

**INDONESIAN COUNTRY REPORT
ON
THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NATIONAL PLAN OF ACTION
TO THE FOLLOW-UP TO
THE BEIJING PLATFORM FOR ACTION**

**STATE MINISTRY FOR THE ROLE OF WOMEN
OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA**
Jakarta, 1999

SUMMARY : PROGRESS ACHIEVED IN IMPROVING WOMEN ROLES AND GENDER EQUITY

In the 42nd Conference of Women Position Committee in March 1998 in New York, Indonesia has brought forward "Indonesia Report" on National Action Framework in an effort of following up results of World Conference IV on Women 1995 as contained in Beijing Platform For Action.

In the Indonesia Report, it was described various progresses and success achieved during period of first 3 years (1995-1998) together with various constraints and obstacles in implementing 12 critical problem which are necessary to be paid attention.

In general, advancement and success in economic, social, education and health sectors are shown through indicators of decreasing in MMR rate from 425/100,000 to 268/100,000 alive birth (with target of 225/100,000 in 2000 and 80/100,000 in 2018), and indicator of decreasing in IMR rate from 59/1000 to 57/1000 alive birth. In addition, the stable political and security situation for that time being has secured and encouraged the establishment of national development policies and programs, including women roles development policies and programs, such as in empowering women and children, prevention and overcoming of embarrassment to women and improvement and advancement of human rights protection for women in achieving gender equity and just, women roles in mass media and environmental management.

Within such a 3 years period (1995-1998) many parties both government and universities as well as community organizations, women organizations and NGOs have made various efforts in improving gender understanding and sensitivity to planers, policies makers and decision makers through various semiloka, orientation and training activities, and various steps to integrate (mainstream) gender perspective into various sectoral development program have also been taken.

In such an Indonesia Report, it is also confirmed that various progresses and successes achieved within 3 years Beijing Declaration implementation is not yet optimal and it is still found herein various obstacles and problems, both resulted from women themselves (internal) and from government apparatus and social cultures

(external), such as there are many women who are not understanding their right and position in law, low understanding and awareness of government apparatus and community to the efforts in improving women position and roles, and applicability of culture in the most of community which place women as inferior group, so that women position is invariably subordinated and their roles are marginalized, and they still frequently receive discriminative treatments, in addition, most women are given with stereotype roles, and women are over burdened in their Family.

Unfortunately, follow up in establishing and optimizing implementation of National Action Framework concerning contents of Beijing Declaration mentioned above is suddenly obstructed, so that various progresses and successes achieved can not be retained to continue.

In medio May 1998 government and nation of Indonesia have experienced a hard temptation, facing to economic crisis and credibility crisis which are impacted to the occurrence of social commotion in some big cities which continue to buildings/companies/stores arson, robbery and plundering with embarrassment to women and rape.

Various development progresses and successes achieved are disappearing within merely a day. In such a critical situation and social turmoil, it is perceived much that those who most hardly suffer from are women and children.

The extended economic crisis and such a social commotion have caused in many factories and companies close-down, mass work relation termination and expanded unemployment, price of goods especially daily need and medicines rise-up and affordable by the purchasing power of the community, total number of poor population and drop-out schooling children increase, and street children/homeless, burglary and robbery with embarrassment erupt anywhere. Such a condition has resulted in political stability and security trembled and leading to collapse of New Orde Administration led by President Soeharto who has ruled for 32 years and replaced by development Reform Government under leadership of president B.J. Habibie.

The Reform Government has immediately took steps to overcome various impacts of such a crisis and social turmoil by launching many short-term emergency programs through a Social Security Mesh (Jaring Pengaman Sosial/JPS) policy which covers 12 development sectors.

In order to gather facts on such a social turmoil victims and embarrassment and rape victims, the government has established a Composite Team For Gathering Facts (TGPF/Tim Gabungan Pencari Fakta) with members consisting of representatives of community organizations and religious organizations as well as a number of NGOs. In line with that, in many places which are considered vulnerable, securities are placed in One Stop Crisis Center.

In long-term, the government has also made efforts in advocacy, counseling and training for law enforcer apparatus and public community, encouraging establishment of Legal Assistance Institution and Crisis Centers. In order to prevent and eliminate embarrassment as a part of efforts in eliminating discrimination to women, it is realized through efforts of improving some national laws and by ratifying a number of international conventions.

In addition, with the Presidential Decree Number 181 of 1998, Komisi Nasional Anti Kekerasan Terhadap Perempuan (National Committee for Anti-Embarrassment to Women) and with Presidential Decree Number 129 of 1998, the National Action Plan has been determined to advancement and protection of human rights in Indonesia.

Many other activities, such as research and studies, are also carried out by some Women Study Centers in many universities, and in February 1999 in Jakarta a National Seminar and Workshop has been organized, aimed at partnership between government and NGOs in preventing and overcoming Embarrassment to Women, including efforts of advancing and improving Human Rights Protection to Women.

Advanced steps to improve current collapsed economic conditions and legal and political life which are torn in pieces, at the end of 1998 through Special Session MPR-RI, the government, together with community have agreed upon to carry out total reform in all living sectors and in all development sectors.

In line with that, the government, e.g. Office of the State Minister for Women Roles, also carries out reform to many its policies and programs which are considered irrelevant to spirit, aspiration and demand of reform, and thereafter replaced by new policies and programs through development of HUMAN EMPOWERMENT AND HUMAN RIGHTS PLATFORM which is jointly agreed upon by the community and the government in order to realize gender equity and just.

In order to face to the developing global challenges and national demands encouraged by reform spirit, aspiration and demand which develop in the community, and guided by international commitment which has been agreed upon in World Conference IV on Women 1995 to implement Beijing Declaration, Office of the State Minister for Women Roles has devised 5 (five) Main Agenda of Women Role Development which later-on has been described into a number of national programs, of which the implementation is supported by using 3 (three) main strategies.

The Five Main Agenda of Women Role Development in Facing to third millennium are:

1. Women empowerment in 3 strategic areas, namely integrated education (spiritual, intellectual, and practical), women and girl child health, and creation of women access to development resources.
2. To realize gender equity and just through 3 approaches, namely Women In Development (WID), Women and Development (WAD) and Gender and Development (GAD).
3. Elimination of embarrassment to women as a part of efforts in eliminating all forms of Discrimination to Women by developing "Zero Tolerance Policy".
4. Advancement and improvement of women rights protection as a part of human rights, by means of developing efforts of respecting to women's position and self-esteem, and women's reproductive rights.
5. Empowerment of institutions supporting women roles development.

The main strategies developed in order to support implementation of a number

of national programs in women roles development, are:

- 1) To improve **COMMITMENT** of department/related sector agencies, private circle and academists, community organizations especially women organization and grass root circle in central and region in an effort of empowering and improving women role quality through creating various alliance networks and functional partnerships.
- 2) To improve **UNIFIED PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION**, both specific programs (**WID**) and integration programs (**WAD**) and general programs (**GAD**) with a commitment that women are also involved in planing, controlling, monitoring and evaluation processes in order to realize **GENDER EQUITY** and **JUST**.
- 3) To improve **GENDER AWARENESS** to policy makers and decisions makers and planers in executive, legislative and judicative lines, including community figures and religious leaders in various levels.

In order to support implementation of many national program in women roles development through an effort of empowering and realizing gender equity and just, several legal bases have been issued, which secure functioning of institutions and handling mechanism, both in central level and region.

In central level, aforesaid legal bases is regulated in stipulation of MPR RI No.X/MPR/1998, Presidential Decree Number 101 jo no.122/M the year of 1998, and Decree of State Minister for Women Roles Number 45/MENPERTA/VI/1997, whereas at regional level the institutional and handling mechanism of women roles development is regulated in Presidential Instruction No.5 the year of 1995 and Instruction of Minister of Home Affairs No.17 the year of 1996.

In order to anticipate the expanding coverage of women role development programs and the validity of extended Regional Autonomy in the future, Office of the State Minister for Women Roles has taken breakthrough steps to strengthen and improve institutional status of women roles development organizer in regions. The breakthrough step which later-on is approved by the President in the Limited Session of Cabinet of People Welfare and Poverty Alleviation in February 10 1999 is establishment of **BIRO PERANAN WANITA (WOMEN ROLES BUREAUS)** in 27

provinces and BAGIAN PERANAN WANITA (WOMEN ROLES SECTIONS) in all provinces/Municipalities throughout Indonesia.

Through such a breakthrough step of establishment of WOMEN ROLES BUREAUS and SECTIONS in all Level I and II Regional Governments lines, it is expected that operational administration support of Tim Pengelola Pembangunan Peranan Wanita (TP.P2W) in provinces chaired by Vice Governor Head of Level I Regions and in regencies by Vice Regents Head of Level II Regions can be implemented optimally and, in line with that, objectives of empowering and improving women roles quality through efforts of realizing gender equity and just can expectably be implemented maximally in the future.

Critical Areas of Concern	Examples of Successful Policies, programmes and projects to implement the critical areas of concern of the Beijing Platform for Action (Indicate any targets and strategies set and related achievements)	Examples of obstacles encountered/lesson learned	Commitment to further action/new initiative	Other
<p>I. Women and poverty</p>	<p>Women access to economic activity through saving activity and family economy known as UPKKS using Takestra/Kukesra credit scheme.</p> <p>Poor people in 1978 was about 60% of 117 million of Indonesian citizen was decreased to about 11% of 95 million people.</p> <p>Government policy to decreasing poverty was conducted using empowerment of people strategy. This strategy was conducted through programs such as : the President Instruction for Underdeveloped Village in 1993, The Family Movement for Saving (TAKESRA) and The Business Development Partnership Program (KPKU).</p> <p>Another program were Economic empowerment from several government institution such as : P4K credit scheme of department of social. UP2K scheme of PKK and P2W/KSS, conducted by some institution coordinated by Ministry of Women Role.</p> <p>Those programs were conducted in cooperation of government, Banking sector (PT. Bank BNI, PT. Posindo) and some NGO's</p>	<p>Lack of management skill</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - lack of promotion and product marketing <p>Economic crisis resulted increment of poor people up to 40% or about 80 million of people in 1998.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - As there was no separation data of poor male people and poor female people. - Rescue program through Social Safety Net scheme was not specially focusing to women. <p>Example : Mass Project of Dryness impact of Department of Manpower had reached less 11,5% to 15%.</p>	<p>Partnership between cooperation and entrepreneur for increasing promotion, capital problem solving, using KPKC plus and KPTTG credit scheme.</p> <p>To intensive program implementation :</p> <p>Business development</p> <p>Saving action</p> <p>KUKESRA</p> <p>Partnership of Business Development Credit scheme.</p> <p>Recommendation to food tenacity program</p> <p>Increment of cooperation between government and entrepreneur and NGO's.</p> <p>To develop economic productivity program of some NGO's.</p> <p>To develop diversification of food plantation.</p>	<p>Improvement and training in marketing, promotion and production.</p>

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II. Education and Training of women	<p>1. To secure equitable opportunities to obtain education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Offering 9 years compulsory education (WUJAR). With 9 years compulsory education, opportunities have been provided to women to obtain higher education. - Spreading and expanding access to educational facilities: According to ISWI 1997, girls and boys school participation at the elementary level, ages 7-12, is about 97%. Likewise, SLTP students, ages 13-15, is boys 89% and girls 87%. However, at the SMU level and through to university, women's participation decreases significantly. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Girls school participation is lower in the rural areas for all age groups, as a result of socio-economic conditions. - Due to cultural factors, women are constrained by special rules that keep them in their domestic roles. - Educational curriculums and text books still present a gender bias. - Literacy is lower for women over 45 years, at 43%, and increases for rural women at 50%. This is possibly due to the fact that older women have not benefited from a compulsory education program. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improve access to school opportunity for female population in remote areas, rural, especially in Eastern Indonesia Territory. - Strive for a effective allocation of educational budget to unhave community. - Improve cooperation between Government and private sectors in developing scholarship programs for children. - Enhance and develop foster parent programs. - Eliminate female stereotypes. - Improve educational curriculums and text books so they have a gender perspective. 	

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<p>2. Eliminating illiteracy in women</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Kejar Paket A and B: - Implementation of Kejar Paket A (Learning Group Package A) for both PBH, equivalent SD, and Package B which is equivalent to SLTP, expands women's access to education, especially for those who lack financial resources. - Based on sex-disaggregated data, for students ages 10-24, male population who are literate compared to females is 50%. <p>3. Improving female access to vocational trainings, science and technology as well as sustainable education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improving and expanding private sector and community roles in opening access to vocational and academic training in science and technology [especially computer science in the urban areas]. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There are 7 provinces where over 20% of women are illiterate: East Timor, Irian Jaya, NTB, Bali, East Java, DIY, and NTT. - There is 34% less women tutors for Package A-PBH. This is because the learning location moves frequently. - ABRJ make up 83% of men tutors. - For Package A of SD equivalent, 28% are women tutors, and 72% men. - For package B of SLTP equivalent, 25% are women tutors, and 75% men. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Unequal participation level between males and females in vocational training and science and technology (IPTEK) 2. Unconducive socio-economic condition for females to improve their knowledge and skills. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improve and develop Kejar Paket A-BH program, especially for women over 45. - Improve and develop Kejar Paket A program of SD equivalent and package B of SLTP equivalent for school age girls, especially girls in rural areas. - Make educational program territory become a priority, both for school line and off-school line for females. - enhance cooperation between government and private sectors in developing support and facilitation? to women, especially to those who are unable to access training. 	<p style="text-align: center;">Other</p>	

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	<p>- Spreading out increasing/diversifying? skill training activities offered by government and private sectors to women so they can overcome the current financial crisis.</p>		<p>- Offer educational warranty?? student loans to women who are unable to finance their education through public fund mobilization and community participation.</p>	

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<p>III. Women and health</p>	<p>1. Expanded Production and Distribution of Midwives. To address the country's high maternal mortality rate (425 per 100,000 live births in 1990), 54,000 new midwives are produced during the period 1990-1997. This means 54,000 out of 67,000 total villages have got a midwife each to cater for MCH care within 5000 population. The increase in births attended by health personnel (from % in 1990 to % in 1998) indicates the appropriateness of the strategy.</p> <p>2. Safe Motherhood with Intersectoral Collaboration and Community Involvement The multifactorial nature of maternal mortality that covers geographic, economic and sociocultural factors influencing accessibility of MCH services, has founded Mother Friendly Movement, launched in 1996. The movement with its 2 pronged approach to develop mother friendly area and mother friendly hospital has succeeded in mobilizing community and intersectoral resources and actions to safe maternity. There are some examples of local efforts developed, i.e. various types of Village Ambulance as means of transportation dedicated for maternity use to address geographic problem, a variety of Maternity</p>	<p>The economic crisis has reduced the accessibility of MCH care, especially among the poor.</p> <p>The economic crisis may reduce the capacity to nurture the initiatives.</p> <p>On the other hand, the poor pregnant women may suffer from heavier nutritional disorders (anemia, or toxæmia) caused by the financial crisis.</p>	<p>The government has launched the Social Safety Net program for 2 years starting mid 1998</p> <p>The Government has to ensure the access of poor pregnant women to MCH care and develop mechanism to reach the unreached</p>	

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	<p>Saving as means of maternity funding by local community to address economic inaccessibility, different forms of Village <i>Community-Matwive Management of Village Maternity Homes</i> and <i>TA-Matwive</i> Partnership in providing services to pregnant women.</p> <p>3. Coordinating Board for Prevention and Control of HIV-AIDS The understanding of many factors influencing the epidemiology of HIV-AIDS, has brought many sectors and NGOs to call upon a coordinate effort in preventing the spread and control of HIV-AIDS. The board formed under the coordinating Minister for People's Welfare has now a network at central and Provincial level to coordinate activities run by many agencies against HIV-AIDS.</p> <p>The formation of the network however still needs some improvement for its effective functioning.</p> <p>The health sector, being a leading agency in the network supplies periodic data and information on the prevalence as well as guiding principles for HIV-AIDS prevention and control. The attached table presents the HIV-AIDS status.</p>	<p>The obstacles include lack of mechanism to drive continuous actions by different parties against the prevention of HIV-AIDS.</p>	<p>Development of the Management Information System as a means to direct district based actions in addressing the spreading of HIV-AIDS.</p>	

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of IEC service and RH/FP service women reproductive rights - Informing Choice (decision making right) - Male participation in RH/FP areas - Providing reproductive health education to the girls child. - Preventing HIV/AIDS/DMS family resilience, especially the girls child. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Misperception of communication and provider on RH/FP is merely as a women's problem - Social and culture - The low male participation in social, culture and contraception 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - IEC that is directed towards gender prosperity - Improving means' participation in RH/FP - Providing quality RH/FP - Providing quality RH/FP service (user friendly service) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - IEC materials which allow men to participate - Reliable men who serve as KB (family planning) counselor figure that are needed. - Providing counseling to husband and wife together.

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<p>IV. Violence Against Woman</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - As parts of elimination of all kinds of woman discrimination, Indonesia has made a report to the Woman Commission in New York in March 1998 concerning various actions that have been taken to prevent and eliminate violence against woman since the Beijing Declaration (1995-1998) - In the field of legislation, some improvement to national laws has been accomplished and long before the Beijing Declaration, several international convention have also been ratified that further secure the position and interest of woman before the law through the creation of gender justice and equality. - In the field of family law, several articles of Regulation No. 1 Year 1974 and government Regulation No. 9 Year 1975 concerning Marriage have been improved. Draft text for National Inheritance Law has also been prepared. The two law products is still in the finalizing process in the Ministry of Religion to be submitted to the House of People's Representative - In the field of public law, several modifications have been taken for employment regulations in Regulation No. 25 Year 1997 (it is being modified at present). Some modifications have also been taken for Criminal Law (KUHP). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There are still many national law and regulation that are discriminative and do not sufficiently support woman progress. - There are law enforcement practices that do not sufficiently favor woman. Facilities and infrastructure service is still insufficient - There are still enforcement practices towards woman in the accomplishment of Family Planning. - Low level of awareness of law enforcement official and the community concerning woman position and rights. - Community social cultural environment that insufficiently support woman progress. - Difficulties in following up complaints filed in the Minister of Woman Participation office, concerning violence and rape against woman, considering that the main task and function of the Office is as the coordinator, advocator, and mediator, not as implementing agency. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In the governance practices, the Office of State Minister for Woman Participation has coordinated various activities to prevent and eliminate violence acts as well as elimination of discrimination against woman, through the establishment of task group whose members are officials of related Offices, Law enforcement officers, academic, community organization and NGO. Several task groups that have been accomplished are: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Preparing various improvement materials for national law. 2. Holding seminars and workshops as well as other gathering forum. 	

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<p>especially those articles concerning violence and rape, in order to give heavier punishment for the convicts. There are also modification materials for Regulation No. 62 Year 1958 concerning citizenship in order to give further protection towards the citizenship status of woman and children. The modifications of KUHP and Draft Regulation of Citizenship are still in the process of inter-sectional discussion process chaired by Ministry of Justice.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Convention on Woman Political Rights has been ratified with Regulation No.68 Year 1958 and Convention on Elimination of all kinds of Woman Discrimination has also been ratified with Regulation No. 7 Year 1984. While Convention on Children Rights has been ratified with Presidential Decree Number 36 Year 1989. - National Action Plan of Beijing Declaration Implementation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improvement of several national law 2. Reproduction health service in several public hospitals 3. Special training for policewoman to manage "Woman Desk" in Police Department 4. Assignment of Woman Judge Board and Attorney to investigate and perform court proceeding in cases of rape and violence against women. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It still difficult to get accurate data on violence and rape against women, because the victims are generally reluctant and afraid to report to the authority as they think that there is no safety guarantee. While NGO's that have data on violence and rape against women do not showcooperative attitude in informing the victim data, due to victim security reasons. - Violence within family is still hard to detect, as the victim generally tries to hide the various problems being faced, as it is regarded as family disgrace. 	<p>3. Coordinating training, advocating and motivation on gender understanding for law enforcement and planning officers as well as for the wide community.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The President has expressed his deep concerns and condemned - The violence, rape and sexual harassment against women and female children, and has ordered to assist and support all victims, to investigate thoroughly all the incidents and to apprehend the criminals. - The Government has formed Fact Finding Team (TGPF). Several Supporting Post have been established to give 		

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - TGPF stated in their final report that the social riot in the middle of May 1998 in several big cities in Indonesia, there have been 80 violence acts, consisting of 52 rapes, 14 abuses, 10 sexual attacks and 4 sexual harassment. - Several Service post that have been established in the critical places, both by NGO and by community organization and professional and religious organization which have been highly helpful to overcome the problems being faced. This is done through counseling, by giving safe feeling through religious preaching, and recovery of physical and mental health of the victims. Besides, it has been noted that several NGO and community organizations, especially those focussing on woman issues have held gathering forums on Violence on Women. The results have been submitted to the Government as considerations to find the solutions. - In the effort of preventing and eliminating violence against woman and rape victims in social riot of May 1998, Minister of Woman Participation has signed a cooperation with the leaders of community organizations, religious organizations and several NGO, in September 3, 1998. 		<p>security guarantee and to recover physical and mental conditions of the victims. Besides, based on Presidential Decree No. 181 year 1998, Anti-Violence National Committee for Women has been established.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Government has held a seminar and National workshop with the theme "Towards Partnership between The Government and NGO in Preventing and Eliminating Violent Acts Against Women". The seminar resulted the main principles as well as recommendation for the establishment of 	

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	<p>- In the field of legislation, the Government supported by several community organization, woman organization and NGO has continued the effort of accelerating the realization of modifications on national laws to further protect woman rights and position, such as: Regulations of Employment, Criminal Law (KUHP), Marriage Law, Citizenship Law and National Inheritance law. In line with that, in this reform era, there are also initiatives from the community with the establishment of draft for Domestic Violence law to be submitted to the House of People's Representatives.</p> <p>At the end of 1998 and early 1999, the Office of the State Minister for Women Participation has extended full support to Ministry of Foreign Affairs to ratify 2 (two) International Convention that protects woman position and rights, i.e. Convention on Anti-Tortures with Regulation No. 5 Year 1998 and Convention on Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination (still being processed in House of People's representatives - Indonesia)</p>		<p>1) National Plan of Action for Prevention and Elimination of Violent Acts against Woman, which covers among others, partnership mechanism between government, community organization and NGO.</p> <p>2) Short Term Action Plan to support victims by police and doctors by developing One Stop Crisis Center that also involves public and religious figures.</p> <p>3) Long Term Action Plan to manage Legal Aspects that refer to Human Rights including the accomplishment of education, training and research as well as counseling and information.,</p>	

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	<p>- Transparent attitude on various violent acts and rapes in Indonesia has been proven through the visit of UN special reporter to Jakarta and other regions. This was done to hold a dialog with the government officials, community organizations and NGO, in order to get information from the first hand on various events. A progress that must be continually fostered and developed in this reform era is the "growing courage" of the community to express their opinion and "report" the various occurrences of violence against the family and the surrounding community. This can be seen from the "complaint letter" that has been submitted to the Minister of Woman Participation.</p>		<p>- Anticipating the coming of Millennium III and considering the strong national commitment to implement Beijing Conference on Women year 1995, starting in the fiscal year of 1999-2000, the Office of the State Minister for Woman participation has assigned 5 main agendas of Woman Participation National Development</p> <p>- Intense government attention on the efforts of prevention and elimination of violent against women is clearly and firmly stipulated in the third and fourth Main Agenda of Woman Participation National Development.</p> <p>The effort to prevent and eliminate violent acts against women, that has been established as the National Plan of Action, is developed by implementing the "Zero Tolerance Policy".</p>	

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			<p>This is basically giving no tolerance towards any violent act, however small it is and at any levels. The Effort to Eliminate Violent Against Women, that is further implemented into several national programs, will be implemented using 3 main strategies, i.e.:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) increasing commitment of related ministries/offices and the wide community; 2) increasing integrity/coordination in the program accomplishment increasing gender awareness for all planners, policy and decision makers at the levels of executive, legislative, and judicial, including the religious and community figures. 	

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<p>V. Women and Armed conflict</p>	<p>Recent reality shows that behind security and defense measure, there are incidences in Aceh, East Timor and Irian Jaya that involve mass murder, abuses, violent acts and rapes against women.</p> <p>In order to overcome such problem, Central and Local governments have implemented real actions to support and assist the victims, especially to widows and children, both in the forms of daily living needs and programs assistance through Social Safety Net (JPS). There are also other sector projects intended to improve the household income, health condition and learning process, including awards of fellowship for drop-out children.</p> <p>For example, in Aceh the government has given high priority to become Civil servants for children violence victim.</p> <p>In this regard, Minister of Women Participation in cooperation with related institutions, community organization and NGO has taken several actions to coordinate some programs and sector projects in order to enable and improve woman participation at local levels.</p> <p>To all parties that are involved in the conflict are expected to be more patient and tolerance in order to recover peace and security in each areas and there is also an effort to minimize military intervention in civilian matters without reducing national precaution.</p>	<p>The traumatic conditions of the victim of armed conflicts in Aceh, East Timor, Irian Jaya, as well as of those social riot victims in various places such as Ketapang (Jakarta), Kupang (NTT), Ambon (Maluku) and Sambas (West Kalimantan). This was the result of armed conflicts and riots among ethnic members of the community and between religion followers that caused many victims and refugees.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Minister of Woman Participation has performed advocating activities to encourage women in conflict areas to and other areas to proactively initiate peace and always express peaceful messages. This is done in order to recover the nation integrity, regardless of the race and religion. - The action in the future to protect the community from Human right violation is the establishment of National Action Plan to Improve and Encourage woman Protection in a systematic and gradual way based on priorities. - Ratifying several international conventions. - Harmonization of National Regulations 	

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dissemination and education of Human rights for law enforcer, academic staff and the wide community. - Beside those actions, Victim Compensation will always be taken for the victims, and counseling activities through various crisis centers. Other actions include religious counseling, mass education improvement, moral movement to remedy traumatic conditions of all victims, as well as research activities performed by among others Woman Study Center in various universities. 	

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<p>VI. Woman and the economy</p>	<p>Several efforts that have been taken to ensure the gender equality in economy are such as: Lotus, a newly established foundation with the motto: "Women's rights are human rights" (the founders are Sapatimah Sadli, Mayling Oey-Gardiner, Mari Pangesu, Carla Bianpoen and Bianti Djwandono) has held a workshop as a response of the job creation program in January 21, 1998. The Recommendations resulted have been submitted to BAPPENAS and followed-up by a meeting in February 10, 1998. Meanwhile, Lotus foundation has the opportunity to meet with the president of World Bank and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. James D. Wolfensohn, in their one day visit to Jakarta in February 4, 1998. Lotus proposed concrete recommendation that 20-30% of job opportunity should be given for women. The World Bank and Asian Development Bank shall fund such program.</p> <p>Lotus Foundation has received information that the percentage provided for women has been decided at 30%.</p> <p>The improvement of employment regulation with Regulation No. 25 Year 1997 on Employment Regulation.</p> <p>Specifically related to woman, the conventions ratified are such as:</p> <p>Convention 100 on Women discrimination in salary and employment.</p>	<p>As has been widely known, there are many women workers that suffer bad treatment from their superiors while working abroad, especially in the Saudi Arabia. If they are not allowed to state their suffering, how then the community and government will be able to find out their sufferings. Let alone the actions to remedy such situation.</p> <p>Married women are not allowed to have tax subject identification (NPWP) which is different with that of their husband's. Married woman must fill in a form of Personal Tax Subject Identification.</p> <p>Married women must pay higher tax than that of married men. After the year 1994: for the first 25 million rupiahs, income tax is 25%, for the next 25 million rupiahs, income tax is 15%, and over 50 million rupiahs, the income tax is 30%.</p> <p>In many companies, married working women are regarded as single women and are not entitled to family support such as health support, assignment support, education support and travel support. Such assumption is also validated by the government such as stipulated in several Government Regulations:</p>		

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	<p>b) Convention 111 on prohibition of discrimination in employment and job position, ratified by Regulation no. 21 Year 1999.</p> <p>General project whose targets do not differentiate men and women, such as Skill Improvement Project, Employment Opportunity Widening Project and Unemployment Reduction, etc.</p> <p>Specific project for women whose target groups are the women (P2W project) covers activities such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Trainers training for managers of TPA and PP-ASI - Establishment of Cadre for informal business group - Guidance of skill improvement and counseling of worker protection for working women in informal sectors. <p>Social Safety Net program in order to overcome the crisis is done through the Skill Worker Unemployment Reduction (P3T) and has reemployed 24,502 women. There are also Employment Issue and Drought Impact Mitigation Project (PDKMK) at the stages I and II has successfully re-employed 434,902 women</p>	<p>a) Government Regulation no. 37/1967 on salary system stipulates: Supported members are wife and children.</p> <p>b) Decree of Minister no. 2/P/M/Pertambangan/1997 stipulates that all married women are considered single and all support are given only to the woman and not to other family members. Married women are only entitled to family support if they are widows or the husbands are unable to work.</p> <p>Several researches in the factories under foreign investment scheme show that most women labors do not understand the term 'sexual harassment'. They feel that the woman herself who denies the opportunity for higher position. Some even mentions that the procedure of position promotion is very subjective and not transparent for the laborers.</p> <p>Researches on several foreign investments companies shows that there have been discriminatory practices in the provision of water closets for men and women. The portion of women water closets is much lower than that for men.</p>		

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	<p>International Program for Elimination of Child Labor (IPEC) has conducted researches on children both male and female. In this project, a steering committee has been established and it functions as the steering body for the activities run by NGO.</p> <p>Establishing Gender Responsive Policy and Action Program through ILO project performed by BAPPENAS, Ministry of Employment and Ministry of Women Participation.</p>	<p>If the water closets are provided, they are not the same as the public water closet usually used in Indonesia. As the result, the seated water closets are only used by the female workers as tissue disposals.</p>		

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<p>VII. Woman in power and decision-making</p>	<p>Program activities that have been performed:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> In 3 years (1995-1998), various parties such as Government, Universities, Community Organization, Women Organization and NGO have implemented several efforts to improve the understanding and gender sensitivity to all planners, decision and policy makers through various seminars, workshops, Orientation, and training. There are also actions to integrate the gender perspective mainstream into various sector development programs. In line with the reform era, the government along with the House of Representatives and Consultative Assembly (DPR/MPR) has successfully issued several important policies: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Decree of MPR no. X/MPR/1998 on Principles of Development Reforms in order to Save and Normalize National Living as State Objective. Regulation No. 9 / 1998 on Freedom of Speech in public The Government (Office of the Minister of Women Participation) has successfully established 5 (five) main agendas of Woman Participation in National programs. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Masculine political system Election system and low support from political parties Perception that politic is "dirty" (filled with corruption, roughness and sometimes involves killing). Non-confidence of the woman herself Mass media role that is not conducive for woman to be involved in struggling for woman political roles. Dual burden Woman role has not been effective in the development supporting institutions/ organizations/ foundations 	<p>Implementing the 5 National Agendas of Woman Participation in National Development, by using 3 main strategies:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing the commitment of related ministries/ institutions, private sectors and academics, as well as community organizations, both at Central and local levels. This is done in order to improve the woman role quality and woman empowerment as well as functional partnership. Improving integrity of the program implementation for specific program (WID) and integrated program (WAD), accompanied with a commitment that women will also be involved in the process of planning, controlling, supervising and evaluating in order to realize gender equality and justice: Improving gender awareness of all policy and decision makers as well as all planner at the executive, legislative and judicial levels, including the community figures and religious leaders at all levels. 	

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	<p>It is supported by three Development, that was further implemented into several national main strategies, 5 national main agendas, in anticipation of the third Millennium and follow up of Beijing Declaration, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) woman empowerment b) gender justice and equality c) elimination of violence against woman <p>4. percentage of woman positioned in legislative bodies are improved. At present, the woman holds 16.6% in DPR and 12.9% in MPR. In the executive bodies, woman holding decision making position is only about 5%.</p>		<p>2. Affirmative Actions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Requesting the political party leaders to increase the percentage of woman in the legislative body between 20-30%. While in the executive body, woman should not only limited on the two ministerial posts (Ministry of Woman Participation and Ministry of Social Affairs), but also to other more strategic posts such as Ministry of Education, Ministry of Information and/or Ministry of Internal Affairs. This is intended to represent woman properly in the political world. b) Political parties have been requested to change the mechanism of internal procedures to encourage proper woman participation in the political world. c) There should be a clear quota 	

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			<p>3. Organization Woman Dialog Forum will improve the communication with other groups such as intellectuals, government, and community groups with the strategy of eliminating the perception that politics is dirty.</p> <p>4. Organization Woman Dialog Forum shall encourage the mass media to socialize the woman vision/ mission in the nation building, especially in the field of politics.</p> <p>5. Woman Participation Bureau will be immediately established at the local level in anticipation of the growing scope of woman participation in the local autonomy realization. There has been suggestion for the establishment of Women Caucus in MPR and DPR (inter political parties/ groups)</p>	

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<p>VIII. Institutional mechanism for the advancement of women</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Since the establishment of Junior Minister for Woman Participation in 1978 and then improved with the State Minister status in 1983, until two decades (1978-1998), the efforts of improving women position and role has shown various progress and successes. - Since the woman participation development program is inter sector and inter discipline, the State Minister functions only as coordinator, facilitator and catalyst of program management. The technical implementation is still under the related sector officials supported by the community, especially the woman organizations, PKK Movement Team, as well as Effective Community Organizations (OKE) and NGO. - At the central level, the position of the institution, main function and task, as well as working procedures of Ministry of Woman Participation have been regulated based on the Presidential Decree No. 101 related with No. 122/M and Decree of the Minister No. 26/KEP/MENPERTA/IX/1998. - In the structure of development reform cabinet, the Minister for Woman Participation is directly responsible to the President, who in the implementation is under the Coordinating Minister of People Prosperity and Poverty Alleviation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Woman participation involves a wide spectrum and can be found in every sectors, while the management is inter sector that places coordination as the main task and function of Minister of Woman Participation. In the implementation, it is not effective because of weak commitment from related sector institutions. In the implementation, women are not positioned at the structural functions but at the temporary project activities. - The function and task of the Minister Office have not been fully realized due to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * insufficient fund * limited human resources * weakness of support from other sectors/ units 	<p>Coordination of woman participation development in the local areas is done through the mechanism of National Meeting of Woman Participation Development, as well as through Local Development Coordinating Meeting (Rakorbangda), and coordination meetings between vertical institutions and related local institutions. These are supported by Woman Study Center and PKK Movement Team and local NOG as well as Effective Community Organizations (OKE)</p> <p>The initiative of the Minister to establish Woman Participation Section and Bureau has been approved by the President in the Limited Cabinet Meeting in the field of People Prosperity and Poverty Alleviation in February 10, 1999 and currently, it is in the finalizing process in the Ministry of Internal Affairs.</p>	

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implementing the task as the development policy makers and in coordinating the various programs, the Minister is assisted by Minister Secretary, 4 Minister Assistants and 3 Minister Experts. - Woman participation development program and policy management is conducted by using limited cabinet meeting in the field of people prosperity and Coordination Meeting at ministerial level in the field of people prosperity that are held routinely once a month. - At the level of implementation policy, there are coordination meetings with all echelon I officials (General Secretary and General Director) and all related Heads of Planning Bureau to be held at least twice a year, i.e at the beginning and end of the year. - Besides, in order to assist the smoothness of the task accomplishment, there are 14 task groups formed in the Minister's Office dealing with various fields and the memberships consist of representatives from related institutions/ ministries, academics, women organization, PKK movement team as well as OKE and NGO. While in every related ministries, project managers have been assigned to represent the interests of Minister's Office. 		<p>Through the break through action of establishment of Woman Participation Section and Bureau, it is expected that operational support for Woman Participation Development Team at local I and II levels will be more optimal. And in line with that action, the efforts to empower and improve woman quality to create gender equality and justice will be further conducted.</p>	

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	<p>- Supervision of program implementation is conducted by DPR through task meeting of Commission VI that is held every three months. Beside, the supervision is also implemented by the community, especially by the woman organization as well as OKE and NGO.</p> <p>- At the local level, woman participation development management is regulated under the Presidential Instruction No. 5 year 1995 and Internal Affair Ministerial instruction no. 17 Year 1996, that assigns all vice Governors in the field of people prosperity to function as the Head of Woman Participation Development Management Team at provincial level (TP.P2W Dati I) and all vice Regents to function as the Head of Woman Participation Development Management Team at regency level (TP.P2W Dati II). Each TP.P2W is supported by a TP.P2W Secretariat.</p> <p>In anticipation of globalization era and developing national demand and in line with the widening scope of woman participation with the possibility of realization of local autonomy, State Minister for Woman Participation has made a breakthrough action to strengthen and improve institutional status to support woman participation development management at local level. This is done through the formation of woman participation bureau at provincial level and woman participation section at regency level.</p>	<p>Management of woman participation development at provincial and regency levels with insufficient staff has caused limited access to decision maker levels in the program implementation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Such institution for woman participation that does not have access to the decision making level results in the weakness of coordination inter sector institutions that manage woman participation development. * This situation is worsened by the absence of incentives for administrative purposes and lack of funding in several sectors of woman participation management. * Approval from the Minister of Internal Affairs towards the plan of establishment of Bureau and Section for woman participation has not been obtained, despite the finalized cabinet meeting decision. 		

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<p>IX. Human Right of Women</p> <p>A. Ratification of Human Rights Instrument.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against woman (CEDAW) in 1984 2. Conventions on the rights of the Child (in 1990) and ILO's Convention No. 100 on Equal Remuneration for the work of Equal value. 3. International Convention Against Torture (in 1990) and ILO's convention No. 111 on discrimination in employment and occupation. 4. Revision of Regulation on employment with Regulation No. 25 Year 1997 for the same right on training, profession, work, promotion for the same value of work, right for social security, right for health and work safety, rights for non-dismissal due to marriages and giving birth, rights for menstrual leave, leave for pregnancy and giving birth. 5. Revising Regulation on freedom to express freedom in public with Regulation No. 9 Year 1998 6. Revision of Regulation on Press freedom with Regulation No. Year 1998 7. Revision of Regulation on General Election with the Regulation No. 3 Year 1999 (rights to elect and being elected) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Positive law on human right of women is still damaging in reality for woman as the victim and favors the men. 2. Social cultural norms are still damaging to woman and favor man. 3. Regulation is not smoothly implemented, because there are still competition cases in getting certain positions and the perception that woman is weak. 4. There are still discriminating practices on recruitment and daily operation of the ministries among men and women. 5. The limited number of woman legislative members that may affect the decision making process. And the perception that politic is dirty, so that only man deserves it. 6. Readiness to participate in the activities in accordance with the political party rules must be borne by women working in political world, therefore, it is the logical consequence of woman's choice. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Indonesian National Plan of Action on Human Rights 1998-2003 (Jakarta, 25 June 1998) consists of four main pillar : <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Preparation for ratification on international human rights instruments. b. Dissemination of information and education on human right. c. Implementation of priority issues on human rights. d. Implementation of international human rights instruments that have been ratified by Indonesian. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. in the implementation, human right of women is still weak 2. if Indonesia has ratified International Convention on Civil and Political Rights as well as Human Right Convention, World opinion on Indonesia will be greatly improved. 	

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<p>8. Revision of Regulation on Political Party with Regulation No. Year 1999 (political rights)</p> <p>9. Revision of Regulation on Community Organization with Regulation No. Year 1999 (right to congregate)</p> <p>10. Validating Regulation No.5 Year 1999 on anti-torture</p> <p>11. DPR did not approve race discrimination.</p> <p>B. Dissemination and education on Human Rights.</p> <p>1. National Commission on Woman Torture Elimination has been established.</p> <p>2. Children National Commission has been established</p> <p>3. Minister Office and NGO have held national workshop on "Towards Partnership of NGO and Government to prevent violence against women" in January 26-29 1999 in Jakarta. One of the resulted recommendation is the national policy on violence against women must be dealt with "zero tolerance", meaning that violence against woman is not acceptable however small it is.</p> <p>4. Holding Gender Analysis Training to all planners, all decision makers and all executors in the gender approach for national development</p>	<p>7. The Government is still maintaining law products that are in contravention with the human rights norms.</p> <p>8. Human right violation shows an increasing trend lately.</p> <p>9. Law enforcement principles consistence in Indonesia.</p> <p>Until recently, law enforcement in Indonesia is still weak, so that however good the regulation is, if it is not followed by good will and is not implemented consistently, then such regulation is only good on papers.</p>	<p>2. Ratification on Convention on Civil and Political Rights and Human Rights Convention that has been programmed for the year 1999 or 2000.</p> <p>3. International Bill of Rights that contains regulations on main rights, such as International Convention on Economic, Social and Culture Rights must be firstly explained.</p> <p>4. Five (5) National Main Agendas in order to empower and improve woman participation are:</p> <p>a) woman enforcement</p> <p>b) Gender justice and equality.</p> <p>c) Elimination of violence against woman.</p> <p>d) Respect for woman rights and dignity.</p>		

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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Conduct seminars, workshop, and other meetings focusing in national development with gender topic by woman organization and NGO's of woman care (had been done frequently) 6. There were many crisis centre developed by government and woman NGO's as an action to prevent and protect of woman violence. 7. Developed a study program focusing in human right in elementary, middle and higher education. 8. Human right and including woman topic socialization to public, conducted by government, woman organization and NGO's. 9. To give high punishment (by law) to somebody who did violence to woman. 10. To give more freedom to woman organization, woman care NGO's and intellectual to conduct a seminar, workshop and other meetings, to give speech in front of public and through press and electronic media (UU no. 9 /1998). 11. "Technical Mistace" personnel from centre for human rights, was not requested and will be implemented in the year of 1999 - 2000. 		<p>d) Empowerment of woman development management institution and its further activities</p>	

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	<p>C.Implementation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strategy to eliminate extreme poverty has been the most crucial priority issue to be consistently addressed for the social justice of women. In this context, national policies and programme to enhance women's economic capacity and to promote the national machinery for women advancement are quite relevant. 2. Carry on Social Safety Net Programme in 1998 and 1999 for poor people, include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -To increase woman and child income -To increase women and child health and nutrient -To increase woman and child education 3. Enhancing woman participation in planning of decision and policy making and gender perspective development planning. 4. The establishment of the inter-departmental standing committee for the implementation of the National Plan of Action on Human Rights shall assist the national machinery and play a catalytic role. 5. Strengthening the implementation of Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW). 			

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	<p>6. Training programmes for relevant law enforcement officers especially those within the jurisdiction of the national police, victim and witness protection.</p> <p>7. Programs to promote crisis center throughout the country to provide remedies for women as victims of violence at the grass-roots level.</p>			

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<p>X. Woman and Media</p>	<p>1. Improving woman participation and opportunity in decision making in the media.</p> <p>Wider access to journalistic education for women</p> <p>Wider opportunity and job position in the field of journalism</p> <p>Enlarging proportion of women holding positions in the field of media company management.</p> <p>Increasing number of female reporter organization in the field of media</p>	<p>a) Journalistic education materials have not been gender sensitive.</p> <p>b) Gender vision of the tutors in the field of journalism is very limited.</p> <p>1) There is still gender discrimination in the recruitment, promotion, mutation and assignment of job in editing fields.</p> <p>2) Woman stereotype is still affecting the consideration of woman assignment in the field of media.</p> <p>a) Still limited number of woman holding strategic position such as chief editor, desk editor, etc.</p> <p>b) Male and female reporter composition is not proportional.</p>	<p>Building gender awareness both collective and individual awareness at various editing levels.</p> <p>Developing communication forum to deepen gender understanding among reporters and chief editors in order to realize the same orientation and vision in the editing policy with gender perspective.</p> <p>Eliminating woman stereotype so that discrimination in job assignment and promotion can be eliminated.</p> <p>Developing cooperation with the government and community in building and giving sanction to media managers that exploit women in their advertisement.</p>	

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<p>2. Presenting balanced picture and that which is not cliché on woman in media</p> <p>Increasing the number of woman issue news in mass media.</p> <p>Increasing woman role in advertisement.</p> <p>Increasing female reporters' understanding and perception in gender equity issues through communication forum.</p>	<p>Woman news has not raised central problems of gender such as injustice treatment toward woman, etc.</p> <p>Many advertisements tend to exploit women and treat women as a commodity to increase marketing.</p> <p>Not all formal/ informal institution develops communication forum to build the mass media.</p>			(

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<p>XI. Women & Environment</p>	<p>1. Village Herbal Garden As a means of self-health care and generating household income from home gardening, while also taking care of the environment, the family Welfare Movement with vast membership of village women, has been advocating Herbal Home Gardening. This activity has expanded since the last 5 years with the conduct of Annual Competition of Village Herbal Garden initiated by the Ministry of Health, with collaboration from Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Transmigration, Ministry of Information, and State Ministry for the Role of Women. The winners receive appreciation and prize handed over by the President in March every year, the month devoted for Village Development.</p> <p>2. Environmental Sanitation In the absence of firm government policy on environmental sustenance, there are some NGOs led by women figures that fight progressively against environmental degradation</p>			

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<p>XII The Girl Child</p>	<p>1. Education</p> <p>Gender equity for Primary and Junior high school is generally good and balanced, however, it is not the case with that of senior high school and higher education.</p> <p>9 year compulsory learning is still being implemented all over Indonesia under people participation through, among others GN-OTA and fellowship, where 50% of it is directed to woman and the other 50% is directed to Man.</p>	<p>a. Early age marriage</p> <p>54% of woman between the age of 10 - 18 years have married and do not continue their education. This condition is relatively the same, both for rural and urban areas. More than 60% of rural women got married when they reached the age of 10-18 years. While for those living in urban areas, 43% of them got married at the same age</p> <p>b. Economic difficulties</p> <p>Due to family poverty factor, female child tends to be forced to stop her education and to start participating in work place, although without getting any salary.</p>	<p>Preparing training of gender sensitivity for school administrator reviewing education materials, curriculum, identifying special needs for female child.</p> <p>Involving female child in order to design and plan the policy and programs that will benefit them and to train female child in the field of advocating and leadership skills.</p> <p>To organize community action in eliminating all kinds of woman discrimination with the specific focus on female youths.</p>	<p>(</p>

<p>Central Areas of Concern</p>	<p>Examples of Successful Policies, Programmes and projects to implement the critical areas of Concern of the Beijing Platform for Action (Indicate any targets and strategies set and related achievements)</p>	<p>Examples of obstacles encountered/ lesson learned</p>	<p>Commitment to further action/new initiative</p>	<p>Other</p>
<p>2. Health and nutrient The Government has performed experiments in five provinces, i.e. West Java, Central Java, East Java, Yogyakarta, Jakarta and Lampung on reproduction health program for youths and it is gradually replicated in a wider and more comprehensive scope. The target is all school aged youths (10-19 years of age). Access to get health service is improving, especially for information of reproduction. Two modules for reproduction health have been specially developed for female youths.</p>	<p>a. There are still some groups in the community that have different/wrong perception concerning reproduction health program, that it might encourage youths to commit pre-marriage sexual activities. b. There are no trainers or facilitators that have acquired sufficient training in reproduction health education.</p>	<p>To campaign for awareness improvement of parents and other family members, especially male family members, in relation with female rights with the specific emphasis on female child. At the same time, to monitor the changes of fostering pattern attitude.</p> <p>To implement international policy and norms towards equality and justice contained in ILO standards and the prevailing national regulations concerning children especially female ones.</p>	<p>To campaign for awareness improvement of parents and other family members, especially male family members, in relation with female rights with the specific emphasis on female child. At the same time, to monitor the changes of fostering pattern attitude.</p> <p>To implement international policy and norms towards equality and justice contained in ILO standards and the prevailing national regulations concerning children especially female ones.</p>	<p>(</p>

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	<p>Module guidebook for parents and facilitators has also been developed and jointly tried out among NGO, Fatayat NU, PP-Aisyiah, BKMT, several High School, KOWANI, Melati Foundation and YKAI.</p>		<p>To ensure that female youth laborers must have access to education, health, food, shelter, and recreation and are protected from sexual violence at work. Special attention must be given to female child working as housemaid (household servant) and in developing standard to protect them from economic exploitation.</p> <p>To support NGO and all political leaders as public figures to function as advocates for youth reproduction health and sexual health.</p> <p>To prepare counseling that is confidential for female youth and is cheap and easy to obtain.</p>	

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<p>3. Children Employment The Government has issued Employment Law No. 25/1992 that regulates and limits the working hours of children, i.e. for only 4 hours per day. Decree of the Minister of Employment No. SE-12/M/BW/1997 stipulates that children are not allowed to work in places such as mining, any works related to pornography and prostitution, ships, metal casting facilities, and textile industries.</p> <p>4. Street children The government has ratified the Children Rights Convention (KHA) Government in cooperation with several NGO in several places and cities has established lodging facilities. NGO and community initiated programs are such as community awareness, illiteracy termination and basic ability improvement, income seeker, advocating and interpersonal skills and also information on reproduction health and HIV/AIDS issues, including PMS in general.</p>	<p>a. Generally, female children at the age of 15 years and above work as household workers due to their inferior education compared with male children. b. Family poverty rate has caused female children to work in small industry sector or to work in family-owned company without getting any salary. c. Children workers – especially the female ones – receive lower salary than that of adult's for the same amount of working hours.</p> <p>a. KHA has not been fully implemented, there are still many violation to the children's rights. b. Article 34 of 1945 Constitution has not fully touched the poor. As the result of economic and political crisis, the number of street children in the Capital has increased from 13,000 to 50,000 children, or an increase of 400%.</p>	<p>Improving the health officer to further study and seriously introduce the female youth special needs. Training for trainers and facilitators must be immediately accomplished. Supporting and enabling the facilities and Children Protection Foundation (LPA) in every work region.</p>		

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	<p>5. Sexual abuse and/or exploitation of children</p> <p>The establishment of Children Protection Foundation (LPA) in several provinces and regencies.</p>	<p>Community understanding on children abuse – especially against female children – is still very limited</p>		