functions is to guarantee the public's need to obtain and receive Broadcast Content and Broadcast Content in accordance with human rights and Broadcasting objectives as intended in Article 3 (article 8 paragraph 1.a) actually prohibits advertising broadcast material if violates the values of decency, appropriateness and moral values; using advertising models and promoting lesbian, homosexual, bisexual and transgender behavior (Article 46A paragraph 2 letters g and h).

Discrimination against Disabilities group

Two years after the passage of Law No12/2022 concerning the law on Sexual Violence Crimes (TPKS), the implementation remaining challenges for women with disabilities-. Of the seven implementing regulations, two implementing rules have been passed, namely Presidential Regulation Nr. 9/2024 concerning the Implementation of Integrated Education and Training for Law Enforcement Officers and Government Service Personnel and Service Personnel at Community-Based Service Provider Institutions and Presidential Regulation Nr. 55/2024 concerning the Regional Technical Implementation Unit for Women and Children Protection (UPTD PPA), remaining challenges for an organization that provided support (legal and paralegal support) for women victim of GBV, including HWDI (the Indonesia Association of women with disabilities). Women with disabilities members of HWDI who assisted women and girls with disabilities who were victims of GBV from 10 provinces share that despite all efforts being made to ensure the implementation of this law -including active socialization of the law by HWDI, some challenges remain in the implementation of this law including at province or district level.

For example, to date, there is no data available on the number of cases of GBV against women with disabilities who successfully used the TPKS Law. In addition, there were also reports of challenges faced by victims of sexual violence in using the TPKS Law on their cases, including the need for extra efforts from women with disability that provide assistance for women and girls with disabilities to convince law enforcement officials to follow up the process and mechanism mentioned in the TPKS Law. Cross-sectoral cooperation between OPDs, NGOs, CSO, and law enforcement officials demonstrates the importance of cross-sector collaboration in addressing cases of violence against women with disabilities. It emphasizes the need for an integrated approach and support from various parties in providing protection and access to justice for women with disabilities. Full and meaningful participation of women with disabilities is crucial throughout the process of the drafting of implementing regulations for the TPKS Law that have not been passed, namely related to P4 (Education for Prevention of Recovery Handling). There is also needed to strengthen the services provider by strengthening cooperation with community-based victim service institutions, including with organizations of persons with disabilities, to ensure inclusive and effective services, especially in the provision of disability assistance. There is still need for collective effort to ensure effective implementation of the Law for the protection and support for women and girls victim of GBV. *(Results of FGD in 10 provinces in Indonesia by HWDI-involving 13 women with disabilities that were providing paralegal assistance for women and girls with disabilities victims of GBV in 10 provinces).*

CLUSTER 4: PARTICIPATION, ACCOUNTABILITY AND GENDER RESPONSIVE INSTITUTION

General Response to the Government Report

The Government's report on women in the public sphere and decision making lacks the identification of barriers and setbacks occurred during 2019 to 2024. One of the biggest setbacks is the issuance of the National Election Commission regulation that allows political parties to nominate less than 30% women in the candidates list for legislative election, which breaches the affirmative action stipulation in the higher regulation (Election Law). Another setback is the elimination of the indicator of a 30% representation of women among high echelon positions within the bureaucracy from the Medium Term National Development Planning of 2020-2024. Additionally, the President issued a presidential order on priority issues to be resolved by the Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection (MOWECP) that did not include the issue of women's representation in politics, which has weakened the efforts by the national ministries in empowering women in politics.

Question 22. In the past five years, what actions and measures has your country to promote women's participation in public life and decision-making?

Women in Legislative Body

- The Indonesian National Election Commission (KPU) issued a regulation ahead of the 2019 Election that required all competing political parties to submit a party list that includes a minimum of 30% women candidates that were placed at least one in every three names in each electoral district. Political parties that failed to comply with this requirement would be disqualified from competing in the respective districts, either at the national or local levels. This stipulation was proven effective, as all political parties in the legislative election nominated at least 30% women candidates in their party list in every electoral district in the 2019 Election.
- Prior to the 2024 Election, the KPU issued a revised regulation, in which one of the stipulations made it possible for political parties to nominate less than 30% women candidates. This was due to the stipulation stated that the calculation of 30% women candidates in the party list that resulted in a decimal number with less than .50 in its fraction, could be counted downwards. This caused the potential of having less than 30% women nominated in the party list.
- This was brought to the Constitutional Court, that would later decide to annul the stipulation on the calculation of the number of women candidates in the KPU's Regulation (PKPU). The Constitutional Court ruled that it breached the Law on Election Nr. 7/2017 and the Law on the Ratification of the Convention to Eliminate all Forms of Discrimination Against Women Nr. 7/1984. The KPU would not revise the PKPU, resulting in the nomination of less than 30% women candidates in many electoral districts. As a result, the number of women candidates for the national legislature in 2024 was down to 37% from that of the 2019 Election (40%).
- The General Election was conducted on 14 February 2024, which included the elections of president and vice president, the legislatures at the national and local levels, and the Regional Representative Assembly (Dewan Perwakilan Daerah/DPD) at the national level. Up to the time of this report writing, the KPU has not published the official result of the legislative elections, pending the result of the Constitutional Court decisions on the trial of election result dispute that is due to be resolved on 10 June 2024. The Constitutional Court received a total of 297 legal suits to dispute the legislative election in various electoral districts and they are in ongoing process at the time of this report writing. Therefore, we do not yet have the number of women elected to the legislative bodies as the result of the 2024 Election. As a result, the overall results of the legislative elections, including the election results related to the number of women represented in the legislature, have not yet been published.

Women in the Head of Regional Government: Head and Deputy Head of District

- In the period from 2005 to 2020, 12 rounds of regional election (*pilkada* or *pemilihan kepala daerah*) have been completed. During 2015 and 2016 the *pilkada* was carried out simultaneously in the area that was scheduled to change the leadership of the region. On November 27, 2024, there will be a simultaneous *pilkada* in 37 provinces and 508 districts/cities across Indonesia, except for the province of Yogyakarta will not participate. It is based on the Law Nr.13/2012 on

the Privileges of Yogyakarta Special Territories, the positions of Governor and Deputy Governor are not determined through an election.

- Regarding the regulation in the election of the head of district, there is no formal policy that directly impedes the nomination of women in the *pilkada*. However, in the process of selection of future candidates for the head of the district, political parties have played an important role to increase the representation of women as heads of district.
- From the twelve rounds of the first *pilkada* conducted in 2005 to the simultaneous *pilkada* in 2020, the number of women won to election for the head of district has increased. But this is also accompanied by the political challenge of nepotism of the elected female candidates.

• Data collected and re-processed by CWI relating to the representation of women in *Pilkada* over the period 2005 – 2020.

Year of Pilkada Event	Total Numb er of Wome n Elect ed	Number of regions conductin g Pilkada				Position of Head of Regional/Loc al Government achieved by Women through Pilkada						
		Total	Pro v.	Distr ic	Cit y	Gov.	Deputy- Gov	Head of Distr ic	Deput y Head of Distri c	May or	DeputyMa yor	
2005	12	213	7	174	32	-		3	8	-	1	
2006	7	78	7	60	11	1		3	2	-	1	
2007	3	41	6	23	12	-		-	1	-	2	
2008	3	154	12	107	35	-		1	-	1	1	
2010	27	224	7	182	35	-		7	18	2	-	
2011	5	87	5	71	11	1		1	2	-	1	
2012	7	74	5	56	18	-		3	-	1	3	
2013	16	150	14	103	33	-		3	7	5	1	
2015	45	269	9	244	26	-		20	19	3	3	
2017	13	101	7	76	18	-	1	8	1	2	1	
2018	30	171	17	115	39	1	2	11	7	3	6	
2020	54	270	9	224	37	-	1	28	20	1	4	

Source: The Indonesian National Election Commission (KPU) reprocessed by CWI

- The data in the table above shows the dynamics of women's representation as local government leaders resulting from the 12 rounds of regional election. In *Pilkada* 2020, there were 54 women who have been successfully elected,

consisting of 28 governors, 1 deputy governor and 25 deputy heads of districts and cities. This is the highest number of total female candidates for the head of district elected through direct election since 2005. Meanwhile, women's nomination data in four simultaneous *Pilkada* rounds, namely 2015, 2017, 2018 and 2020, tend to increase. In *Pilkada* 2020, the female nomination figure reached 10.73% from previously only 9% in 2018, 7.26% in 2017 and 7.50% in 2015. Data suggests that the number of women elected as heads of districts, both heads and deputies, tends to rise. In 2020, the percentage of female elected in *Pilkada* reached 11.02%, the highest figure compared to the three previous *Pilkada* rounds.

Women in Executive Institutions: Central Bureaucracy and Ministries

- Currently there has been a revision of the previous regulation of the Civil State Apparatus (or Civil Servant/ASN) Act Nr. 14/2014 to the Act Nr. 20/2023. The new regulation basically covers seven ASN transformation agendas: recruitment and posts, talent mobility, ASN competence development, non-ASN staffing, performance and well-being management, digitization of ASN management, strengthening of work culture and institutional image. The important note of this regulation is that it was deleted by the National Civil Servant Committee (KASN). This is a step backward in bureaucratic reform, especially in the regions.
- Act Nr. 20/2023 still adopts a merit system in the management of ASN based on qualifications, competence and performance as well as integrity and morality executed fairly and reasonably without distinction of ethnic background, race, colour, religion, origin, gender, marital status, age or special needs. Basically, there are no specific rules affirming the representation of women in the rules of such laws. One research showed that filling up senior leadership positions in the ministry with the application of the merit system has not been able to address the invisible obstacles faced by female ASN in pursuing careers. Indeed, female ASN are able to meet standards of qualification, competence and have work achievement. The problem for women on the career ladder in the bureaucracy is hidden in the private space when they have to choose between career advancement and caring for the family. Research shows the phenomenon of glass ceilings as an invisible obstacle that prevents women from filling high positions in a number of ministries. Thus, a meritocratic system based on the assumption of objectivity and gender neutrality is unable to correct the inequality of women's representation in the senior leadership positions.

Data of Total Number of Civil Servants (ASN) in 34 Ministries in 2014-2020

Year	Total number of ASN in 34 Ministries	Number of Male ASN	Number of Female ASN	% Female ASN
2014	369.524	232.120	137.404	37,18
2015	788.615	471.530	317.085	40,21
2016	795.956	476.459	319.497	40,14
2017	771.327	460.406	310.921	40,31
2018	771.026	456.267	314.759	40,82
2019	768.331	445.756	322.575	41,98
2020	769.114	442.666	326.448	42,44

Source: *Badan Kepegawaian Negara* (State Civil Service Agency), Data reprocessed by CWI

- The data from the table shows how the number of female ASN continued to increase from 2014 to 2020 despite the continuing discrepancy with the male ASN. The largest percentage of female ASN were in 2020, which 42,44% of women registered as ASN.
- Data on assessment and distribution of female ASN who serve as senior leaders in ministries 2014-2020 are quite different from women with functional posts where there is a large disparity between men and women who occupy senior leadership positions. The highest and most consistent representation of women in senior leadership posts since 2014-2020 is in the

MOWECP. The number of women in top leadership positions is always above 50%. However, other ministries tend to have a lower percentage of women in senior management positions in 2014-2020, even partly below 25%. The national average of women's representation in high-level leadership post in 34 ministries in the period 2014-2020 was only 19,06%, which shows a sharp disparity when compared to the overall (total) data of female ASN.

- Out of 34 ministries, only 15 ministries with female ASNs holding top leadership positions above the average. The majority of women in leadership positions are in the MOWECP (*KPPPA*), the Ministry of Commerce (*Kemendag*), the Ministry of Health (*Kemenkes*), and the Ministry of Tourism (*Kemenpar*), where the percentage of women is above 35%, with *KPPPA* reaching 59.91% in the period 2014-2020. In contrast, the Ministry of Religion and the Coordinating Ministries of Maritime and Resources are in the lowest position of 34 ministries, where in the period 2014-2020 women in high-ranking positions in the Ministry of religion were only 5.69% and in the Coordinating Ministries of Maritime and Resources were 3.49%. The structural level of the position is responsible for planning programs, preparation, budgeting, and policy implementation that supposed to provide an opportunity to drive changes. Thus, this disparity issue is very worrying.

Women in the management of political parties at the central level

- Until the 2024 general election, there is no change in the affirmative article concerning the management of political parties at the central level. The regulations to which reference is made are also unchanged, namely Act Nr. 2/2011. The affirmative policy mandate includes a 30% representation of women in the process of establishing political parties, the formation of the management of political parties at the central level as well as the recruitment of future candidates for members of the parliament and the Local Parliaments (DPRD). In addition, the Election Act Nr. 7/2017 also requires political parties to put at least 30% women in management at the national and local levels as one of the conditions to be able to contest in the elections.
- Data collected by CWI from nine political parties winning seats in parliament during the two electoral periods show that the majority of the parties succeeded in meeting at least 30% of women in the political party management by the 2014 and 2019 elections, in accordance with the provisions of the Political Party Act and the Election Act. However, after the parties' congresses held after the 2019 election, there has been a declining trend in the representation of women throughout the party. This is because the post-election arrangement is back on the statutes of the respective political parties. It can be read further on the data table below.

Percentage of Representation of Women in the Central Leadership Structure of Political Parties within Four Periods

No.	Political Parties	Approaching National Election 2014	Approaching National Election 2019	After Congresses in 2019 and 2020
1.	Demokrat	39,3%	30,9%	30,0%
2.	PDIP	14,8%	38,5%	31,8%

3.	Golkar	28,3%	30,3%	28,8%
4.	Nasdem	21,8%	36,0%	30,8%
5.	PKB	22,7%	30,7%	27,1%
6.	Gerindra	26,4%	28,5%	25,9%
7.	PKS	28,0%	32,9%	28,0%
8.	PAN	21,1%	29,7%	26,5%
9.	PPP	24,3%	28,8%	22,1%

Source of Data: Decree of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights on Leadership Management Structure of Political Parties, reprocessed by CWI.

- These findings indicate that the representation of women in the management structure of central leadership is still considered only a formality approaching the election by the majority of political parties. Besides, there have been no serious efforts by the party to enforce and comply with the rule of 30% representation by women in party management in accordance with the mandate of the Political Party Act.
- Although there is an increasing trend in the percentage of female managers, the majority of women managers do not occupy strategic positions in the management of political parties. Until now, no woman has held the position of chief of the assembly/highest council.
- In the period 2017-2020, there is generally a fairly significant decrease in the representation of women in the central leadership of political parties. However, this period also shows positive developments seen from the existence of two political parties that have female general heads (PSI and PDIP), as well as there are 5 posts of vice-chief general of inter-party filled with women.

Women in Local Realm

- It is important to see the political participation of women at the local level, not just in the field of formal institutions at the national level. The Act No. 6 of 2014 on Villages has brought the spirit of encouraging the participation of villagers in particular in the planning of development.
- The traceable data relating to women's political participation in the village realm so far is from the Ministry of Rural Affairs, Transmigration and Regional Development. By 2022, there were 4,120 female village heads registered, equivalent to 5.5 per cent of the total of 75,961 villages in Indonesia. In addition, as many as 83,698 women have been involved as Chairmen and members of the Village Council (BPD). This number is equivalent to 17.7 percent of the 472,825 BPD members across Indonesia.
- Access to such amounts also needs to get a critical note. Encouraging the full participation of citizens in the development planning process must continue to be pursued. This is given that decades ago, citizens' political participation was disengaged and faced with an elite development planning process. This includes the participation of women's groups that need to be continuously encouraged and strengthened as they are marginal groups in the village.
- The participation of women's groups in the planning and development of villages is still hampered by the stigma that women are unable to participate in the development planning

process in the villages. Furthermore, there is still intimidation by men which causes women feel reluctant to actively express their opinions or ideas in the village forum. Besides, women are still faced with limited knowledge about the rural governance.

Question 23. In the past five years, what actions has your country taken to increase women's access to expression and participation in decision-making in the media, including through information and communication technologies (ICT)?

The continuous demands of civil society have led the government to expand the reach of the Internet. The Ministry of Communications and Informatics Republic of Indonesia (*Kemkominfo*) claims that Internet users in Indonesia so far have reached 82 million people, this number is more than in previous years. With such access, Indonesia ranks 8th in the world for internet access.

Civil society organizations then use this internet condition as a tool of struggle. With the rise of Internet users, this condition also raises a lot of women's issues and advocacy on the Internet, even sparked a new social movement on the Internet that accelerated the ratification of law on sexual violence by the parliament.

This widespread movement also creates new movements such as support for victims of gender-based violence in campus that grow as social media movements spread to offline, and give the courage for victims to speak out and the bravery to accompany the victims of sexual violence.

In the context of the media, progress is also marked by viral media coverage that succeeds in urging the government to form a team to resolve sexual violence cases. This is evident when Konde.co wrote a journalistic report on sexual violence cases in the Ministry of Cooperation and SMEs. One of women employee in the Ministry of Cooperatives and Small and Medium Enterprises (*UKM*) in Jakarta, N, was raped. The rape was allegedly committed by four officials there. After the case was viral on social media, the Minister of Cooperation and SMEs formed a case handling team, before this, case has already been closed and victim was forced to marriage a perpetrator.

Question 24: Please describe your country's current national women's machinery (government entity exclusively dedicated to the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women) and describe the measures that your country taken over the past five years to establish and/or strengthen it.

The governmental entity specifically engaged in gender mainstreaming and women's empowerment is the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection. (*KPPPA*).

The Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (KPPPA) received the President's order to resolve five priority issues in the period 2020-2024 namely: 1) improving the empowerment of women and entrepreneurship with gender perspective; 2) enhancing the role of mothers and families in education/care for children; 3) reducing violence against women and children; 4) reducing child labour; and 5) prevention of child marriages. This condition has a consequence in the existence of some issues such as the representation of women in politics is not a priority of the KPPPA in the period 2020-2024.

Question 25. In the past five years, what other mechanisms and tools has your country used to mainstream gender equality across sectors? (e.g. gender focal points in the Executive, Legislature or Judiciary; inter-ministerial coordination mechanisms; gender audits, consultations with women's organizations)

Gender mainstreaming in Indonesia has been instructed by the Presidential Instruction Nr. 9/2000, albeit the implementation is still very limited. Research by Cakra Wikara Indonesia (CWI) examined gender mainstreaming implementation within the Ministry of National Development Planning (*BAPPENAS*); the Ministry of Cooperation and Small and Medium Enterprises; the Ministry Administrative and Bureaucratic Reform; the Ministry of Health; and the Ministry of Village, Disadvantage Regions and Transmigration. There are a number of ministries that have inserted gender mainstreaming into formal regulations and implemented it well. However, there are also ministries that have included gender mainstreaming within their regulation but are unable to implement it properly. Even more so, there are ministries that do not insert gender mainstreaming into their respective formal regulations.

The Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection had continuously promoted gender mainstreaming to all of the national ministries. However, the implementation still very much depends upon the perspective and commitment of the said ministries, especially that of the ministers as the highest leaders.

The Ministry of Cooperation and Small and Medium Enterprises is one of the progressive ministries in implementing gender mainstreaming, as it already developed its own gender disaggregated data. The availability of this data has been translated into a Gender Performance Indicators which is stipulated in the Decree of the Minister of Cooperation and Small and Medium Enterprises Nr. 7/2020 on the General Guidelines of Gender Mainstreaming Implementation in the Cooperation, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Sectors. The Ministry also has utilized Gender Analysis Pathway in its planning. Furthermore, the Ministry also refers to Gender Responsive Budgeting provisions in formulating its budget and has produced Gender Budget Statement. All this is required by the Decree of the Minister of Cooperation and Small and Medium Enterprises Nr. 7/2020 and a Decree of the Minister of Finance.

The Ministry of Cooperation and Small and Medium Enterprises and the Ministry of Health has signed a joint agreement with the Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection to implement gender mainstreaming. The Ministry of Health has issued a Decree of the Minister of Health No. 453 of 2016, which regulates the composition of its gender mainstreaming team and the roles as well. However, it has not yet been optimum in its implementation. Meanwhile, the Ministry of Village, Disadvantage Regions and Transmigration has not issued any regulation to include gender mainstreaming and its implementation.

The Ministry of National Development Planning is one of the assigned driving forces of gender mainstreaming among the national ministries, and has utilized gender disaggregated data in its internal regulation and external policies.

Question 26. If there is a national human rights institution in your country, what measures has it taken to address violations of women's rights and promote gender equality?

Actions Taken:

Below are a number of actions carried out by the government and civil society in promoting more women into the legislative bodies, political parties, the national ministerial bureaucracy:

1. Training to increase the capacity of women legislative candidates across political parties, conducted by various civil society organizations. Ahead of the 2024 Election, the Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection did not particularly conduct this kind of training, due to a shift in the budget priority (away from programs of empowering women in politics).
2. The writing and production of modules for women legislative candidates by civil society organizations.
3. The writing and production of modules of women leadership in the villages by the Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection.
4. The development and utilization of gender disaggregated data within the national ministries, which would then be used as the foundation for internal and external ministry policy formulation.
5. Efforts to provide facilitation for women civil servants at the national ministerial level, to address the challenges of arranging domestic and work roles, i.e. children daycare and nursing rooms.

Pressing Priorities:

1. To strengthen the collaboration between women politicians and the wider women movements to promote feminist agenda and the strategy to dismantle the unequal power relations in the promotion mechanism and decision making processes within political parties and the legislative bodies.

2. To boost more women to be involved in the decision making forums at the village level. When women work collectively, they can advance issues and champion interests that had previously been neglected.

Recommendations:

1. To push the national ministries to innovate policies and programs that can accommodate the fulfillment of domestic responsibilities in the workplace. This is to address the invisible barriers faced by women civil servants.
2. To push for the provision of gender disaggregated data and its utilization, as the basis of policy formulation and gender responsive budgeting.
3. To demand the re-insertion of the indicator of women representation at the decision making level (high echelon positions) within the executive bodies into the next Medium Term National Development Planning, as required by the Presidential Regulation No. 59 of 2017 in its Appendix. Currently, Medium Term National Development Planning does not include this indicator.
4. To demand political parties to improve their recruitment mechanism of women members, by widening the pool of candidate sources to acquire women potential from more diverse segments.
5. To demand political parties to uphold the principles of inclusiveness, non-discriminatory and transparency in nominating women candidates for the legislative members and heads of local government elections.
6. To revise the Political Party Law, not only on the gender affirmative clauses but also more comprehensively, to promote internal party reform. The understanding of affirmative policy (the 30% minimal requirement) needs to be revived, namely as a tool/medium and not as the objective. The 30% requirement is a “temporary measure” to carry out the principle and the practice of inclusiveness and equality in politics. When inclusiveness and equality is reduced to just achieving a certain number of women’s presence, affirmative action remains a mere political rhetoric.

CLUSTER 5. PEACEFUL AND INCLUSIVE SOCIETIES

General Response to the Government Report

The draft of the government report on BPFA+30 was presented to the public on Wednesday, May 29, 2024, at the Shangri-La Hotel in Jakarta, attended by representatives from ministries and civil society organizations across Indonesia. The draft report shows a long list of policies and several interventions carried out by the government using an output-based approach. It would be better if the report submitted by the government included follow-up stories post the activity and

the gap. Meanwhile, several best practices from CSO (Civil Society Organization) work were also integrated into the draft report.

There are several critical issues and important notes in the context of cluster 5 based on 4 pillars of WPS, including:

1. **Prevention Pillar:** The agenda for transitional justice has not been fully implemented. Regarding truth disclosure, the Aceh Truth and Reconciliation Commission (KKR) mechanism to collect truth stories from victims of gender-based and sexual violence during the conflict has faced obstacles. The KKR Aceh recommendations encountered difficulties due to the loss of the conflict nomenclature, which diminished the urgency and specificity of the state's response to human rights violation victims concerning the conflict situation. The presence of RAN P3AKS as a form of adopting Resolution 1325 has built a national strategy to ground the Women, Peace, and Security (WPS) agenda. However, the scope remains narrow, focusing only on social conflicts, making it unable to respond to conflicts over natural resources, terrorism, freedom of religion, and security issues in cyberspace.
2. **Protection Pillar:** For nearly 10 years of implementing the WPS Agenda, there has been no expansion of the article on the protection of human rights workers, which, in Presidential Regulation Nr. 18/2014, is stated in article 8 as follows:
"Special protection as referred to in Article 6 paragraph (3) letter a includes rescue and protection efforts against:
 - a. *women and children to prevent violence;*
 - b. *women human rights defenders."*In the context of protection, it is crucial to move beyond social conflict and adapt to the ASEAN Regional Plan of Action on Women, Peace and Security (ASEAN RPA WPS), which expands the security context for women to include cybersecurity, violent extremism, the climate crisis, and trafficking related to terrorism, etc. Building connectivity with various regulations related to women's security and considering a comprehensive, accessible public reporting mechanism is important.
3. **Participation Pillar:** Women's participation in conflict resolution remains low. The role of women's empowerment institutions is still inclined towards victim recovery, while conflict resolution is carried out top-down, using an intelligence approach, and is dominated by men. In the context of women's empowerment programs that dominate the report, a connecting line needs to be found.
4. **Recovery Pillar:** This pillar is largely dominated by various regulations and mechanisms for handling victims, including improving victim service infrastructure. However, a victim-centered approach has yet to color the recovery process. For instance, in Sigi Regency, terrorism victims have not received long-term and comprehensive services, and the security approach has created new poverty among the victims.

The GPPI's general comment to this cluster is that the government's report is contains of program which implemented by women's network mainly by AMAN Indonesia, while on the other hand, the government never contributes to the network's activities and relies only on third parties or donors. The same with other clusters, if NGOs activities are removed, then only things has been done by the government. Regarding gender in security sector reform, the government's report is not mention it because it's still hard to do gender advocacy in security sector.

Question 27. In the past five years, what actions has your country taken to build and sustain peace, promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development and implement the women, peace and security agenda?

Women in Conflict Situations in Indonesia

The introduction of Presidential Regulation Nr. 18/2014 on the Protection and Empowerment of Women and Children in Social Conflicts (*P3AKS*), followed by the approval of the National Action Plan for the Protection and Empowerment of Women and Children in Social Conflicts (WPS NAP) 2014-2019, has opened up space for women's participation in handling social conflicts. A digital review of the implementation of RAN P3AKS 2014-2019, facilitated by AMAN Indonesia, involved 226 participants representing NGOs, women's groups, youth, academics, and local governments from 24 provinces. This review formulated recommendations for the preparation of RAN P3AKS for the 2020-2024 period, which was later ratified through Ministerial Regulation PMK Nr. 5/2021. Additionally, the enactment of Ministerial Regulation PPPA Nr. 10/2022 on Technical Guidelines for Preparing Sub National Action Plans for the Protection and Empowerment of Women and Children in Social Conflicts, and the Circular Letter from the Ministry of Home Affairs Nr. 460/813/SJ addressed to governors and SE No. 460/812/SJ dated January 28, 2020, addressed to all regents/mayors across Indonesia also supports localizing the women, peace, and security agenda and specifically encourages women's participation in conflict prevention.

However, these regulations do not automatically maximize the implementation of RAN P3AKS at the sub national level. For example, in the context of Papua, which is considered not a conflict area but rather an area prone to separatism, human rights violations and violations of women's rights continue to occur. In 2023, there were 113 cases, 80 of which involved violence and armed conflict, based on media monitoring. Monitoring by Komnas Perempuan shows that victims of conflict, especially indigenous Papuan women who have experienced sexual violence, have not been rehabilitated, and no efforts have been made to hold perpetrators accountable. Similar conditions exist in provinces like Aceh. The Aceh Truth and Reconciliation Commission (*Komisi Kebenaran dan Rekonsiliasi/KKR* Aceh) has collected statements and reported human rights violations from 1990-2004, identifying 165 victims of sexual violence, 78 of whom are women. The Aceh government followed up on KKR recommendations by issuing Governor Decree Nr. 330/1209/2020 on the Designation of Urgent Reparation Recipients for the Restoration of

Victims' Rights in Human Rights Violations. Unfortunately, all local government units lacked responsiveness due to the absence of conflict nomenclature. Consequently, handling victims of sexual violence during the conflict was treated similarly to handling sexual violence victims in non-conflict situations.

Moreover, RAN P3AKS has not fully addressed the expanded definition of women's security and the new potential threats to women's security, including violence-based extremism, humanitarian crises, climate change, migration, digital security, and freedom of religion and belief. Presidential Regulation Nr. 7/2021 on the National Action Plan for the Prevention and Handling of Violence-Based Extremism Leading to Terrorism (RAN PE), which incorporates gender mainstreaming as a principle, opens up opportunities for women's participation. This regulation also prompted the issuance of BNPT Chief Regulation Nr. 5/2021, which includes the formation of Thematic Working Group (*Pokja Tematis*) within the RAN PE Joint Secretariat.

The Thematic Working Group, formalized through BNPT Chief Regulation Nr. 299/2022, serve as a mechanism for involving women's organizations and civil society organizations, including victim groups of terrorism, in decision-making and policy implementation for preventing extremism that leads to terrorism, covering seven areas: Gender Mainstreaming, Witness Protection and Fulfillment of Victims' Rights, Youth Engagement, Strategic Communication, National Preparedness, Rehabilitation and Social Reintegration, and Law and Human Rights.

However, the role of these thematic working groups in promoting the fulfillment of rights and recovery of victims has not been fully optimal. AMAN Indonesia's monitoring with the Learning Circle for Women (LiBU) on handling terror victims in Lembantonga, Sigi, Central Sulawesi, shows the cycle of violence and the complexity of handling victims. The relocation of victims, especially female victims, which lacks contextual sensitivity and assurance of access to livelihood sources, risks impoverishing them. Moreover, neglecting the surrounding community, which is not considered communal victims despite experiencing trauma and security disturbances, remains an issue.

Recommendations

1. The Indonesian Government should draft the third generation of RAN P3AKS, emphasizing the concept of Human Security, where women and other vulnerable groups are broadly protected from various gender-based and sexual violence threats in conflict areas. This should include addressing new potential threats to women's security, such as climate change, violent extremism, cyber security, migration, and humanitarian crises like pandemics and the Myanmar crisis.
2. The Government should ensure Minimum Service Standards (*Standar Pelayanan Minimal*) in handling victims, promoting sustainable recovery, including physically,

psychologically, economically, and socially, considering the special needs and survival modalities of victims.

3. The Indonesian Government should implement the recommendations of the CEDAW Committee in the "Concluding observations on the eighth periodic report Indonesia," including:
 - a. Fighting impunity for perpetrators of sexual and gender based violence (SGBV) who are not prosecuted or do not receive appropriate punishment.
 - b. Strengthening access to justice and fulfilling victims' rights; SGBV victims in conflict areas lack financial support for legal access, reparations, and the right to truth disclosure, with weak gender perspectives in law enforcement.
 - c. The Indonesian Government should immediately draft a Bill on the Truth and Reconciliation Commission with the participation of victim groups and civil society, where women's experiences and knowledge serve as the foundation for formulating new policies. The Truth and Reconciliation Commission Bill is expected to provide a legal framework for implementing transitional justice to prevent the recurrence of conflicts.

Question 28. In the past five years, what actions has your country taken to increase the leadership, representation and participation of women in conflict prevention, resolution, peace building, humanitarian action and crisis response, at decision-making levels in situations of armed and other conflicts, and in fragile or crisis settings?

1. RAN P3AKS (National Action Plan on Women and Children Protection and Empowerment in Social Conflict) Implementation and Reflection

Indonesia has already adopted UNSCR 1325 on women in peace and security, which was subsequently implemented through Press Nr. 18/2014 on the Protection and Empowerment of Women and Children in Social Conflict or known as RAN P3AKS which was later continued by Press Nr. 7/2021 on the National Plan of Action for the Prevention and Suppression of Violent Extremism leading to Terrorism in 2020-2024.

The history of the RAN P3AKS passed through a long process of seven years, until harmonization went smoothly after the Law Nr. 7/2012 on the Handling of Social Conflicts was passed by the RI Parliament.

Under the Law Nr. 7/2012, social conflicts and natural resource conflicts are mandated by the Act. It becomes a problem if the region is not defined by the authorities and the local parliament as conflict areas then the law cannot be enforced.

RAN P3AKS could not be implemented throughout Papua because it is considered not a conflict area but rather an activity of separatism. As a result, violations of women's human rights and human rights continue because the security apparatus mandate to eradicating separatism.

In the racial conflict in Papua in 2019, five women became the victims of the criminalization through the rule of law.

In various cases of natural resource conflict, the criminalization of human rights defenders, including women, continues. The security apparatus intimidates the local population and indigenous communities; they are usually victims of national strategic projects.

In conflicts linked to the violation of religious freedom, there are still many victims of violations of freedom of religion and worship who do not get their rights. Mareka was forced to live in refuge place because they could not return to their home, could not make a living in the farm and had to be a migrant worker abroad. In such situations, girl child are the most vulnerable to gender-based violence. Reports from The Wahid Institute and *Kami Damai* note that the daughters of conflict victims are vulnerable to trafficking and HIV infection. When their parents are forced to work in other regions, the perpetrators of gender-based violence are the persons who are defamed.

In post-conflict areas such as Aceh, regional regulations that discriminate against women are a problem because they have never been lifted. The Aceh special autonomy was initially one of the peace negotiations, but unfortunately again women were victimized, persecuted, beaten and impoverished.

In the situation of refugees from abroad, Indonesia has not ratified the 1951 Convention on Refugees. As a result, there has never been a female refugee empowerment program. Refugee women often experience gender-based violence on their way to transit countries, even when they are in refuge. Women refugees are also mandate of UNSCR 1325. In some of the waves of refugees in Aceh in recent years, Indonesia also intends to refuse them to land in Indonesian territory.

Recommendations for implementation of RAN P3AKS:

1. The Government of Indonesia should promptly ratify the 1951 Convention on Refugees.
2. Government should protecting Refugee Women from Gender-Based Violence, and women refugees should become a mandate of the RAN P3AKS.
3. Demilitarization in Papua and demilitarization in the national strategic project.
4. Restore all rights of victims of natural resource conflict, and victim of violations of freedom of religion and worship.
5. The State should protect girl-child from gender-based violence caused by social conflicts, natural resources, religious conflicts and racial conflicts.
6. Eliminate all discriminatory regulations from all territories in Indonesia.
7. Stop criminalizing women human rights defenders and indigenous women, by promoting clear regulation and enforcing it.

Question 29. In the last five years, what actions has your country taken to enhance judicial and non-judicial accountability for violations of international humanitarian law and violations of the human rights of women and girls in situations of armed and other conflicts or humanitarian action and crisis response?

Gender in Security Sector Reform

According to the President's Office of Staff, there were 444,133 TNI staff in 2022, but there were only 8,850 female staff, or about 5% .On the other hand, the number of women in the peacekeeping forces that Indonesia has deployed has reached 3,472 TNI personnel and 1,423 police personnel because of the superiority of women peace forces in conflict areas.

In the 2023-2024 school year, *Taruna Kasuari Nusantara* West Papua (High School for prospective soldier) did not accept female students due to limited study space and lack of adequate dormitory. In the rules on the backup component, it turns out that there is discriminatory treatment where women are not accepted in the back up component. And so far there is no SOP in the internal of *TNI (Tentara Republic of Inonesia-* Indonesia National Soldiers) to prevent SGBV. Even the virginity test in TNI so far has not been revoked formally, the virginity test is imposed not only on the candidate TNI women, but also for candidate wife of TNI.

TNI considers NGOs to be enemies and difficult to cooperate, even NGO activists are frequently regarded as defaming TNI agencies and unfaithful to NKRI (United State of Republic of Indonesia). It is still difficult to advocate gender in security sector reform because there is no toolkit/ manual/ guideline on gender within the security sector in Indonesia.

Human rights defenders have become very pessimistic about the future of security sector reform in Indonesia.

Considering the newly elected RI president is a former commander of special forces and has been a part of incident of human rights violations in the past.

Compared to the police, TNI is a very closed institution and difficult to access information. TNI does not have adequate mechanisms in dealing with cases of violence against women and is handed over to *Pertiwi Dharma* and *PERSIT* (organization of wives of TNI personnels).

Still far from for military institutions protecting women's human rights, they tend to to obstruction of justice in CBG cases. The case of a female *Paspampres* (President guards member who was sexually assaulted by her commander while securing the G20 conference in Bali in 2022, has so far been unknown and the perpetrators have never undergone legal proceedings. A legal assistant from LBH APIK South Sulawesi has had difficulty accessing the victims.

Recommendations for Gender in Security Sector Reform:

1. Increase the participation of women in the security sector, which is still very low in number.
2. Give women the opportunity to get highest positions so that they can reform the military and police institutions.
3. Eliminate discriminatory regulations such as virginity tests and open the women's access to TNI schools or reserve components.

4. Working with civil society to build a blueprint for security sector reform.
5. Build a strict regulation/ mechanism to prevent and handling gender-based violence in the military.

Question 30. In the last five years, what actions has your country taken to eliminate discrimination against and violations of the rights of the girl child, including adolescent girls?

Discrimination against Girls Child

In 2024, Jakarta Feminist launched a Discriminatory Regional Regulation Map, identifying at least 177 discriminatory regional regulations across Indonesia. In 2016, Komnas Perempuan recorded 421 discriminatory regional regulations against women, including restrictions on nighttime activities and prohibitions on straddling motorcycles, which lead to persecution of women, religious minorities, and gender minorities. The Human Rights Watch report titled "I Want to Run Away: Abuses of Dress Codes for Women in Indonesia" highlights various discriminatory regulations and social pressures, including psychological pressure, public humiliation, and sanctions imposed on girls and women to wear hijabs in public schools, among civil servants, and in government offices. Moreover, Papuan women and girls also face specific racial discrimination.

Discriminatory regulations also target religious minorities, as noted in the 2023 Komnas Perempuan Report (*Catatan Tahunan Komnas Perempuan 2023*), which found several cases. First, the demolition of the *Ahmadiyya* congregation's place of worship in Sintang, with the issuance of letter Nr: 331.1/6045/Satpol.PP.B/2021 dated December 21, 2021, potentially obstructing Ahmadiyya members, including women, from worshipping and providing religious education to their children. Second, in early May 2022, violence against Buddhists in West Nusa Tenggara (*NTB*) included the destruction and burning of Buddhist adherents' homes, forcing hundreds of women and children to flee to rivers, forests, and cemeteries. From this incident, at least one girl fainted, two women suffered from depression, and one person died from breathing difficulties while in the evacuation area. Third, violations of the right to Freedom of Religion and Belief in Singkil, Aceh, marked by the assault and burning of places of worship (churches), resulting in one death, four injuries, and 1900 people displacements. To this day, Christian female congregants fear recurring intolerance, especially during religious holidays, village head elections (*Pilkades*), regional head elections (*Pilkada*), and media coverage related to religious conflicts.

Recommendation:

1. The Indonesian Government, through the Ministry of Home Affairs, should synchronize discriminatory local policies with the 1945 Constitution, Law Nr. 39/1999 on Human Rights, and Law Nr. 7/1984 on the Ratification of the Convention on the Elimination of

All Forms of Discrimination Against Women; to ensure the mandate *"to form an Indonesian government that protects the entire Indonesian nation and all of Indonesia's blood and to advance general welfare, educate the nation's life, and participate in implementing world order based on independence, eternal peace, and social justice."* can be carried out.

2. The Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Higher Education should raise societal awareness and ensure the monitoring of the implementation of Minister of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology of the Republic of Indonesia Regulation Nr. 46/2023 on the Prevention and Handling of Violence in Educational Institutions. This regulation includes measures for preventing and addressing sexual violence, bullying, discrimination, and intolerance.

Best Practices:

1. Civil society has been actively involved in promoting women's leadership in resolving cases of violations of freedom of religion and belief. Critical education initiatives, such as the establishment of Women's Schools for Peace facilitated by AMAN Indonesia as incubators for leadership and women's empowerment in supporting peace, have been implemented in vulnerable and post-conflict areas.
2. Since 2019, AMAN Indonesia has developed a Reflective Structured Dialogue (RSD) that was implemented in several contexts. First, facilitate female ulama from various schools of thought to reflect and understand different perspectives, collaborate, and stand in solidarity against violence in the name of religion; increasing social acceptance and social reintegration of former ISIS supporters in Depok; reconciliation of conflicts between the Ahmadiyya community and the society in Tasikmalaya; reconciliation for sealing of churches in Dayeuhkolot, Bandung cases; and strengthening Muslim-Christian relations in Poso, involving women's leadership and youth, including young women.
3. The Indonesian Women's Ulama Movement, through the Second Indonesian Women's Ulama Congress (KUPI) has produced five fatwas. One of which highlights the obligation to protect the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI) from the dangers of violence in the name of religion, asserting that marginalizing women, which jeopardizes the NKRI from such dangers, is forbidden for any state institution.
4. The Girls Ambassador for Peace Indonesia initiative opens a virtual meeting space "Girls Support Girls" as a safe space for young women to share their experiences of gender-based violence, intolerance, bullying, and radicalism.
5. The presence of the Aceh Truth and Reconciliation Commission (KKR) brings new hope for victims regarding truth disclosure, particularly in encouraging systematic recovery and compensation for victims. In previous conflict resolutions, reconciliation and compensation were only provided to the two directly conflicting parties. For instance, in the case of DI/TII led by Daud Beureueh, TNI members involved in the process received awards and promotions, and former members of Daud Beureueh's forces became TNI

members. In the context of reintegrating former combatants, the presence of the Aceh Reintegration Agency (BRA) is also crucial in facilitating the reintegration and compensation process for former members of the Free Aceh Movement (GAM).

CLUSTER 6: ENVIRONMENT, CONSERVATION, PROTECTION AND REHABILITATION

Question 31. In the past five years, what actions has your country taken to integrate gender perspectives and concerns into environmental policies, including climate change adaptation and mitigation, biodiversity conservation and land degradation?

- Supported women's participation and leadership in environmental and natural resource management and governance
- Strengthened evidence and/or raised awareness about gender-specific environmental and health hazards (e.g. consumer products, technologies, industrial pollution)
- Increased women's access to and control over land, water, energy, and other natural resources
- Promoted the education of women and girls in science, engineering, technology and other disciplines relating to the natural environment
- Enhanced women's access to sustainable time- and labour-saving infrastructure (e.g. access to clean water and energy) and climate-resilient agricultural technology
- Taken measures to protect and preserve the knowledge and practices of women in indigenous and local communities related to traditional medicines, biodiversity and conservation techniques
- Taken steps to ensure that women benefit equally from decent jobs in the green economy
- Monitored and evaluated the impact of environmental policies and sustainable infrastructure projects on women and girls
- Other, please specify
- None of the above

Question 32. In the past five years, what actions has your country taken to integrate gender perspectives into policies and programmes for disaster risk reduction and building environmental and climate resilience?

- Supported women's participation and leadership, including those affected by disasters, in disaster risk reduction, climate and environmental resilience policies, programme and projects
- Strengthened the evidence base and raised awareness about the disproportionate vulnerability of women and girls to the impact of climate change, environmental degradation and disasters
- Promoted access of women in situations of disaster to services such as relief payments, disaster insurance and compensation

- Introduced or strengthened and implemented gender-responsive laws and policies related to disaster risk reduction and building climate and environmental resilience (e.g. disaster laws addressing vulnerability of women in disaster)
- Other (please specify)
- None of the above
- The policies related to women's participation in natural resource management have not been in favor of women with disabilities. Women with disabilities, including those in indigenous communities, are a neglected group in various adaptation efforts to the impacts of climate change in environmental development schemes at all levels of government. The involvement of women with disabilities is still limited in how plastic waste is processed into handicraft products for exhibitions. It does not provide full support, so the resulting plastic waste management products are business opportunities for women with disabilities. The involvement of women with disabilities in actively participating in environmental management is still very lacking, only at certain events. Although Law Nr. 32/2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management guarantees the right of the community to play an active role in environmental management and protection, the principle of full participation of women with disabilities in decision-making, policies, and programs related to climate change and natural resource management is still lacking. This includes actions taken in environmental conservation-women with disabilities still left behind. *(results of HWDI South Sulawesi research in the Cenreanging Indigenous Community and Sando Batu Indigenous Community of Sidrap Regency related to the Role of Women with Disabilities in access to natural resources, 2022 - involving 27 people with disabilities consisting of 15 women and 12 men in group interviews and involving eight people consisting of 2 women with disabilities, two traditional leaders, and four village heads in individual interviews).*

Response to the Validation and Verification of the BPfA+30 Government Report

Specifically for cluster 6, the report cites various achievements and good practices in the integration of gender issues in environmental, conservation and climate mitigation-adaptation as well as in disaster risk reduction, climate and resilience efforts. Indeed, there are various government regulations, related ministerial regulations, as well as National Action Plans that have been issued, and all of them are very good. But they still need to be accompanied by technical guidelines and clear, realistic Road Maps for implementation at the lower and targeted community level. The extent to which the impact and benefits achieved must also be continuously monitored and evaluated and included in the report. So not only are good practices highlighted, but also the challenges faced in their implementation should be documented and included in the report as a learning material for improvement in the future and for others.

For example, the report states that gender mainstreaming effort at the ministerial level related to environmental issues, conservation, climate change and disaster have been well achieved and

have emerged some champions at the Echelon I and II. However, these achievements have not come down to the local government and its work units, and have not really reached the target groups on the site, nor have they really solved the problems. The formation of a women's target group, for example, is still merely to fulfill the quota and only plays as a complementary role, not as active participants and decision-makers.

The process usually still uses top-down approach and lack of meaningful consultation and aspiration. Moreover, there is common assumption that by establishing women group like this, automatically women and young women will also be included in various trainings and other capacity building programs. In fact, due to the local culture and norms, women have limited mobility of faraway activities and access to such trainings or other external assistance, creating greater inequality and exclusiveness. Other than on environmental, climate crisis and disaster issues, this section of government's version does not mention at all about environmental protection and rehabilitation as supposed to be in the subtitle of this section.

Response to the list of questions Q.31 and Q.32 for Cluster 6.

For Q.31.:

- For some extents, the government have implemented measures to support women's participation and leadership in environmental and natural resource management and governance, as well as promoted the education of women and girls in science, engineering, technology and other disciplines relating to the natural environment.
- However, there is still weak evidence of raised awareness about gender-specific environmental and health hazards (e.g. consumer products, technologies, industrial pollution) throughout the country, as well as of increased women's access to and control over land, water, energy, and other natural resources, and access to clean water, energy and climate-resilient agricultural technologies. Most of these accesses are still enjoyed limited to women in urban areas and mostly in Java Island.
- For the measures to protect and preserve the knowledge and practices of women in indigenous and local communities related to traditional medicines, biodiversity and conservation techniques, these mostly done by the NGO and CSO groups, supported by some academes.
- The cases of women get equal benefit from decent jobs in the green economy are still scattered and limited, as it is clouded by the interest of big corporation or strong "mafia" bond on this business who want to take the most benefit of it. The green economy activists or actors can be reviewed from two aspects, namely, the conservation movement to take care of the earth, the waste processing and the creativity of recycling waste to keep the environment clean and suppress the scope of waste production. Many women and mix gender groups at the grass root level in almost all cities and towns are doing these activities without much support and recognition from the government.
- For the measures on monitoring and evaluating the impact of environmental policies and sustainable infrastructure projects on women and girls have not been done regularly and comprehensively. These efforts should be integrated into safeguard requirement mechanism with

gender equality and social inclusiveness perspective in any environmental policies and sustainable infrastructure projects.

For most of questions of Q.32.:

- The government has been struggling in overcoming challenges in the implementation from formulating the National Action Plans to the technical guidelines and steps along the Road Map of disaster risk reduction through mitigation and adaptation. Meanwhile, the cost of adaptation and rehabilitation is generally borne by the local communities. Indeed, there are progress, but we also need to have common understanding on how we perceived climate crisis and ecological disasters as one integral part of good environmental and natural resources governance.

General condition, situation and challenges on Environment, Conservation, Protection and Rehabilitation in Indonesia in the last five years

The Indonesian development model is still relied on the extractive industry that is run without respecting the democratization of natural resources in the interests of investment. Progress in massive infrastructure development is widely believed to be a means of eradicating poverty and driving economic growth, reaching out remote areas of the country. But such a development model is moving away from the ideals of democratization of natural resource management to ecological justice.

The various National Strategic Projects have become an ambitious government agenda to pursue profits by attracting investors who still prefer technology approaches that only benefit corporations and financial capital institutions. Meanwhile, energy governance as a solution to the climate crisis, in fact, brings new issues as dirty energy (coal and fossil fuel) is still being dominantly used in the Indonesian government's energy transition agenda. The spirit of fulfilling the commitment to net zero emissions is just a pretext of any government agenda without seriously addressing the climate crisis.

Just look at how the operation of palm oil plantations, wood plantations, and mining had caused ecological disasters such as floods, landslides, forest fires and pollution, as it is done beyond environmental tolerance and carrying capacity, causing the destruction of ecosystems. Even in the last five years, as the crisis of democracy intensified, it has had an impact on the acceleration of the grabbing of people's living space and territory. Meanwhile, as a result of the disaster, the rate of trafficking in women and girls has increased significantly. This case is very true in climate prone areas in Indonesia such as West and East Nusa Tenggara.

Regarding climate change and environmental degradation, a study conducted by the United Nations showed that during environmental change, women and girls are more vulnerable to sexual, physical, and psychological hazards, as well as the denial of services and resources affected or triggered by climate changes. As a result of gender inequality, women and girls are essentially exposed to gender-based violence.

Because of climate change and resource shortages, women and girls have been forced to walk far to collect water, wood, or food, which makes them more vulnerable to various form of hardships. Finally, as a result of biodiversity degradation, vulnerable populations face difficulties getting out of poverty. This is the result of a number of human rights violations caused by severe environmental crises, including violations of gender-specific rights to food, water, sanitation, culture, and self-determination. This inequality shows the need for advocacy for the design and implementation of adaptation and mitigation of climate change carried out in a participatory and human rights-based manner.

On the other hand, mitigation efforts to minimize negative impacts of mining, plantation estates and infrastructure development are still considered as burden on companies and governments. Often these efforts are carried out lightly or not at all, without regular monitoring and evaluation, let alone corrective measures for the restoration and rehabilitation of the environment. Although there are regulations on *AMDAL* (Environmental Impact Assessment) and environmental and social safeguard requirements, these are often violated with minimum law enforcement.

Furthermore, as a result of this environmental and social destruction and degradation, there have been protests and complaints from the victims of the local communities. But they are often subjected to pressure, intimidation and even criminalization by the security forces in order to protect the interests of the company that is in charge of the development agenda. This violence also hit women activists as experienced by Ms. Novenia Ambueua (a woman human right defender of the *Boeng Heleworuru* Community, who advocates for the rights of indigenous peoples in the Central Halmahera region) against nickel mining that is destroying their forest and river. There is also Ms. *Sukinah* and her group from the *Samin* and *Sedulur Sikep* indigenous communities in the karst Mountains in *Kendeng* Central Java, who for years advocated by cemented their feet as a form of protest against the cement factory there. In many other places, it is women who are the strongest protesters and campaigners to save and conserve the environment and its natural resources from destruction because they are also the most vulnerable and burdened by the depletion of natural resources and environmental degradation. The National Commission on Women (*Komnas Perempuan*) reported that this *Kendeng* women and other women human rights defenders in many other places in Indonesia experienced gender-based violence in many aspects by the police and military apparatus and these actions are still happening nowadays (<https://blog.witness.org> ; <https://mongabay.co.id>).

Conclusion

The extraction of natural resources across all dimension amidst climate crisis situations has exacerbated the multi-dimensional crisis that has increased the chain of ecological disasters that has further pushed the pace of economic and social crisis in Indonesia, leading to a feedback loop towards an irreversible threshold. The end of all this is misery for most of the people of this

country, especially those the most vulnerable groups, such as indigenous communities, women, children, elders and the diffable.

The government has taken some measures and efforts to overcome these crises, but still facing many challenges and obstacles, as Indonesia is a big archipelagic country with ample ethnic groups, culture, indigenous communities, as well as rich biodiversity on its land and ocean that have to be nurtured, preserved, protected and developed. Sadly, documentation on how these efforts are implemented, monitored and evaluated is very limited and not wholistically done using the gender segregated data, hence make it difficult to write comprehensive report on progress and results. Such documentation and report are needed to measure achievement and learned from to move forward.

Recommendations:

In accordance with recommendations from other Clusters, we still need a rigorous and continuous effort in integrating gender perspectives and equality as a serious mainstream be incorporated in all aspect of development. Specifically for Cluster 6, we would recommend these:

1. Expand and deepen the understanding and capabilities of gender mainstreaming at all layers and levels from policymakers, implementers, local government apparatus and its working units, to the grass-root community level. This must be done in an inclusive with meaningful participation in order to build the capacity and character of the nation.
2. This action mentioned above requires coordination, collaboration and facilitation of all stakeholders and multi-parties so that no one is left behind. This effort is also accompanied by an inclusive and bottom-up approach with meaningful involvement and participation in a framework that ranges from planning, implementation, regular monitoring and evaluation to generate new knowledge for further learning process.
3. In order to supplement the data and documentation, it is essential to conduct surveys and mapping of the existence, wealth, tenurial, agrarian and property rights, culture and local or traditional knowledge, that lead to the recognition and respect for these rights in order to prevent further deprivation, coercion, and violence, including gender-based violence. It is important that this data collection and surveys should be conducted in gender perspective and segregated data.

SECTION FOUR: NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND PROCESSES

National institutions and processes (question 33-37)

SECTION FIVE: DATA AND STATISTICS

Data and statistics (question 38-41)

SECTION SIX: CONCLUSION AND NEXT STEPS

GPPI as a network of women CSOs were quite surprised and concerned with the BPFA+30 reporting process and national mechanisms conducted by our government which was not meaningfully participated by CSOs. The presence of civil societies was only a formality and the information collected from the CSOs only about the achievement of best practices to be reported on the Government report. The Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection (MOWECP) always remind the forum that they will write the best practices of action taken and they did not interest to information of or review about setbacks or challenges

As a result, the government report only contains good things, most of which contain achievements made by CSOs, the government's own achievements are very minimal, and do not raise SRHR and intersectionality issues.

Even though the discrimination that occurs in Indonesia is still very large. 442 discriminatory region regulations throughout Indonesia have never been repealed, and levels of violence and discrimination against LGBT groups also continue to occur.

There has actually been progress in legislation, namely with the passing of the TPKS Law (the Sexual Violence Act), but on the other hand, the PPRT Bill has not been passed for 17 years. The TPKS Law also experienced many obstacles in its implementation. An example of a case of sexual violence that recently occurred, where the perpetrator was one of the leaders of an Islamic boarding school in Jember, East Java, was only sentenced to 2 years in prison. Femicide cases also increase every year, a sign that there are clear protocols to prevent femicide cases from occurring. The National Police Headquarters does not even have disaggregated data to identify cases of femicide.

Commemorating 30 years of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action world agreement, reminds us that the struggle for gender justice in Indonesia is still very long. Cases of gender-based violence continue to increase every year, as well as cases of femicide, child marriage, FGMC, maternal deaths, and online gender-based violence which are still very high, illustrating that the quality of life for Indonesian women is not good.

In a shrinking space condition, women human rights defenders (WHRD) are threatened with criminalization by the Law but on the other hand are forced to continue to work hard voluntarily to accompany victims and resolve various problems of gender injustice without assistance from the government. We are really concerned that the government does not want to design a special budget location to help women CSOs. On the other side, UN Women should not only assist the government in the entire process of writing the BPFA+30 report but should also assist NGOs in writing alternate national reports on BPFA+30 so that the public can view the report in a more balanced manner and see the reality of the conditions faced by Indonesian women and girls after 30 year of BPFA.

Recommendation:

1. Reform all regulations that are not gender equality and not in accordance with the commitment of CEDAW, including the *KIA* Law (Law on the Welfare of Mother and Children, 2024) because instead of giving a mandate to the government to carry out its role and responsibility for the welfare of mothers and children, it instead regulates women. The *KIA* Law makes women the target of the program and re-standardizes the stereotype of social care as only women's obligations.
2. Improve working conditions for women, so that they are free from discrimination and provide protection for women's reproductive health. The *KIA* Law is elitist and only applies to the upper middle class, while the working and lower middle class groups will face problems because of these various regulations and the business world will limit the recruitment of women.
3. Immediately pass the PPRT Bill (Domestic Workers Protection Law) which will protect women who work in the informal sector, such as female domestic workers, who number more than four million people in Indonesia.

ANNEXES

A. The Profile of *Gerakan Perempuan Peduli Indonesia / GPPI* [The Indonesian Women Awareness Movement]

The Indonesian Women Awareness Movement [Gerakan Perempuan Peduli Indonesia- GPPI, is an advocacy network of more than 30 Indonesian Women's Organizations, CSOs and advocacy groups based in Indonesia that concerns about the advancement of women's rights, gender equality and justice in Indonesia with the commitment to strengthening Indonesia's commitment to the Elimination of Discrimination against women (CEDAW) and Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (BPFA). The GPPI established since 2014 and up to now more than 30 Women Organizations and CSOs joint our advocacy works and covering 21 provinces of Indonesia. Our previous publications and documents among others: "The Civil Society Organizations Review on the Implementation of BPFA+20" (2015), "Proposed Gender Perspective Indicators in the Sustainable Development Goals in Indonesia" (2016), and "The CSOs Review on the Implementation of BPFA+25 in Indonesia" (2020). For preparation to the upcoming 69th Session of UN CSW in 2025.

In the process of preparing this CSO's review, GPPI has conducted several discussions and zoom meetings participated by multi stakeholders from all over Indonesia.

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