

1. The economic crisis has led to increased migration of workers to the amount of 350.000 annually, of which more than 70 percent are women. More than 90 percent of these women work in informal sector, mainly as domestic workers, who are prone to abuses. The Government has taken measures to increase the protection of women migrant workers particularly those in Saudi Arabia where most Indonesian women migrant workers are employed such as establishing qualified Training Centers and improvement of recruitment and placement system. Another effort is the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding with receiving countries such as Kuwait and Jordan.
2. A number of social problems resulting from the fact that many young women as well as married women became migrant workers overseas. Those who work as domestic workers who experienced exploitation particularly sexual exploitation at their work places when they came home lost their social status and many of them are psychologically and mentally disturbed and therefore unable to live a normal life.
3. Another social problem resulting from multi-dimensional crisis is the problem of women and children victims of trafficking both abroad and domestic. These victims had been addressed from both legal and social dimensions. Prosecution of traffickers was reinforced through the improvement in skills and capacity of Indonesian police and prosecutors and through collaboration with other related institutions as well as with the neighboring countries. As a result of these efforts, for example, in 2003 the police was able to complete dossiers for prosecutors in 67 cases, out of 125 cases under investigation.
4. The National Commission on Violence against Women was established by Presidential Decree no. 181 of 1998. The National Commission on Violence against Women as the first national mechanism to address violence against women in particular, violation of women human rights in general. The mandate includes the following: 1). Enhancement public understanding about all forms of violence against women in Indonesia 2). Development of conducive environment for the elimination of all forms of violence against women and protection of women human rights; 3). Enhancement of all effort to prevent and address all forms of violence against women in particular, the protection of women human rights in general. The mandate has been carried out by the commission through advocacy, revision and/or proposal of new public policies and laws as well as the strengthening of national, regional and international institutional capacities through networking.
5. The Government and the National Commission on Violence Against Women as well as many other NGOs have been working together to obtain a more specific legal protection and a more consistent implementation of the laws for all women victims of violence both in public and private spheres such as women migrant workers and victims of trafficking. Ministry of Women Empowerment in cooperation with the Center for the Study of Population and Employment has conducted a study on the National Policy on Women Migrant Workers. The study

focused on programs related to the pre-departure preparation. With regard to pre-departure preparation, the study found out that the recruitment process has not been carried out in accordance to the existing law due to lack of control and this has disadvantaged women significantly. Further more the pre-departure preparation in particular training has not been carried out professionally. These results have contributed to the work of the Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration related to the enhancement of protection of women migrant workers.

6. Since 1999, the Government has adopted Zero-Tolerance Policy as a strategy to eliminate violence against women. As a follow up of Zero Tolerance Policy on Violence against Women, the Government in-cooperation with NGOs in particular Women Organizations and Women/Gender Studies Center formulated and launched National Action Plan on the Elimination of Violence against Women in 2000.
7. Within the context of the National Action Plan, the following measures have been taken:
 - a) Consultations and Workshops have been organized aiming at synergizing and harmonizing national laws with international instruments related to the elimination of violence against women in particular CEDAW General Recommendation No. 19 of 1992 on Violence Against Women and the UN General Assembly Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women of 1993;
 - b) Parallel to this, the National Commission on Violence Against Women and women organizations in close-cooperation with the respective Commission of the Parliament succeeded in drafting a law on Domestic Violence;
 - c) The establishment of several crisis centers and hot line services for women who are victims of domestic and social violence;
 - d) Enhancement of the quality of the services provided by the Special Service Units (RPK) at the police precincts by training the policemen and policewomen serving in the Units;
 - e) Mapping out of the incidences of violence against women all over Indonesia by the National Commission on Violence Against Women together with other women organizations in the field of violence against women.
 - f) Signature of a Memorandum of Understanding by the State Minister of Women's Empowerment with five other government ministries and the Chief of Police to coordinate the development and management of one-stop crisis centers for women victims of violence.
 - g) The declaration of the "Moral Movement for a Culture of Peace" by Indonesian Women's Congress;
8. Indonesia has just passed Law No.23/2004 on the Elimination of Domestic Violence. This law was enacted to ensure the safety and security of women and prevent them from falling victims to violence, especially violence in the family. The forms of violence in the family can be physical, sexual, psychological, economic

and social, the latter through abandonment. This law also provides for legal sanctions against perpetrators.

9. In addition, more Integrated Service Centers (Pusat Pelayanan Terpadu) has been established in major city hospitals including police hospitals and Special Service Units (Ruang Pelayanan Khusus) at the Police Headquarters both at provincial and district levels for victims of violence. Other efforts to combat domestic violence have been made through: dissemination of information on women's human rights at the grassroots level, provision of field operators, increased collaboration between the government and NGOs on mechanism to eliminate violence against women, the provision of a practical manual on efforts to eliminate domestic violence, as well as mapping cases of violence from 1994 – 2001 by NGOs.
10. Data on violence against women, in particular domestic violence, is scarce due to the nature of the problem (domestic violence is regarded as a private issue, therefore it is not reported publicly). Data taken from one of the most concerned women's organization "Kalyanamitra" found that within the period 1997 - 1999 there were 299 cases of rape, 46 cases of sexual harassment and 42 cases of domestic violence. The figure increased quite significantly during 2000 and 2001 with the total number of cases reaching 488 rape cases, 150 cases of sexual harassment and 213 cases of domestic violence. With regard to domestic violence, a survey of husband-wife relations in 1997 reveals that about 11 percent of the 339 male respondents admitted having abused their wives while 19 percent admitted to psychological intimidation. The 362 female respondents reported being beaten (16 percent), kicked (9 percent), spat on, or burned by a cigarette.
11. Domestic violence is not only committed by the spouse, but also by other family members. Outside the household, violence is often perpetrated by drivers, teachers, and the unemployed. It is not only physical violence that is used, but also non-physical violence.
12. The household is not the only place where women face the risk of violence. Several places in Indonesia have been affected by conflict and these have adverse impacts on entire communities, in particular women and children. They have suffered displacement, loss of home and property, loss or involuntary disappearance of close relatives, vulnerability to sexual and physical abuses. Measures to correct this situation include the active participation of women victims of conflict, in peace talks at the decision-making level and the protection of women living in situations of conflict; the establishment of women desks at police stations to treat victims of violent acts, including violations by the military; the provision of the aid for widows and orphans, for example by equipping the family to earn income of through the availability of scholarships; the provision, through NGOs, of the technical assistance to female victims of conflict, offering relief and psychological counseling, food distribution; and, calls for peace and harmony in troubled regions.