

ACTIVITY REPORT
DECLARATION OF WOMEN'S
10-POINT POLITICAL AGENDA
IN COMMEMORATION OF
INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY
JAKARTA, USMAR ISMAIL FILM CENTER, 7 MARCH 2014



Reported by:
INDONESIAN WOMEN'S COALITION
(Declaration Convener)



ACTIVITY REPORT

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I. Background

Based on the reflections of women's organizations, it was noted that the five-year political ritual of recruiting and replacing national leaders through the electoral mechanism does not automatically correlate with improved prosperity, nor does it lead to the upholding of gender equality and gender justice.

Likewise, the women's movement that sought to create substantive justice by promoting women's political representation at 30% of the final list of electoral candidates also has not led to the attainment of the gender quota in parliament (DPR). For the 2009 elections, women's representation in national parliament (DPR RI) may have risen sharply yet it remains below the 30% quota.

In the 2009 elections, only 101 women legislative aspirants had earned a seat in parliament or accounting for 18% of DPR RI members, while at the provincial level based on the national aggregate covering 33 provinces, from a total of 2,005 members of provincial parliament (DPRD) only 16 percent or 321 are women. This is an improvement compared to a mere 12% during the 2004 elections. Similarly, women's representation in DPRD at the district/city level has also increased. With a total of 15,750 local legislators from 461 districts/cities where data is available, 1,857 or 12% are women. A nearly twofold increase in percentage compared to the 2004 elections where women only occupy 6% of seats in district/city-level DPRDs.

For the 2009 elections, Maluku was the only province which managed to exceed the gender quota where 31% or 14 people out of 45 members of parliament are women. At the district/city level however, there are still DPRDs without any female representation. From 461 districts/cities, 27 DPRDs have no women amongst their members and this includes the local parliaments of Aceh, NTT (East Nusa Tenggara), NTB (West Nusa Tenggara), Maluku, North Maluku and Papua. Meanwhile, 64 DPRDs at the district/city level have only one female member.

¹ REPORTED BY THE INDONESIAN WOMEN'S COALITION AS THE CONVENER OF THE DECLARATION OF WOMEN'S 10-POINT POLITICAL AGENDA.



Not only was the 30% quota for women's parliamentary representation unmet, several key indicators of gender equality and gender justice have also shown signs of worsening.

Key indicators of gender equality and gender justice that have not been improving include the following: a maternal mortality rate that has increased from 228/100,000 live births to 359/100,000 live births; enactment of 342 national and local policies that discriminate against women and girls on moral grounds (reported by KOMNAS Perempuan, August 2013); increasing rates of violence against women, be it sexual, physical or economic abuse; worsening illiteracy and school dropout rates, specifically among rural women; poor access to decent work; a larger proportion of women domestic workers, both in Indonesia and overseas, have become victims of exploitation; and increasing number of cases on the trafficking of women and girls. Furthermore, many practices based on tradition and customs that discriminate against women remain commonplace, such as female circumcision and child marriages.

Most of the foregoing issues are conveniently brushed aside as minor problems (micro) of a personal nature which have no place in politics. As a consequence, prevention and responses in dealing with these issues are not linked to the overall development plan of the government that affects all aspects of life, which instead tend to put the blame on women.

Given the increasingly dire situation that women are forced to be in, efforts undertaken to push for a 30% quota for women's representation in decision-making bodies that are not accompanied with more substantive agendas will not suffice to truly build democracy, gender equality, gender justice and peace.

II. Objective of Activity

Overall Objective

The Declaration of Women's 10-Point Political Agenda is essentially a WOMEN'S MOVEMENT FOR A DIVERSE INDONESIA, which covers the following:

- 1) To push for the adoption of the 10-point political agenda put forward by the women's movement and marginal groups by political parties, legislative candidates and the forthcoming new government in a view to fulfill the rights of women and marginal communities without discrimination.



- 2) To raise public awareness and understanding on the urgency of supporting efforts to realize the rights of women and marginal groups set forth in the Women's 10-Point Political Agenda which the new government is urged to adopt.
- 3) To further consolidate the women's movement in Indonesia to develop viable strategies for dealing with strategic issues in promoting and fulfilling the rights of women and marginal groups by the government.

Specific Objective

The Declaration of Women's 10-Point Political Agenda is specifically intended to:

- 1) declare the Women's 10-Point Political Agenda for a Diverse Indonesia
- 2) build the commitment of political parties towards the political agenda
- 3) make known the establishment of a Women's Movement for a Diverse Indonesia
- 4) launch or commence the Month of Women's Political Agenda (7 March-7 April)
- 5) raise awareness on Women's Political Agenda through photo exhibitions and installations, and arts and cultural performances

III. Expected Results

The Diverse Indonesia Movement expects to generate the following results:

1. Book publication of women's 10-point political agenda encompassing women's right to reproductive health, right to education, right to be free from violence, social protection for women, right to security and safety from violence and conflict, right to decent work, right to religion and belief, political rights, law enforcement to ensure gender justice and corruption eradication.
2. Enhanced public awareness and support on Women's 10-Point Political Agenda for adoption by the new government specifically in 23 provinces, inter alia, Aceh, North Sumatra, West Sumatra, DKI Jakarta, West Java, Central Java and DI Yogyakarta, East Java, Bali, Central Sulawesi and Maluku (see section on target location).
3. A more consolidated women's movement for responding to context-specific situations. This will strengthen the movement's bargaining position in promoting and monitoring efforts to realize the rights of women and marginal groups by the government.
At least 100 organizations and 10 individuals are involved in implementing the joint action.

Expected outcomes from the Declaration of Women's 10-Point Political Agenda:



1. Some 600 copies of the book on the political agenda are distributed to political parties, legislative candidates and Declaration participants.
2. Executives from 12 political parties and at least 24 women legislative candidates (2 candidates each from the respective party) are attending the Declaration and have conveyed their commitment to the Women's 10-Point Political Agenda.
3. Some 400 women are taking part in the Declaration of Women's Political Agenda.
4. The women's movement for promoting women's political agenda is made widely known.
5. The Month of Women's Political Agenda is widely known to the public.

IV. Implementation

A. Preparation

1. Establishment of a Women's Movement for a Diverse Indonesia, Formulation of Women's 10-Point Political Agenda & Month of Women's Political Agenda

- a. Initial consolidation meeting of the women's movement in anticipation of the forthcoming general elections, held on 8 January 2014 at the Indonesian Women's Coalition (*Koalisi Perempuan Indonesia*, KPI) office with attendees from AMAN Indonesia, Migrant CARE, Institute Kapal Perempuan, Solidaritas Perempuan, Kalyanamitra and Our Voice, has agreed on the urgency of a joint movement in response to the succession of national leadership.

Meeting participants have also agreed that in keeping with the tradition of the Indonesian Women's Coalition in issuing political agendas, it would now be necessary for women's organizations to collectively develop a political agenda. The Women's 10-Point Political Agenda is expected to function as a common platform for negotiating with and building the commitment of political parties, legislative candidates as well as presidential and vice presidential hopefuls. The new government should align its platform with the feminist movement in a view to empower women and ensure the fulfillment of their rights.

Ten key issues at the core of the women's political agenda are as follows: (1) fulfilling the right to sexual and reproductive rights (HIV/AIDS, female circumcision, child marriage); (2) guaranteeing the right to education; (3) eliminating violence against women (sexual violence, structural violence, faith-



based violence, trafficking); (4) eradicating poverty for women and marginal groups (women in border and isolated areas, persons with disabilities) through social protection; (5) guaranteeing protection for women in conflict and disaster situations, and stewardship of the environment and natural resources; (6) fulfilling the right to decent work for women (protection for migrant workers, women domestic workers, migrant domestic workers, informal sector workers, women workers); (7) guaranteeing the right to the freedom of faith and religion; (8) fulfilling women's political rights (right to organize, right to participate in decision-making, right to citizenship); (9) revoking laws that discriminate against women and minority groups; (10) eradicating corruption.

The women's ten-point political agenda reflects how women's issues are closely intertwined with cause and effect linkages that require a holistic approach in effectively tackling these problems. This political agenda also strongly puts across the message that 'the personal is political' whereby all issues are political issues.

- b. In the second consolidation meeting on Tuesday, 21 January 2014, at the Institute Kapal Perempuan's office, discussions touched on the importance of building a shared vision manifested through the Women's 10-Point Political Agenda which also entails the formation of a group that will keep track of progress achieved in the implementation of the political agenda. During this meeting, the shared vision agreed upon for a better Indonesia is encapsulated in the overarching theme INDONESIA BERAGAM, literally translated as A DIVERSE INDONESIA, whereby the word BERAGAM stands for *berdaulat* (sovereignty), *bersih* (clean), *sejahtera* (prosperous), *adil gender* (gender justice) and *majemuk* (plurality).

Organizations that will monitor the political agenda are brought together under the Women's Movement for a Diverse Indonesia. This group seeks to mobilize a women's movement to create a civilization in Indonesia free from corruption, poverty, and all forms of violence and fear that impede the ability to ensure justice and sovereignty for women, the poor and the marginalized.

The second meeting also re-discussed details on activities and the persons or institutions in charge throughout the Month of Political Agenda, as well on plans to extend the Declaration to areas outside of Jakarta, and the delegation of work for each organization involved.



Furthermore, the second meeting also agreed on the appointment of Ruby Kholifah (AMAN Indonesia) as Coordinator of the Women's Movement for a Diverse Indonesia, and the formation of the movement's Core Team that consists of Anis Hidayah (Migrant CARE), Dian Kartikasari (Indonesian Women's Coalition), Misiyah (Institute Kapal Perempuan) and Ruby Kholifah (AMAN Indonesia).

- c. The third meeting convened on 14 February 2014 at Kapal Perempuan discussed on the delegation of work among organizations formulating the women's political agenda, and agreeing on its format and deadline for submission of writing contributions. The meeting also discussed the strategy for linking issues under the women's political agenda with development concerns currently discussed at the national and international level, such as post-MDG-2015 and the National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN).

Furthermore, discussions also touched on the fund-raising strategy for scaling up the movement and ensuring the implementation of activities during the month-long political agenda campaign.

- d. The fourth meeting on 21 February 2014 at AMAN Indonesia's office mainly discussed on progress in developing the political agenda, including the finalization mechanism and information updates on regions that will be organizing the Declaration of Women's Political Agenda, and the decision on the INDONESIA BERAGAM logo design.

Meeting participants also agreed to merge several movements planning to commemorate International Women's Day, and to hold a technical meeting for organizing the Declaration of Women's Political Agenda.

The following technical meeting focused on preparations for holding the Declaration event.



2. Formulation of Women's Political Agenda

The political agenda is drawn up by organizations allied under the Women's Movement for a Diverse Indonesia. Each organization assesses the current situation, national legal foundation and international instruments before formulating the recommended agenda. The political agenda is then edited for the finalization process.



Formulators of 10-Point Political Agenda:

WOMEN'S 10-POINT POLITICAL AGENDA

- 1 Agenda 1. Fulfilling the right to sexual and reproductive rights, prepared by Titiana Adinda (Our Voice), Lilis. (Kalyanamitra), Rena H (Kalyanamitra)
- 2 Agenda 2. Guaranteeing the right to education, primarily education for women, prepared by Institute Kapal Perempuan.
- 3 Agenda 3. Eliminating violence against women, prepared by Perempuan Mahardika, Kalyanamitra, contributor of KIAS material
- 4 Agenda 4. Eradicating poverty among women and marginal groups, prepared by Institute Kapal Perempuan and Indonesian Women's Coalition, contributor of PEKKA data
- 5 Agenda 5. Guaranteeing protection for women in conflict and disaster situations, and stewardship of the environment and natural resources, prepared by Solidaritas Perempuan, Institute Global Justice, AMAN Indonesia
- 6 Agenda 6. Fulfilling the right to decent work for women, prepared by Migrant CARE
- 7 Agenda 7. Guaranteeing the right to the freedom of faith and religion, prepared by AMAN Indonesia, LBH Jakarta
- 8 Agenda 8. Fulfilling women's political rights, prepared by Indonesian Women's Coalition
- 9 Agenda 9. Revoking laws that discriminate against women and minority groups, prepared by AMAN Indonesia

10 Agenda 10. Eradicating corruption, prepared by Indonesian Women's Coalition

Editors:

1. Misiyah (Institute Kapal Perempuan)

2. Ruby Kholifah (AMAN Indonesia)

3. Anis Hidayah (Migrant Care)

Final Edit: Dian Kartika Sari (Indonesian Women's Coalition)

2. Media Briefing

A media briefing was organized by Migrant CARE on 6 March 2014 at Warung Daun, Cikini. It was attended by 6 media publishers: **The Jakarta Post, Aliansi Jurnalis Indonesia, Kompas TV, Harian Kompas, Harian and Koran Tempo and Majalah Gatra.**



The event was intended to introduce and inform the public on the Women's Movement for a Diverse Indonesia, the Women's 10-Point Political Agenda and plans for holding the Declaration of Women's 10-Point Political Agenda scheduled for 7 March 2014.

Representatives of the Women's Movement for a Diverse Indonesia on hand to provide information to the media included Anis Hidayah (Migrant CARE/Host) Dian Kartika Sari (Indonesian Women's Coalition) Misiyah (Kapal Perempuan), Nani Zulminarni (PEKKA), and Puspa Dewi (Solidaritas Perempuan).

3. Event for Declaration of Women's 10-Point Political Agenda

The Declaration of Women's 10-Point Political Agenda was held on 7 March 2014 at Usmar Ismail Film Center, Jl Rasuna Said Kav 22, Kuningan Jakarta, to International Women's Day.



The Declaration event was attended by over 500 invitees including representatives from communities, women's organizations, pro-democracy and human rights organizations, activists, donor agencies, Komnas Perempuan, Komnas HAM, National Commission for Child Protection and the mass media.

Community representatives present at the Declaration who came from Jakarta, Bekasi, Cianjur, Depok, Cianjur and Indramayu included the following:

- Balai Perempuan – Indonesian Women's Coalition (KPI members and organizational structures at the village/urban ward/community level)
- Sekolah Perempuan (under the facilitation of Institute Kapal Perempuan)
- Sekolah Perdamaian (under the facilitation AMAN Indonesia)
- Women Heads of Household Union (under the facilitation of PEKKA)
- Former Women Migrant Workers Group (under the facilitation of Migrant CARE)
- Women's Group (under the facilitation of Solidaritas Perempuan)
- Women's Group (under the facilitation of Kalyamitra)



The Declaration event was also attended by representatives from 9 political parties:



No	Political Party	Attendees
1	Golongan Karya - Golkar (Functional Group Party)	Ms. Binny Buchory, legislative candidate for national parliament (DPR RI)
2	Nasional Demokrat - Nasdem (National Democratic Party)	Mr. Dedy Ramanta (Vice Sec-Gen) Mr. Kesri Kurniawan Ms. Titi Syahsusilawati Ms. Lathifa Al Anshori, legislative candidate from DKI Jakarta Ms. Titin Kartini (Garut) Ms. Samratuti SKM
3	Pesatuan Pembangunan – PPP (United Development Party)	Kencana Indriswari
4	Partai Demokrasi Indonesia Perjuangan - PDI-P (Indonesian Democratic-Struggle Party)	Delegation of Vice Sec-Gen Ms. Sumaryati legislative candidate for DKI Jakarta local parliament (DPRD) Tunggal Pramesti, DPR RI Eva Kusuma Sundari, DPR RI
5	Partai Demokrat – PD (Democratic Party)	Ms. Emma (Empowerment of Women in Politics)

6	Partai Keadilan Sejahtera – PKS (Prosperous Justice Party)	-
7	Partai Gerakan Indonesia Raya – Gerindra (Indonesia Movement Party)	Ms. Wendy, legislative candidate for DKI Jakarta Ms. Rahmi, legislative candidate for DKI Jakarta Ms. Shinta D Djandam, legislative candidate for Central Kalimantan
8	Partai Amanat Nasional – PAN (National Mandate Party)	-
9	Partai Hati Nutrani Rakyat – Hanura (People’s Conscience Party)	Ms. Soemintarsih Several colleagues from Regional Representatives Council (DPD RI)
10	Partai Kebangkitan Bangsa – PKB (National Awakening Party)	Mr. KH Maman Imanul Haq
11	Partai Bulan Bintang – PBB (Crescent Star Party)	Vice Sec-Gen (Ms. Venty) Ms. Ririn Sundari
12	Partai Keadilan dan Persatuan Indonesia – PKPI (Justice and Unity Party)	Ms. Juawita L Suling Ms. Bea Larasati Iskandar

Public Reading of Declaration





The Declaration was read out by 10 women, each delivering a point in the agenda. The 10 women consist of 5 representatives from youth groups (GMNI, Korpri (PMII), Sarinah (PMKRI) and GMKI), and 5 from different communities (under the facilitation of Solidaritas Perempuan, Sekolah Perdamaian, Sekolah Perempuan Ciliwung), Balai Perempuan Rawa Teratai (Indonesian Women’s Coalition), and former migrant workers (under the facilitation of Migrant CARE, Kalyanamitra community).

Declaration Signatories – 8 Political Parties

The reading of the Declaration of Women’s 10-Point Political Agenda was followed by the conveying of commitment by political parties.

From the 9 political parties in attendance, the following 7 representatives signed the declaration of commitment towards the 10-point political agenda: 1) Partai Golongan Karya (Golkar), 2) Partai Demokrasi Indonesia Perjuangan (PDI-P), 3) Partai Nasional Demokrat (Nasdem), 4) Partai



Gerakan Indonesia Raya (Gerindra), 5) Partai Kebangkitan Bangsa (PKB), 6) Partai Bulan Bintang (PBB), 7) Partai Keadilan dan Persatuan Indonesia (PKPI).

Two other political parties did not sign the Declaration because they were not mandated to do so from their respective party.

Arts and Cultural Performance

This activity involved arts and cultural performers and activists such as Opie Andarista, dance group (wives of expatriates), music group (university students), and Andreas (installation artist)



3. Broadening the Declaration and Women’s Movement for a Diverse Indonesia

By 7 March, the Women’s Movement for a Diverse Indonesia has brought together 140 organizations working in concert to push the agenda forward. The list of organizations involved in the movement is enclosed.

Apart from bringing in more civil society organizations to be involved in the Declaration on the 10-Point Political Agenda, the movement is also broadened by engaging youth and student organizations. The younger generation involved as participants and organizing committee members include those from GMNI, Korpri PMII, Sarinah (PMKRI) and GMKI.

Other than Jakarta, the Declaration event was also held concurrently on 7 March 2014 in Bali which was jointly organized by the Indonesian Women’s Coalition, Bali Sruti, LBH Apik Bali and the Women’s Political Caucus.

On 8 March 2014, the Declaration was also publicly read out in:

South Sulawesi which also featured a fun walk that started and finished in Anjungan Pantai Losari. The fun walk which started at 6 a.m. involved more



than 1000 people and was officially opened by the Makassar Mayor. The event was organized by South Sulawesi women's activists including from

FPMP, KPI, SP, LBH Apik, YKPM, YLK and Yasmib.

East Nusa Tenggara (NTT) by organizing a radio talk show under the NTT Women's Empowerment Bureau together with women's organizations to discuss the 10-point political agenda.

Bengkulu also through a radio talk show organized by WCC Bengkulu, Indonesian Women's Coalition in Bengkulu, legislative candidates, universities and other women's organizations.

Medan through a press conference and the delivery of a statement on "Vote Smart, Vote for Women in the Interest of Women and the People". The event was organized by the North Sumatra Women Activists Group, Pesada, Indonesian Women's Coalition in North Sumatra and PERMAMPU.

Jember which was attended by women activists and legislative candidates on 15 March 2014.

V. Activity Outcomes

The Declaration of Women's 10-Point Political Agenda has achieved the following outcomes:

1. Printed and distributed 600 copies of the women's political agenda
2. Attendance of 9 political parties
3. Attendance of legislative candidates, both men and women
4. Seven political parties have signed the commitment to promote Women's 10-Point Political Agenda
5. Attendance of over 500 participants at the Declaration event
6. Attendance of 13 media publishers
7. Declaration of Women's 10-Point Political Agenda has broadened to Bali, South Sulawesi, Bengkulu, North Sumatra
8. Cooperation fostered among women's organizations in organizing the movement and drawing up the women's political agenda

Outcome Analysis



In terms of substance, the Women's Movement for a Diverse Indonesia has agreed on the 10 key points of its political agenda which Indonesian leaders for the next 5 years will be urged to give their fullest commitment.

The formulation of the political agenda structure and substance involves the interaction of individuals and organizations working in concert to attain expected goals, while paving the way for consolidating ideas and initiatives.

Copies of the political agenda distributed to legislative candidates and Declaration participants serve as a source of reference for understanding key strategic issues to be addressed and resolved.

In terms of diversity and the number of times it was organized, the Declaration of 10-Point Political Agenda exceeded expected targets. Initially projected to involve 53 organizations, by 7 March 2014 at least 140 organizations in fact took part in the Declaration event. Similarly, 400 women from Jakarta, Bogor Depok, Tangerang and Bekasi were initially expected to be involved, but during actual implementation, over 500 people from Jakarta, Bogor Depok, Tangerang, Bekasi, Kerawang, Indramayu, Garut and Cianjur participated in the event.

Furthermore, from the initial target of 6 political parties attending the event and signing the Declaration, a total of 9 political parties were eventually present at the event with 7 of them agreeing to become signatories.



APPENDIX

1. List of Media Attendance
2. Organizing Committee of Declaration of Women's 10-Point Political Agenda
3. Event Agenda for the Declaration of Women's 10-Point Political Agenda
4. Organizations involved in the Women's Movement for a Diverse Indonesia
5. Media Clippings



Appendix 1

List of 14 Media Attendees for the Declaration of 10-Point Political Agenda

1. Beritasatu.com
2. Harian Kompas
3. Harian Nasional
4. Jakarta Network
5. Kabar3.com
6. KBR 68H
7. Kompas TV
8. Media Indonesia
9. MNC TV
10. Prosalinradio.com
11. Rakyat Merdeka
12. Sayangi.com
13. The Jakarta Post
14. Tribun Rakyat



Appendix 2.

Organizing Committee

1. Coordinator of INDONESIA BERAGAM : Ruby Kholifah
2. Declaration Convener : Indonesian Women's Coalition
3. General Coordinator : AMAN Indonesia
4. Event Coordinator : Indonesian Women's Coalition & Solidaritas Perempuan
5. Guests & Invitees Coordinator : Kapal Perempuan
6. Media Mobilization Coordinator : Migrant CARE
7. Invitees Coordinator : Solidaritas Perempuan
8. Food & Beverage Coordinator : PPSW (Helga)
9. Venue & Stage Coordinator : Indonesian Women's Coalition
10. Documentation : AMAN Indonesia & Indonesian Women's Coalition
11. Security Coordinator : Cipayung (GMNI, GMKI, KORPRI PMII, PMKRI)
12. Logistics Coordinator : Kalyanamitra
13. Declaration Reading Coordinator : Solidaritas Perempuan
14. Signing of Declaration : Kapal Perempuan
15. Invitation to Political Parties : Indonesian Women's Coalition
16. Invitation to National Commissions : AMAN Indonesia
17. Photo Exhibition & Installation : PEKKA and Lentera Pembebasan
18. ID Card : Desy
19. Mobilization of Partners/Members : AMAN Indonesia, Solidaritas Perempuan, Kalyanamitra, PPSW, PEKKA, KAPAL Perempuan, CIPAYUNG, Indonesian Women's Coalition



Appendix 3

**EVENT AGENDA
DECLARATION OF WOMEN’S 10-POINT POLITICAL AGENDA
USMAR ISMAIL FILM CENTER, 7 MARCH 2014**

Time	Event Agenda
09.00 – 18.00	Photo exhibition and installations
13.30 – 14.00	Registration
14.00 – 14.10	Welcoming dance (Betawi traditional dance)
14.10 – 14.20	Recitation of national anthem ‘Indonesia Raya’
14.20 – 14.30	Welcoming and opening address
14.30 – 14.40	Music performance: Oppie Andarista
14.40 – 14.50	Oration: A Diverse Indonesia
14.50 – 15.00	Music performance: University students
15.00 – 15.10	Declaration of Women’s 10-Point Political Agenda
15.10 – 15.20	Music performance: University students
15.20 – 15.40	Reading of Recommendations/Agenda (1-5)
15.40 – 15.50	Poem read by Olin Montero
15.50 – 16.10	Reading of Recommendations/Agenda (6-10)
16.30 – 17.00	Political party commitment towards the agenda (6 parties)
17.00 – 17.10	Music performance: University students
17.10 – 17.40	Political party commitment towards the agenda (6 parties)
17.40 – 17.50	Signing of commitment by political parties
17.50 – 18.00	Closing



Appendix 4

Organizations engaged in the WOMEN'S MOVEMENT FOR A DIVERSE INDONESIA

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Aisyiah Jatim | 27. FPMP Makassar |
| 2. Aisyiah Pusat | 28. Gazira |
| 3. Aisyiah Sulsel | 29. GKI Yasmin, |
| 4. AMAN Indonesia | 30. GMKI Jailolo/Maluku Utara |
| 5. Asosiasi LBH APIK Indonesia | 31. GMKI Jayapura/Papua |
| 6. ASPPUK | 32. GMKI Pekanbaru/Riau |
| 7. Balai Syura Aceh | 33. GMNI Manokwari/Papua Barat |
| 8. Fahmina | 34. GMNI Pasuruan/Jawa Timur |
| 9. FAMM-Indonesia | 35. GMNI Purwokerto/Jawa Tengah |
| 10. Federasi Beudoh Besare Aceh | 36. GMNI Banten, |
| 11. Federasi Serikat Pekka Aceh | 37. GMNI Kepulauan Riau, |
| 12. Federasi Serikat Pekka Sulawesi Tenggara | 38. Home Net Indo, |
| 13. Federasi Serikat Pekka Sumatra Utara | 39. ICRP |
| 14. Federasi Serikat Pekka Sulawesi Utara | 40. IGJ |
| 15. Federasi Serikat Pekka Nusa Tenggara Barat | 41. ILO Jatim, |
| 16. Federasi Serikat Pekka Nusa Tenggara Timur | 42. INFID |
| 17. Federasi Serikat Pekka Sumatra Barat | 43. Institut KAPAL Perempuan |
| 18. Federasi Serikat Pekka Sumatra Selatan | 44. ISRE Jember, |
| 19. Federasi Serikat Pekka Jawa Barat | 45. JALA PRT |
| 20. Federasi Serikat Pekka Jawa Tengah | 46. Jaringan ABCD, |
| 21. Federasi Serikat Pekka Jawa Timur | 47. Kalyanamitra |
| 22. Federasi Serikat Pekka DI Yogyakarta | 48. KAP |
| 23. Federasi Serikat Pekka Kalimantan Barat | 49. Kaukus Pemimpin Buruh Perempuan |
| 24. Federasi Serikat Pekka Kalimantan Selatan | 50. Kelompok Perempuan Cipayung (PMKRI, PMII, GMKI, GMNI) |
| 25. Federasi Serikat Pekka Sulawesi Selatan | 51. Koalisi Perempuan Cabang Dompu, |
| 26. Federasi Serikat Pekka Maluku Utara | 52. Koalisi Perempuan Cabang Flores Timur, |
| | 53. Koalisi Perempuan Cabang Kabupaten Bima, |
| | 54. Koalisi Perempuan Cabang Kota Bima, |
| | 55. Koalisi Perempuan Cabang Mataram, |
| | 56. Koalisi Perempuan Cabang Ngada, |
| | 57. Koalisi Perempuan Cabang Pontianak. |
| | 58. Koalisi Perempuan Cabang Sikka, |



59. Koalisi Perempuan Cabang Sumba Tengah,
60. Koalisi Perempuan Cabang Sumbawa,
61. Koalisi Perempuan Cabang Tarakan,
62. Koalisi Perempuan Indonesia untuk Keadilan dan Demokrasi (SEKNAS)
63. Koalisi Perempuan Wilayah Aceh,
64. Koalisi Perempuan Wilayah Bengkulu,
65. Koalisi Perempuan Wilayah DI Jogjakarta
66. Koalisi Perempuan Wilayah DKI Jakarta
67. Koalisi Perempuan Wilayah Jambi
68. Koalisi Perempuan Wilayah Jawa Barat,
69. Koalisi Perempuan Wilayah Jawa Tengah
70. Koalisi Perempuan Wilayah Jawa Timur
71. Koalisi Perempuan Wilayah Nusa Tenggara Barat
72. Koalisi Perempuan Wilayah Sulawesi Selatan
73. Koalisi Perempuan Wilayah Sulawesi Tengah
74. Koalisi Perempuan Wilayah Sulawesi Tenggara
75. Koalisi Perempuan Wilayah Sumatera Barat
76. Koalisi Perempuan Wilayah Sumatera Utara
77. KPPA Sulawesi Tengah
78. KPS2K Surabaya
79. KWS Poso
80. Lakpesdam Cabang Tasik,
81. Lakpesdam Nu Kota Ambon
82. Lappan
83. LARD Mataram
84. LBH APIK Aceh
85. LBH APIK Bali
86. LBH APIK Jakarta,
87. LBH APIK Makassar
88. LBH APIK Medan
89. LBH APIK NTB
90. LBH APIK NTT
91. LBH APIK Palembang
92. LBH APIK Palu
93. LBH APIK Papua
94. LBH APIK Pontianak
95. LBH APIK Samarinda
96. LBH APIK Semarang
97. LBH APIK Yogyakarta
98. LBH Jakarta
99. LPSDM Lombok Timur
100. LSM Bali Sruti,
101. M16 Mataram
102. Magenta Legal Research & Advocacy
103. Mahina Ahuru
104. Migrant CARE
105. Mitra Pekerja Rumahan Indonesia
106. NLC
107. Obor Perempuan Sulbar
108. Our Voice
109. PEKKA
110. Pembangkik Batang Tarandam,
111. Perempuan Mahardhika
112. Perkumpulan Japesda, Gorontalo
113. Permampu-Persada
114. Pilar Manado
115. Pimpinan Pusat Nasyiatul Aisyah
116. PKBI Pusat
117. PMII cabang Solo
118. PMII Cabang Tasik
119. PPSW
120. Rindang Banua
121. Rindang Banua Pontianak
122. RMI Bogor
123. Salut Manado
124. SAPA
125. Sekolah Perempuan Mandiri Pamona
126. Sekolah Perempuan Sintuwu Raya Malei
127. Seniman-Lentera Pembebasan,
128. Serikat Perempuan Lembah Palu
129. Sekolah Mombine (Sekolah Perempuan)
130. Solidaritas Perempuan
131. Solidaritas Perempuan Aceh
132. Solidaritas Perempuan Jabotabek



133. Solidaritas Perempuan Makassar
134. Solidaritas Perempuan Poso
135. Swara Perempuan Manado
136. TURC
137. Wanita Islam AlKhaerat Poso
138. Yayasan Alfa Omega
139. Yayasan Bakti
140. YKPM Makassar



Media Clippings

Women's Day: Beyond the 37 percent

Ati Nurbaiti, The Jakarta Post, Jakarta | Opinion | Mon, March 10 2014, 10:43 AM

Beyond expectations the final legislative candidates list included 37 percent women or about 74,000 from almost 200,000 across the nation. This was naturally because all the political parties chased after women to avoid being disqualified for not having at least 30 percent of female candidates for the House of Representatives, the provincial and regional legislative councils and the Regional Representative Council (DPD).

The figure alone was a source of a bit of cheer on this year's International Women's Day, though there is considerable whispering about the candidates' qualifications.

A number of women's groups, within and outside the Indonesian Women's Coalition (KPI), are organizing a series of events until next month in conjunction with the international day. They aim to ensure that regardless of how many women actually make it to the legislative bodies, the resulting policies will benefit the grassroots, including women who make up over 49 percent of the population.

This is the right approach, as women have realized that despite the minimum percentage of female candidates much less will be elected and even less will likely push for policies that would "benefit the grassroots". And to be able to ensure such policies the women's movement needs to show it can network widely and influentially across the parties.

In a bid to get better policies than those deliberated over the last five years, the women activists said they would have to work much more intensively with lawmakers. Coalition of Indonesian Women for Justice and Democracy (KPIKD) secretary-general Dian Kartikasari acknowledged Friday that there were many more meaningful laws resulting from the House's 2004 batch, compared to the 2009 one, which had the highest percentage of women lawmakers in Indonesian history — 18 percent of the 560 members.

As part of consolidating forces the women's groups, together with student organizations, particularly the women, launched the Movement for Plural Indonesia on Friday — Gerakan Indonesia Beragam. While beragam means plural, they said it stood for an Indonesia that should be sovereign, clean from corruption, just, gender sensitive and diverse.

Among others trends of fundamentalism threatening the interests of women, said Misiyah of the Kapal Perempuan (Women's Ship) Institute, the reproductive rights of women are even more ignored, she said. The high maternal mortality rate of 359 for every 100,000 live births is dragging the country back to almost a decade ago, she said.

While many factors are responsible for these women dying in labor or pregnancy, Misiyah said it was patriarchy that contributed heavily to decisions regarding women, mainly in poor households, in need, which resulted in late access to medical help.



Anis Hidayah, leader of Migrant Care, blamed “gender-blind” policies that failed to protect the millions of — mainly female — migrant workers; dozens are dying by the day, yet, the budget to protect them has decreased, she said.

How many of the newly elected lawmakers will understand issues like this? This is the concern of the women’s movement, which realizes that women politicians more or less share the blame for lack of influence on decision makers. The women and men who will win the legislative elections would mostly include incumbents. Of the current candidates, the KPI’s Dian said 18 percent of women were likely to get elected — those numbered 1 to 3 by their political parties on the ballots. About a quarter were assigned lower numbers, a sign that they were not considered serious contenders by their parties.

Political analyst Ani Soetjipto says as political parties virtually grabbed women to avoid disqualification, it’s better to reserve more hope of more quality women candidates for the 2019 elections. But within and outside the legislative bodies, it is urgent that women groups work as closely as possible with decision makers from whatever political faction. Not many activists look thrilled even though many of their own have been recruited by the political parties.

As making up almost half the population “women are the main targets of transactional politics,” said another activist. A founder of the Women-headed Household Association (Pekka), Nani Zulminarni, says thousands of its members had been asked to support almost 30 fellow members recruited into diverse parties.

But she expressed concern that these women, who lead a few dozen to a few thousand in their communities, had been driven into a lion’s den. “Never mind, they’ll come out tougher,” says Nani. Pekka aims to accompany these women regardless if they win or lose, she added.

The question is how the women’s movement will be able to accompany female and male lawmakers from the local to national level. Activists have acknowledged that the movement has not managed to become as solid as other powers that have emerged from decentralization

The most painful evidence includes local sharia-inspired bylaws, which potentially discriminate women.

Women activists widely protested one of the first such bylaws in the city of Tangerang in Banten; they lost the lawsuit and many other similar bylaws cropped up in other cities and regencies. Women’s voices were united against violence, as clearly shown in the passing of the law on domestic violence. But when policies touch on morality, these are the hardest test of women’s clout, as many women willingly and proudly rally for symbols of their community’s identity, such as the pious Muslim.

Ahead of the 2014 elections the women’s movement has little time to strengthen its unity, while power seekers seek their participation in a system where they must figure out and maneuver space to influence decisions. Some of their idealists, if elected, might rot as many incumbents fear. An attempt to remind incumbents and new politicians of their commitment to a more-just society includes the planned rallies

and dialogues in the following weeks in 53 regencies and municipalities, just one part of bringing together the older and new generation of the women’s movement. Such efforts are small steps, but remain crucial. They must continue if women hope to move beyond mere figures of their representation.

The author is a staff writer at The Jakarta Post.



People ‘less apathetic’ to female leaders

Ati Nurbaiti, The Jakarta Post, Jakarta | Election Watch | Tue, March 11 2014, 10:02 AM

Attitudes toward female leadership have changed ahead of the 2014 legislative election, as people have begun to be less apathetic toward them, activists working across Indonesia have said.

Sutriyatmi of the Indonesian Womens’ Coalition (KPI) said on Friday that people in areas that lacked sufficient public services appreciated the work of local women, who helped residents access valuable resources and services. Compared to the 2009 election, when many were still indifferent toward women candidates, Sutriyatmi said she hardly ever heard: “What can she really do?”

In a number of areas in East and West Nusa Tenggara, she said, it was the women who helped villagers source the scarcely available seeds ahead of the planting season, as well as helping them to apply for national health insurance (JKN).

“The JKN has been announced at the national level but little information has reached the localities,” Sutriyatmi told The Jakarta Post.

Sutriyatmi was interviewed following the nationwide launch of the Women’s Movement for a Diverse Indonesia (Gerakan Perempuan Mewujudkan Indonesia Beragam) in Jakarta to coincide with International Women’s Day.

On Saturday, a similar launch was held by women’s groups, including local branches of the KPI, in places such as Bengkulu and Makassar, South Sulawesi. The women’s groups are holding a month-long series of events such as rallies, discussions and exhibitions to campaign their “10-point political agenda”, which seeks to ensure equality and the protection of marginal groups including women.

KPI secretary-general Dian Kartikasari told the Post on Saturday that “if we could consolidate the women’s movement in the next five years, we should be able to keep a close watch on the forming of policies at the national and local level”.

She had earlier acknowledged that despite the House of Representatives having the highest percentage of women — 18 percent from 560 members from the 2009 general election — the House passed too few laws that “benefited the grass roots”.

The women’s movement now is trying to be more united to ensure legislators pass laws that ensure more “justice”, Dian said.

An activist and legislative candidate from the National Mandate Party (PAN) running for the West Java legislative council in the Garut regency said that according to her observation, women politicians at the provincial level had proved to be more committed to their work than those at regency and municipal levels.



The local-level councilors were in “shock”, said Otang Qodariyah, KPI West Java secretary, as they had not expected to be elected in 2009, and did not show improvement despite attempts to train them.

The KPI observed that 18 percent of women legislators across the 77 electoral districts were ranked in the top tiers by their parties, meaning their chances of winning seats were slightly higher than candidates placed by their parties in lower tiers.

The General Elections Commission (KPU) has said that of the 6,607 contesting the 560 seats in the House, 37 percent, or 2,467, are women.

The 10-point political agenda of the Women’s Movement for a Diverse Indonesia:

1. Fulfillment of reproductive rights and sexuality
2. Ensuring the right to education
3. Ending violence against women
4. Ending poverty among women and the marginalized through social protection
5. Protection of women in situations of conflict, disaster, environmental exploitation
6. Ensuring the right to decent jobs for women and providing protection for migrant workers and women in the informal sector
7. Protection of freedom of faith and worship
8. Ensuring women's political rights
9. Revoking laws that discriminate marginal groups
10. Ending corruption



New Indonesian Government Expected to Better Fulfill Women's Rights

The next government to be elected soon after the 2014 elections is expected to perform better in realizing women's rights. **10.03.2014/VOA**

JAKARTA/SURABAYA — In commemoration of International Women's Day which falls on March 8, a number of civil society organizations have banded together under the Women's Movement for a Diverse Indonesia to declare 10 key issues that constitute as the women's political agenda, in an event held at Usmar Ismail Center in Kuningan, Jakarta, last week.

Women's 10-Point Political Agenda is also in response to the forthcoming 2014 elections only 30 days away. Representatives from 12 political parties attended the event and signed the Declaration.

The Director of Institut Kapal Perempuan, Missiyah, also acting as one of the event coordinators, asserted that the Declaration is intended to push the women's political agenda into being adopted by the new government.

Ten key points in the women's political agenda: fulfilling the right to sexual and reproductive health, guaranteeing the right to education, eliminating violence committed against women, bringing poverty to an end among women and marginal groups through social protection, protecting women in disaster and conflict situations and ensuring their stewardship of the environment and natural resources, fulfilling the right to decent work for women, guaranteeing the right to the freedom of religion and belief, fulfilling women's political rights; revoking laws that discriminate against women and minority groups, and eradicating corruption.

Missiyah pointed out that women's issues are not given their due attention by the government. She mentioned worsening maternal mortality rates as an example of government's lack of seriousness in dealing with issues closely related to women. The maternal mortality rate, Missiyah further informed, is currently at 359 deaths for every 100 thousand live births.



She said that since the wave of reform measures introduced in Indonesia, there has been no significant improvement to the lives of poor, vulnerable women. Women instead are more susceptible to discrimination, exploitation and povertization. In view of this, Missiyah spoke on the expectations riding high on the next government to work harder in ensuring that women's rights are duly fulfilled.

"First, the need to issue policies that are gender responsive or with a gender perspective including with regard to their budgets. This is the key element as the government has the duty to lay down policies that truly address problems confronting the poor and women," she added.

Dian Kartikasari from the Indonesian Women's Coalition highlighted on the fact that many political parties still do not fully understand the women's perspective.

"We believe that the 10-point political agenda can help effectively deal with the dismal situation in which women are forced to endure. We can see how the continued deterioration of women's situation stems from the 10 key issues, beginning from health, education, right to decent work, political rights to other fundamental entitlements," she added.

Meanwhile, Eva Kusuma Sundari, a member of the parliamentary Legal Commission who is also once again running for legislative office from PDI-P political party, brought to attention on how difficult it is to fight for women's rights in parliament as not all legislators have embraced the gender perspective.

She stressed that political parties should select legislative candidates based on their commitments.

"The recruitment of candidates should therefore be clearly targeted, not any woman would do but it should be about her perspective," she said further.

Women's Movement for a Diverse Indonesia



Photo 1 FIVE FEMALE YOUTH REPRESENTATIVES READING THE WOMEN'S POLITICAL AGENDA, 7 MARCH 2014, USMAR ISMAIL CENTER

Jakarta – Sixty women's organizations have galvanized a movement for a Diverse Indonesia (*Indonesia Beragam*). This is manifested in the "Declaration of Women's 10-Point Political Agenda for a Diverse Indonesia" publicly read out at the Usmar Ismail Film Center, Jakarta, Friday (7/3).

Among the women's organizations involved are AMAN Indonesia, Indonesian Women's Coalition, Institut KAPAL Indonesia and Migrant Care. *Indonesia Beragam* or literally meaning a Diverse Indonesia stands for *berdaulat* (sovereignty), *bersih* (clean), *sejahtera* (prosperous), *adil gender* (gender justice), and *majemuk* (plurality).

To this end, the following 10 key issues put forward as the women's political agenda were declared: 1) fulfilling the right to sexual and reproductive rights, 2) guaranteeing the right to education, specifically for women, 3) eliminating violence committed against women, 4) bringing poverty to an end among women and marginal groups through social protection, 5) protecting women in disaster and conflict situations, and allowing their stewardship of natural resources, 6) fulfilling the right to decent work for women, 7) guaranteeing the right to freedom of religion and belief, 8) guaranteeing women's political rights, 9) revoking laws that discriminate against women and minority groups, and 10) eradicating corruption.

Dwi Ruby Kholifaf from AMAN Indonesia spoke of her deep concern over the situation for women in Indonesia. She urged members of the public, particularly women, to oversee women legislators in building a Diverse Indonesia.

"Ladies here today please keep track of your members of parliament to make sure that in the next 5 years efforts are consistently directed towards realizing the 10-point political agenda," appealed Ruby.

Ruby informed that 359 women die at childbirth from every 1000 women in Indonesia. She also said that from 6.7 million people in Indonesia who are illiterate, 60 percent are women.

Written by: Muhammad Fajar/FAB-BERITA SATU.COM, Saturday, 8 March 2014