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Indonesian Women
Coalition



ANNUAL REPORT

STRENGTHENING WOMEN'S ROLE AND POSITION IN EXPEDITING JUSTICE, DEMOCRACY AND PEACE

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January –December 2012

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PREFACE

Indonesia's transformative women's movement with its distinct nature and vision that seeks to create justice, democracy, prosperity and peace had to meet challenges posed by several public policies introduced in 2012 that set the political and development direction of the country. These policies include the political law package, Food Law, Social Conflict Management Law and other legislation.

On one hand, the community empowerment movement, particularly for women and other marginalized groups, is losing ground. The number of organizations involved in efforts to strengthen communities over time has further dwindled.

Meanwhile, identity politics have grown in prominence, seeping deep into grassroots communities and sparking conflict in various regions. Looking at the current trajectory, identity politics are most likely to gain further ground and become a thorn in the flesh.

Keeping this in mind, throughout 2012 *Koalisi Perempuan Indonesia* (KPI or the Indonesian Women's Coalition) has consistently worked on two key levels of change: advocacy for public policy reform that embraces gender justice and the strengthening of members and organizations as part of community empowerment. These two strategies are adopted for the purpose of promoting the fulfillment of women's rights and enhancing well-being through good governance as well as a democratic, just and civilized social order.

Both strategies can proceed smoothly owing to the firm commitment of all KPI executives and members spread across Indonesia in addition to reliable institutional support, information management and financial management systems and adequate organizational resources.

This Annual Report provides an insight into the collaborative work undertaken jointly between executives at the national, regional, branch and Balai Perempuan level with all KPI staff and members.

Jakarta, February 2013

Dian Kartikasari
Secretary General

CHAPTER I

SITUATION ANALYSIS

1. Sub-National Situation Analysis

Key situations that have caught the attention of KPI (*Koalisi Perempuan Indonesia* or Indonesian Women's Coalition) in 2012 include: 1) women and poverty, 2) regional head elections and public service delivery, 3) corruption at the local level, 4) social conflict, and 5) local regulations that impose restrictions on women.

A report published by Indonesia's Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) showed that the country's poor population by September 2012 reached **28,594.64** people or accounting for 11.66% of the populace. Some 18,086.87 poor people (**63.25%**) in Indonesia reside in **rural areas**, while 10,507.77 less fortunate people (**46.75%**) live in **urban areas**. This indicates that the proportion of the rural poor remains high, while disparities between rural and urban dwellers continue to widen. Another reality of equal concern relates to the rise in suicide rates among the poor. In 2011, there were 147 reported cases of suicide, and in 2012 the figure rose to 167. Most suicide victims are women from poor families, and normally their young children would also fall victim. The main problem in eradicating poverty, in which no significant improvement has been made, concerns inaccurate data. Poverty-related data only records those classified under the category of absolute poverty. BPS has no actual data on poor people vulnerable to extreme poverty.

Regional head elections present women with the opportunity to vie for decision-making positions in executive bodies. The number of women elected as regional heads or mayors/district heads has more than doubled from 5 to 13 women leaders, in addition to 10 women deputy mayors/district heads. Women regional heads have demonstrated their serious commitment to issues related to women and children. These include programs for the protection and empowerment of women and children, such as on improving maternal and infant health services, access to clean water, basic sanitation,

basic education, women's economic empowerment, as well as dealing with malnutrition and protecting women and children who are victims of violence.

On a macro level, from the total number of rural areas in Indonesia, reaching some **79,075** villages, at least 60% of them have no access to potable water. Only 88% of villages can enjoy electricity and a mere 45% have access to basic sanitation that meets health standards. Furthermore, the government initiative to assign one midwife in every village has not been wholly realized to this day.

More cases of corruption committed by regional heads continue to be exposed. The Ministry of Home Affairs reported that by 2012 some 173 district heads/mayors were implicated in corruption cases. This is one third of the number of incumbent regional heads for a total of 540 districts/cities in Indonesia. Furthermore, from 33 governors in Indonesia, at least 17 are involved in graft cases. An anti-corruption education program initiated by KPI in 27 villages revealed that corruption is also committed by the heads of local government agencies and public service officials, even at the village level. An analysis conducted by KPI showed that women are most vulnerable to become victims of corrupt practices, primarily with regard to the denial of their rights and imposition of illegal fees. Women, mainly in rural areas and who lack access to information, seem to have a permissive attitude towards corrupt practices that they have to endure due to their ignorance.

Nearly all regions across Indonesia are at high risk of provoked conflict. Faith-based and ethnically driven conflict is most likely to be widespread. Women are the ones to bear the brunt during a situation of conflict as they are easy prey for warring parties bent on weakening each other's defense. In a conflict situation, women and girls are also vulnerable to sexual violence and human trafficking.

Several regions continue to push for local regulations that impose restrictions on women. In certain districts/cities in Gorontalo, Banten, East Java, West Java and Sulawesi, deliberations are underway on local regulations enforcing a night curfew for women. In Aceh, the mayor of Lhokseumawe has called for a ban on women sitting astride on motorcycles. In these regions, KPI has been

actively involved in resisting efforts to introduce restrictive regulations against women.

2. National Situation Analysis

Among the major outstanding issues at the national level concern politically motivated corruption, political wrangling in the run-up to the elections and the government's inclination to exert control over civil society, increasing HIV prevalence, social protection, disasters and violence against women committed by public officials.

Throughout 2012, corruption has catapulted into the headlines of the national mass media. Cases of corruption are primarily associated with political party executives, members of parliament and ministerial officials. Increasingly rampant corruption has pushed aside all other critical issues related to the people's welfare. A number of women legislators and ministerial officials have been implicated in corruption cases. KPI and several other women's organizations see this as an impediment in advocating for greater women's representation in decision-making bodies because the current situation has shown that women in key positions are also not immune to corruption.

Political wrangling approaching the general elections is primarily related to the guarantee of 30% women's representation, judicial review of the Law on General Elections, political party registration and verification process, and the establishment of the electoral commission. With regard to these issues, KPI has taken the initiative to 1) advocate for at least 30% representation for women in the Election Law, 2) lobby and campaign for women's representation in election administration bodies, 3) lobby to the General Election Commission (KPU) to ensure women's representation in the list of legislative candidates and in the Regional General Election Commission (KPUD) through KPU regulations, 4) prepare the necessary education and campaign material to promote women's representation. Furthermore, KPI is involved in both individual and organizational networks for the judicial review process.

The government's (and parliament's) inclination to control civil society is evident in the ongoing deliberations of the Bill on Community-Based Organizations. This Bill makes it mandatory for all organizations to obtain approval from the Ministry of Law and Human Rights, and to be registered with the Ministry of Home Affairs or local government. This proposed law confers the government with the authority to 1) monitor an organization's programs, 2) monitor organizational finances, 3) revoke permits and dissolve civil society organizations. KPI has joined others in resisting the passage of this Bill. By the end of 2012, the approval of the Bill has been deferred due to pressures from civil society.

Another increasingly worrying issue concerns the multifold rise in the number of women infected with HIV/AIDS through their husbands. KPI has introduced the initiative to take the legal approach, but this has unnerved people living with HIV/AIDS who fear that they may instead be criminalized.

KPI also pays serious attention to women's access to, participation in and control of social protection programs. A policy review conducted by KPI has shown that women lack access and participation in social protection schemes. KPI also carried out a research on social protection programs in 3 of its operating areas.

Another ongoing national issue relates to disaster handling, particularly on early detection of disasters, disaster preparedness and coordination in disaster management, both between the local and central government, as well as between the government and other elements involved in handling disasters. There is no regulatory framework that specifically takes into account the needs of vulnerable groups including women, children, the disabled and the elderly. The government and the Disaster Mitigation Agency are currently formulating the necessary implementing regulations. KPI and the women's network concerned over issues related to disaster management have seized on this opportunity to push for the inclusion of a gender justice perspective.

The year 2012 is also marked by various actions and statements made by public officials that constitute as violence against women and the negative

portrayal of women. In response to this, KPI has delivered a written and oral statement protesting against the public officials' ethical breach of leadership.

3. International Situation Analysis

In 2012, several important events took place at the international and regional level. Within the ASEAN region, significant events included discussions on the Human Rights Declaration and the agenda for the ASEAN Commission on Women and Children, and the election of representatives for the ASEAN Human Rights Commission. With regard to discussions on the Human Rights Declaration and the agenda for the ASEAN Commission on Women and Children, KPI together with organizations at the Asia Pacific level, APWLD, has pushed for the inclusion of the guarantee of protection of women and children's rights, and the importance of strengthening women's representation in decision-making bodies in ASEAN member countries.

In addition, the UN Human Rights Council is in the middle of conducting a Universal Periodic Review (UPR) on progress achieved in the implementation of human rights in UN member countries. The review is carried out every four years. One of the countries whose human rights situation was assessed in May 2012 is Indonesia. In line with this, KPI in cooperation with five organizations (Kapal Perempuan, IPPI-Ikatan Perempuan Positif Indonesia, YPHA-Yayasan Pemantau Hak Anak, Bina Desa and AMAN-Asian Muslim Network) has presented a UPR report specifically on women and children's issues.

Another strategic event is the review conducted by the CEDAW Committee on progress achieved in implementing the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) ratified by Indonesia through Law No. 7/1984. In response to this CEDAW review, KPI has submitted a written report to the CEDAW Committee mainly concerning the implementation of Article 14 of CEDAW on the fulfillment of the rights of rural women. In addition, KPI also supports the CEDAW Working Group Initiative (CWGI) to write up a report on CEDAW Articles 1-5 and Article 6 on the Trafficking of Women and Children, and Article 7 concerning Participation of Women in Decision-Making and Public Life.

Another milestone concerns the resolutions reached by the Rio+20 Conference on Sustainable Development held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. It was agreed that following the expiry of the global development agenda on poverty reduction or the Millennium Development Goals in 2015, a new development framework needs to be formulated as follow up to the MDGs. The President of Indonesia, Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, President of Liberia Ellen Johnson Sirleaf and Prime Minister of the United Kingdom David Cameron have proposed that the new development agenda be called the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The Rio+20 Conference also endorsed the document known as *The Future We Want* as reference for formulating the post-2015 development agenda.

As follow up to the Rio+20 Conference resolutions, a formulation team for the post-2015 development agenda referred to as High Level Panel of Eminent Persons (HLPEP) was established to be co-chaired by the President of Indonesia, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom and the President of Liberia, under the leadership of UN Secretary General Ban Kim Moon. This panel has agreed that the drawing up of the post-2015 development agenda must be carried by through a participatory, consultative process involving all elements, including civil society and marginalized groups, in addition to the heads of state and all other parties with the commitment to implement the agreed development agenda.

Given how international agreements have a bearing on policies and budget allocations at the national and local level that in turn impinge on women's lives, KPI finds it crucial to participate in the formulation of the post-2015 development vision, principles, agenda and indicators or known as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG).

CHAPTER II

KPI'S RESPONSE TO THE CURRENT SITUATION

1. Response Pattern

KPI has responded to the sub-national, national and international situations through two main approaches: programmatic, and reactive or responses to actual situations.

A programmatic approach is adopted according to the structure of the National Secretariat that consists of working groups and divisions designed in keeping with the program planning cycle.

A reactive approach refers to a quick response that may be in the form of an oral or written statement delivered to the public, or an action in response to a disaster, or short-term planning for a specified period (crash program).

A programmatic approach as embodied in the work plan for 2012 approved by the National Working Meeting covers public policy reform that includes policy reviews, formulation of advocacy documents and intervention of policy deliberations through lobby and campaign, and the strengthening of members and organizations that encompasses community organizing, cadre education and organizational mechanisms (*rembug balai* or village-level deliberative forum, Branch Conference and Regional Congress) conducted in South Sulawesi, Southeast Sulawesi, Central Sulawesi, West Nusa Tenggara, East Nusa Tenggara, West Java, East Java, Jambi, Bengkulu, Aceh, West Sumatra, DKI Jakarta, Tarakan, Samarinda and Kutai Karta Negara, through the anti-corruption education program (supported by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, UNODC), programs for promoting women's representation (supported by USAID through Partnership – IKAT-US Power), research programs and the strengthening of women's access to social protection and poverty reduction programs (supported by AUSAID-MAMPU) and programs on organizational capacity building (supported by Access, Oxfam Indonesia/Australia, The Asia Foundation – TAF, and Development and Peace).

Responses to actual situations on the other hand include the delivery of statements to the public on the current situation, as well as the organizing of

seminars and public consultations related to the Sustainable Development Goals and disaster response.

2. Reflections on the Situation Response Strategy

Programmatic response and the response towards actual problems must deal with the issue of equity and synchronization. Equity particularly relates to program coverage that may not be able to encompass all regions, branches and balai perempuan, and also concerns funding availability and allocation mainly due to varying standards from donor agencies. Only a number of regions, branches and balai perempuan are covered by programs. This hampers executives and staff at the national, regional and branch level from being able to manage the organization according to the principle of justice and equality, and illustrates severe limitations faced by executives of balai perempuan, branches and regional representatives.

Program synchronization on the other hand relates to program phases and implementation schedule by taking into account the distance between program locations and availability of human resources. Equity and synchronization in program implementation shall impact on program outcomes and organizational development.

Responses to actual issues in the form of the delivery of statements do not entail any problem, while responses to disasters and crash programs must deal with funding problems, particularly at the National Secretariat level. Funding shortages at the Secretariat are primarily due to the limited amount of funds received throughout 2012, and the disproportionate composition in fund distribution of which only 10% is set aside for the National Secretariat while 90% earmarked for regions. This has somewhat led to restraint in responding to issues and work overload at the National Secretariat.

CHAPTER III

PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION & OUTCOMES

1. PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION

1) Implementation of Public Policy Reform Program

A. Policy Review and Intervention

KPI has reviewed and intervened in parliament's deliberative process of the Bill on the Protection of Domestic Workers, Bill on Gender Equality and Gender Justice and Bill on Social Conflict Management. Furthermore, KPI also intervened in the deliberations of a number of proposed laws for the amendment of existing policies. The Amendment Bill covers the amendment of Law No. 39/2004 on the Placement and Protection of Indonesian Overseas Workers, Law No. 7/1996 on Food, as well as the Bill on Rural Areas (previously part of the Law on Local Governance) and Bill of General Elections (amendment of Law No. 10/2008).

Intervention of the deliberative process of these Bills is initiated by KPI to push for the incorporation of a gender justice perspective, such as on equal access and opportunity for both men and women, special protection for women and children, and provisional measures to specifically ensure equal opportunities.

KPI's interventions include the delivery of position papers and comparative matrix between Bills and KPI's proposal, as well as formal and informal dialogues with the Bills' formulation team.

B. Field Study and Literature Review for Advocacy Data

A literature review and needs assessment is necessary to prepare a report on the implementation of the International Convention on Human Rights already ratified by Indonesia. This includes the preparation of the

CEDAW, CAT, ICCPR, IECSPR, CRC, CERD, UPR, MDG periodic reports.

Civil society's report on the implementation of Articles 6, 7 and 8 of CEDAW is prepared jointly with CWGI (CEDAW Working Group Initiative), while the report on CEDAW's Article 14 on Rural Women is presented directly by KPI to the CEDAW Committee.

A proposed listing questionnaire (based on developments in the situation) for preparing the CERD (Convention on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination) report, and the drafting of the Complaint Submission to the Committee on the Status of Women is part of a collaborative network effort undertaken by Imparsial, Elsam, Kontras and the Human Rights Working Group (HRWG).

Furthermore, KPI also contributed in ensuring the inclusion of a gender perspective in the ICCPR report for 2013, together with INFID and HRWG.

Concerning policies on natural resource management, climate change and disasters, KPI has reviewed policies, theories and field practices related to women and natural resources through the perspective of CEDAW, BPFA and human security, the right to land for women transmigrants and rural women, and the right to land and clean water for women, and the fulfillment of human security.

KPI also monitors and reviews the national and local legislative process pertaining to national policies, local regulations and gubernatorial decrees that persecute the Ahmadiyah religious denomination. Study findings shall serve as the basis for advocating against gubernatorial regulations that discriminate against Ahmadiyah followers.

KPI has conducted literature reviews and identified field practices related to gender-based violence and discrimination against women and girls, specifically with regard to violence against women Ahmadiyah adherents, child marriage, female circumcision and the impact on women, as well as the root causes and consequences of high rates of maternal mortality.

With regard to women's participation in discussions on gender and security sector reform, KPI focuses on the importance of integrating the concept of human security, Recommendation 1325 into the General National Defense Strategy and critical review of the Bill on Social Conflict Management (discusses on the title and substance that only focuses on the impact of social conflict, and overlooks the importance of prevention and directly addressing the issue).

C. Advocacy with Networks

Advocacy with networks involves joint discussions on the Bill concerning the Protection of Domestic Workers with JaLa PRT (Advocacy Network for Domestic Workers) that consists of 20 organizations.

KPI is among one of the petitioners filing for a judicial review of the Law on General Elections. The judicial review involves 22 organizations and 18 prominent women figures.

Together with the NGO network (INFID, Kemitraan, FITRA, ICW, AMAN, WALHI, KRUHA, ASPPUK), KPI has formed a coalition to oversee the post-2015 development process. KPI's involvement with the network is intended to ensure that development goals, particularly related to efforts aimed at reducing poverty and inequalities, embrace the principle of gender justice.

D. Civil Society's Independent Report

Working with CEDAW Working Group Initiative (CWGI), KPI has prepared a report from the NGO perspective in preparation for the CEDAW Committee meeting in Geneva. KPI has specifically produced a report on Articles related to the trafficking of persons and the sexual exploitation of women and children (Article 6), as well as Articles 7 and 8 on political and public life and women's representation at the international level.

In 2012, KPI has submitted a report on Article 14 of the CEDAW Convention pertaining to the fulfillment of the rights of rural women to

the OCHCR Secretariat and the CEDAW Committee in June 2012. This report also discusses on the 52nd Session of the CEDAW Committee held in New York on 9-17 July 2012.

E. Preparation of Position Papers, Fact Sheets and Releases

Throughout 2012, fact sheets were produced on four themes: 1) *musrenbang* (development planning deliberative forum) and APBDEs (village-level annual budget) calendar, 2) a compilation of anti-corruption policies, 3) importance of promoting women's representation in parliament, 4) importance of increasing women's representation in election administration bodies.

These fact sheets support education and advocacy efforts at the balai perempuan, branch and provincial level.

KPI has released the following 10 statements:

1. Anti-pornography task force is unnecessary, wasteful and a neurotic response (March 2012)	6. Food sovereignty depends on the state's commitment to protect and empower farmers (Farmers' Day, September 2012)
2. Constitutional Court decision, ends discrimination against children (March 2012)	7. KPU must announce the verification results of political parties related to 30% women's representation (September 2012)
3. Perpetuation of faith-fueled violence due to government neglect in protecting, advancing, upholding and fulfilling human rights (May 2012)	8. Changes to KPU regulations may undermine the commitment to ensure women's representation in political parties (November 2012)
4. The state must promote, respect and fulfill workers' rights (May 2012)	9. It is now time to take a legal approach against HIV/AIDS transmitters (in commemoration of World AIDS Day, December 2012)
5. Liberating women (in commemoration of Indonesia's 67 th Independence Day,	10. Sustainable and equitable development for women and other

August 2012)	vulnerable communities (in commemoration of Women's Day, December 2012)
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F. Political Action

Political action is carried out through policy dialogues with DPR (House of Representatives) and the government as well as ministerial agencies.

Policy dialogues with DPR and DPD (Regional Representatives' Council) are held through the following public hearings: 1) with DPD to discuss on DPD's support for the ratification of the Convention on the Protection of Migrant Workers and Members of their Families and the amendment of Law No. 39/2004 on the Placement and Protection of Indonesian Overseas Workers (March 2012), 2) with the DPR team for the Election Bill to discuss on the recommendation to uphold the decision to guarantee women's representation and the zipper system for the inclusion of women in the list of legislators, 3) with DPR Commission II to provide input on the substance of the Bill on Rural Areas, 4) with DPR Commission 8 to discuss on KPI's inputs related to the Bill on Gender Equality.



Policy dialogues with the government include: 1) audience with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on the handling of Indonesian migrant workers in Syria (June 2012), 2) audience with the Directorate General of Human Rights of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights on the imposition of corporal punishment still practiced in Indonesia, 3) audience with the Ministry of Home Affairs to offer input on the importance of harmonizing local policies on handling violence against women and children, trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation.

Policy dialogues with state independent agencies are conducted through discussions with KPK (Corruption Eradication Commission), KPU

(General Election Commission), TNP2K (National Team for the Acceleration of Poverty Reduction) and UKP4 (Presidential Working Unit on Development Monitoring and Control). KPI is involved in an expert discussion with KPK to recommend on the need to initiate household-based anti-corruption education to instill an anti-corruption culture from early on.

Policy dialogues with KPU mainly touched on KPU regulations to guarantee women's representation in the list of legislative candidates and election administration bodies. At least 4 policy dialogues were held in which KPI facilitated discussions between: a) KPU and KPI National Presidium, b) KPU and the Network for Women and Politics, c) KPU and Timor Leste women leaders, and d) KPU and political parties.

Policy dialogues with TNP2K were organized to discuss on provisional results of KPI's research in 3 provinces (Bengkulu, Jambi and East Java) concerning women's access to programs on social protection and poverty alleviation. Dialogues with UKP4 focused on the role of civil society in providing input for the post-2015 development agenda.

G. Campaign and Response to Actual Issues

In response to actual issues, KPI has organized seminars and workshops, as well as expert discussions and a national symposium. **The seminar and workshop on "Promoting the Role of Women Legislators in the Formulation of Prolegnas 2012 that Ensures Gender Justice"** was held on 18 January 2012, with resource persons Eva Kusuma Sundari, Tetty Kadi Bawono and Andi Timo Pangerang, and followed by 100 participants. **The seminar and workshop on "Building Awareness on the Election Law and Preparing a Winning Strategy for Women in the General Elections in 2012"** was organized in Jakarta and Padang in May and June, each followed by 40 participants. Two workshops and expert discussions were held: Anti-Corruption Education Strategy for women, on February 2012 involving 20 experts, and Advocacy Strategy on the Bill on Gender Justice and Gender Equality, in response to various forms of resistance, in June 2012, involving 8 experts. **National Symposium on the Bill on Rural**

Areas specifically on the theme “Towards Rural Development with a Gender Justice Perspective that Brings Prosperity to People’s Lives”, organized by KPI in Jakarta on 27-28 September 2012, involving 100 participants. Some 308 participants and 20 organizing committee

members were involved in various activities related to this strategic meeting.



In addition, a series of program coordination, monitoring and evaluation meetings were held to advocate for efforts aimed at eradicating corruption and ensuring women’s political representation, including: **Regional Women’s Network (June)** as follow up to the meeting held in the previous year organized by Kemitraan to push for the establishment of a caucus for women in politics at the regional level (Southeast Asia),; and **IKAT Program Annual Conference (June)**, an annual event participated by 75 people from IKAT program partners to allow partner organizations to learn from each other and engage in intra-inter area networking.

Consultations and public dialogues at the district/city level on women against corruption were organized in 8 districts/cities in 3 provinces, namely Central Java (Demak, Kendal and Salatiga), East Kalimantan (Tarakan, Samarinda and Kutai Kertanegara) and Central Sulawesi (Donggala and Toli-Toli). This activity was carried out in October and November 2012, involving 650 participants and 50 organizing committee members and resource persons. Public dialogues on the theme “Women Against Corruption” were also held at the provincial level - Semarang (Central Java) and Palu (Central Sulawesi) involving 200 people.

Furthermore, radio and television talk shows, press conferences and peace rallies were organized in response to actual situations and in commemoration of key events at the national and international level such as Kartini Day, Mother’s Day, Independence Day, International Women’s

Day, International Rural Women's Day, and a series of commemorations related to human rights (World AIDS Day, International Day for Abolition of Slavery, International Day of Persons with Disabilities, International Anti-Corruption Day, International Migrants Day).

H. Advocacy Capacity Building

Capacity building for advocacy was conducted through advocacy education for beginners in East Nusa Tenggara, anti-corruption training of trainer (TOT), and anti-corruption advocacy education for KPI members in 27 villages in Central Java, Palu and East Kalimantan. This activity managed to produce 35 KPI cadres and executives in East Nusa Tenggara who understand on the significance of advocacy and its strategies; 80 facilitators capable of facilitating anti-corruption education at the grassroots level; 886 balai perempuan members who have a firm grasp of corruption issues and are beginning to demand for greater transparency and accountability from the village government; 400 communities who are non-KPI members have received information on the definition of corruption, as well as its impact and sanctions against corruptors.



Apart from activities at the national level, a series of programs were also organized at the regional level: 1) **Facilitation of transformative leadership training for women legislative candidates in Timor Leste (May)** in cooperation with the Women's Caucus in Politics in Timor Leste, 2) **KPI worked with the Asia Pacific Women Law and Development (APWLD)** to organize a training program for women in politics at the regional level held in Jakarta on 23-26 November 2012, and 3) **Training on Research and Methodology for Promoting Women's Political Representation in South East Asia** (February)

2) Implementation of Organizational Capacity Building Program

A. Mapping of interest groups and Balai Perempuan

Mapping was conducted on various interest groups, including farmers, coastal and fishing communities, migrant workers and housewives, as well as the situation for women and children according to their place of domicile (village/*kelurahan*).

Mapping methods include: **1)** informal meetings organized by trained community organizers (COs) in several areas, **2)** thematic discussions among cadres and or local executives or national executives and National Secretariat staff, **3)** questionnaires/form prepared by the National Secretariat, **4)** focus group discussion (FGD) at the village level, and **5)** workshop at the district level.

Mapping of issues faced by women farmers as an interest group was conducted in **1)** West Nusa Tenggara (NTB) through community organizing, groups meetings among farmers across NTB and basic cadre education, **2)** East Nusa Tenggara (NTT) through community organizing and basic cadre education, **3)** West Java through basic cadre education, and **4)** Central Java through basic cadre education. At least 900 women farmers, 50 community organizers and 15 facilitators were involved in the mapping exercise that identified strategic issues confronting women farmers and advocacy strategies at the local level.

Mapping of issues faced by coastal women and fisherwomen as an interest group in **1)** West Java through basic cadre education at the branches in Indramayu and Cirebon, **2)** NTB and NTT through community organizing, basic cadre education, village FGDs and workshop at the district level, **3)** South Sulawesi and Southeast Sulawesi through village FGDs and workshop at the district level. The mapping activity involved 400 coastal women and fisherwomen, 22 community organizers and 100 facilitators. It managed to identify strategic issues facing coastal women and fisherwomen, and an advocacy plan at the *balai perempuan* and branch level.

Mapping of issues faced by women migrant workers as an interest group was conducted through interest group meetings, community organizing, basic cadre education and an assessment of the situation for women and children in NTB and NTT; basic cadre education in West Java; dissemination of information on the organization, informal discussions in East Java and Central Java; and case handling in East Java and Sumba (NTT). The mapping exercise involved 300 migrant workers, 8 community organizers and 9 facilitators. It managed to provide a priority list of strategic issues to be advocated at the local and national level, and through networks with other organizations for international advocacy.

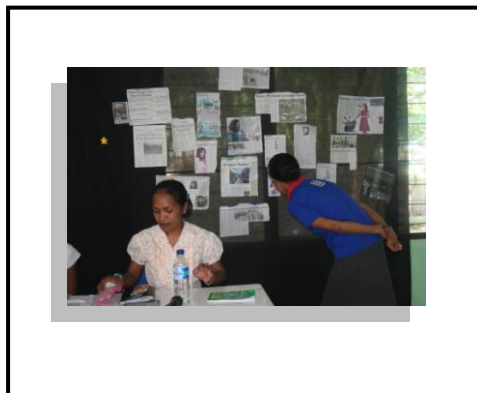
Mapping of issues faced by housewives as an interest group through basic cadre education, community organizing, FGDs and workshops at the district level was conducted in NTB, NTT, South Sulawesi and Southeast Sulawesi; and basic cadre education in West Java and Yogyakarta. The mapping activity involved 3,200 housewives, 90 community organizers and 30 facilitators. The mapping exercise succeeded in identifying strategic issues faced by housewives, strategies to address these issues and the agenda for building the capacity of resources.

Mapping of villages/kelurahan through community organizing, field study, village FGDs and workshops at the district level conducted in NTB, NTT, Southeast Sulawesi and South Sulawesi in February – June 2012. The mapping activity is based on the indicator related to the implementation of Article 14 of CEDAW on rural women, and feeds into a report prepared and submitted by the working group on the government work plan. Mapping was carried out in 110 new balai perempuan established in 2012.

B. Capacity Building of Organization and Interest Groups

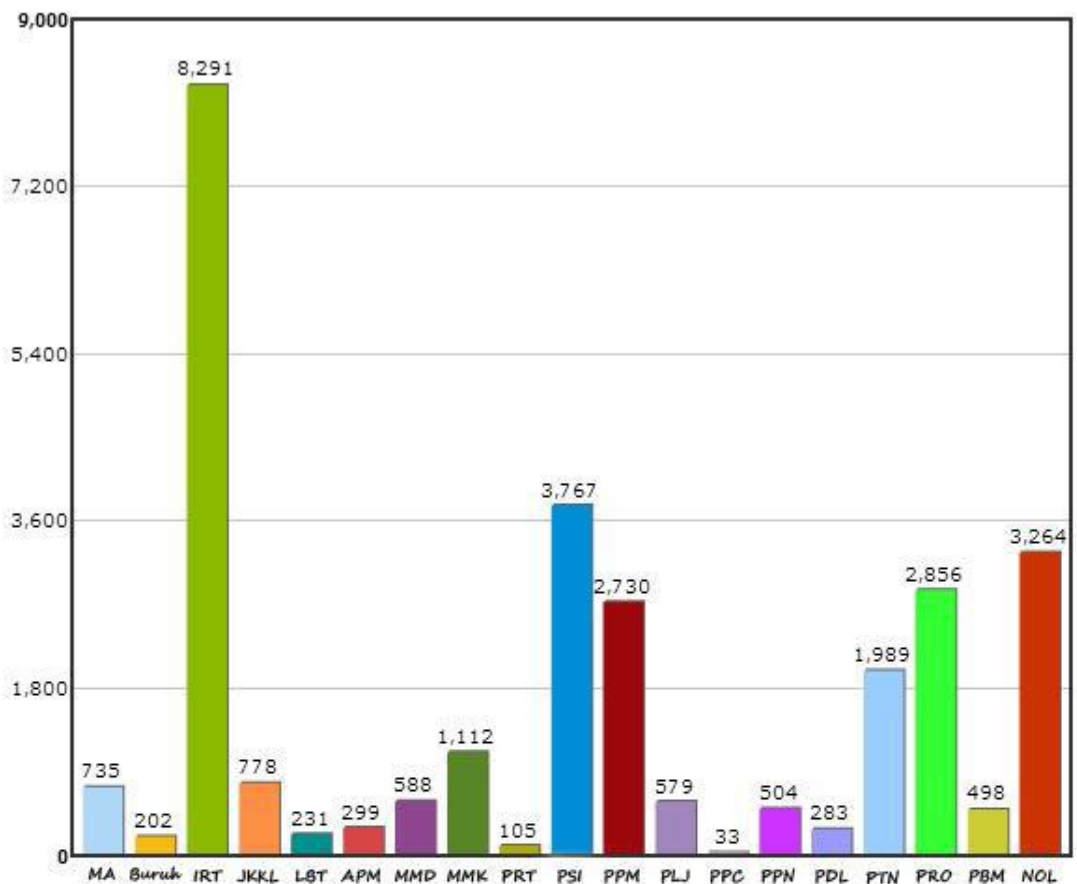
The capacity building of cadres on community organizing is assured through training for KPI cadres to become community organizers

(COs). In 2012, some 433 KPI cadres have been trained as COs, from which **288 COs** are found in East Sumba, Central Sumba, West Sumba, South-West Sumba, North Lombok, Central Lombok, Bima and Dompu (NTB), North Buton and Muna (North Sulawesi), Jeneponto, Takalar and Bantaeng (South Sulawesi); another **60 COs** in Mataram, Sumbawa, Sumbawa Besar, West Lombok and East Lombok (NTB), as well as Kupang, Sikka, Ngada and Flores (NTT); and the remaining **85 COs** in Bengkulu, Jambi and East Java.



As a result of the work done by all cadres in organizing communities, KPI now has **36,000 members**, in **addition to the establishment of 590 balai perempuan, 106 branches and 14 regional representatives.**

Koalisi Perempuan Indonesia



MA = Perempuan Masyarakat Adat;
 PLJ = Perempuan Lansia (lanjut usia) dan Jompo;
 PRO = Perempuan Profesional;
 PSI = Perempuan Pekerja Sektor Informal;
 MMK = Perempuan Masyarakat Miskin Kota;
 MMD = Perempuan Masyarakat Miskin Desa;
 PPM = Pemuda, Pelajar dan Mahasiswa;
 PDL = Perempuan yang Dilacurkan (Pedila);
 Buruh = Perempuan Buruh;
 JKLL = Perempuan Janda, Perempuan Kepala Keluarga dan Perempuan Lajang;
 APM = Anak Perempuan Marjinal;
 PTN = Perempuan Petani;
 PPN = Perempuan Pesisir dan Nelayan;
 IRT = Perempuan Ibu Rumah Tangga;
 LBT = Lesbian, Biseksual dan Trans-gender;
 PPC = Perempuan Penyandang Cacat;
 PBM = Perempuan Buruh Migran;
 PRT = Perempuan Pekerja Rumah Tangga.
 NOL = Tidak ada Kelompok Kepentingan.

A meeting for the purpose of **consolidating interest groups** specifically **women farmers across West Nusa Tenggara** was held at the East Lombok haj pilgrimage complex in early July 2012, involving 70 women farmers. A meeting for **women migrant workers across West Nusa Tenggara** was

convened in Sumbawa Besar in March 2012, involving 87 women migrant workers and former migrant workers.

Regional and branch consolidation was carried out through coordination meetings, and program monitoring and evaluation conducted jointly between national executives, National Secretariat staff and executives at the branch and regional level.

C. Regional Congress

1. **Sumatra Region (West Sumatra)** held its Regional Congress in February 2012 that elected Tanti Herida as its new Regional Secretary as well as 8 regional presidiums representing various interest groups, including housewives, informal workers, students, women farmers, elderly women, women professionals, poor rural women and indigenous women. The Congress also managed to identify the regional work programs.

2. **Java Region (DKI Jakarta, Central Java and East Java)**

- a. The DKI Jakarta Regional Congress was convened on 9-10 November 2012 and elected Nunung Fatma as the Regional Secretary along with 9 regional presidiums representing interest groups that include women with disabilities, urban poor, prostituted women, elderly women, housewives, marginalized girls, women professionals, widows, women head of households and unmarried women, coastal women and fisherwomen. In addition, the Congress also produced political recommendations and identified the regional work programs for 2012-2016. Congress participants received the accountability report of regional executives with several important notes, including the prolonged period of management vacuum, and failure to hand over organizational data and administrative work to elected executives, making it difficult for the executives to access such data and information. Identified interest groups do not include the lesbian, transgender and bisexual community.

- b. The Central Java Regional Congress was held on 26-27 January 2013. Hanifah Muyasarah was elected as the Regional Secretary in addition to 6 regional presidiums from various interest groups including women workers, housewives, women farmers, women professionals, elderly women, coastal women and fisherwomen. The Congress also listed the regional work programs for 2013-2017. The accountability report of executives from the previous term of office was submitted along with several notes for improvement in the financial statements.
- c. The East Java Regional Congress was held on 10-11 November 2012. Wiwiek Afifah was elected as the Regional Secretary, along with 11 regional presidiums representing various interest groups, including housewives, female students, prostituted women, women farmers, women professionals, elderly women, widows, women heads of household and unmarried women, coastal women, women farmers, informal women workers and marginalized girls. In addition, the Congress has produced political recommendations and a work program for 2012 – 2016. The East Java Regional Congress has broached the issue of leadership succession, as initially there were no candidates who nominated themselves for the position of Regional Secretary.

3. Sulawesi Region (Southeast Sulawesi, Central Sulawesi and North Sulawesi)

- a. Southeast Sulawesi and Central Sulawesi have consolidated branches and made the necessary preparations at the regional executive level, and a Board of Directors was established for Central Sulawesi.
- b. North Sulawesi has established 5 branches with the implementation of the Branch Conference in Tomohon in January 2013.

D. Branch Conference

1. 1st Branch Conference

a. Sumatra Region (District of Empat Lawang – South Sumatra)

The branch conference for this region has not been held due to resource and funding shortage at the National Secretariat. Community organizing efforts initiated by COs in Empat Lawang among others have managed to establish 4 balai perempuan. In addition, the local people have been made aware of issues and policies related to domestic violence. KPI has even been asked to provide input by the women's empowerment office of Empat Lawang, a district only recently established that was previously part of Lahat District. The National Secretariat has indeed been less than intensive in building communication with existing balai perempuan, thus it lacks knowledge on progress made by the balai perempuan.

b. Java Region (Kendal – Central Java; 5 districts in Banten)

- i. Kendal has held a Branch Conference on 12 July 2012 from which Endah Puspitanti was elected the Branch Secretary and 4 interest groups were established, namely among women professionals, coastal women and fisherwomen, women farmers and housewives.
- ii. The 5 districts in Banten have yet to form their own balai perempuan, with the exception of the districts of Serang and Tangerang. This requires competent COs and adequate funding. Plans to set up a branch in Banten were proposed by the Banten branch taking part in the National Working Meeting in 2012 and also members from Serang.

c. Kalimantan Region (District of Bulungan – East Kalimantan)

The Tarakan Branch has not proposed for the implementation of a Branch Conference. There is no further plan to hold one given the time constraint faced by cadres at the Tarakan Branch and the National Secretariat, compounded by fund limitations at the National Secretariat to support the establishment of new branches in the region of Kalimantan.

d. Sulawesi Region (Tomohon – North Sulawesi; Jeneponto and Bantaeng – South Sulawesi)

- i. Tomohon (North Sulawesi) has held its Branch Conference on 18 January 2013 and saw the election of Nunu Suratiyono as the Branch Secretary and the establishment of 5 interest groups, namely among indigenous women, women farmers, housewives, elderly women and informal women workers. In addition, Tomohon also organized a seminar and public consultation on the post-2015 development process.
- ii. Jeneponto and Bantaeng (South Sulawesi) are in the middle of preparations and have intensively organized communities following the training of COs.

e. Bali and Lesser Sunda Region

- i. The district of Sikka – NTT has held its 1st Branch Conference in June 2012. Ursula Maria was appointed as Branch Secretary and the board of 3 interest groups was established, namely for housewives, women farmers and poor urban women. The Conference also brought forth political recommendations and work programs for 2012-2015.
- ii. The district of Ngada – NTT organized its 1st Branch Conference on 1 December 2012 and elected Cornelia Ene as the Branch Secretary, while establishing the board of 3 interest groups, namely for women professionals, housewives and women farmers. The Ngada Branch currently has set up 6 balai perempuan.
- iii. The district of East Flores – NTT has held its Branch Conference on 25 January 2013. Bededicta Boleng Hera was appointed as Branch Secretary and the board of 3 interest groups was established namely for women farmers, housewives and widows, women heads of household and unmarried women. At the East Flores Branch, nine balai perempuan across 3 sub-districts have been formed.

- iv. The city of Mataram - NTB has organized its Branch Conference on 25 September 2012 and elected Nur Jannah as Branch Secretary, and established 6 interest groups representing housewives, women professionals, informal women workers, women migrant workers, coastal women and fisherwomen, and women domestic workers.
- v. The districts of West Sumbawa, North Lombok and East Lombok – NTB have yet to hold a Branch Conference. These districts are focusing on the strengthening their balai perempuan and interest groups through community organizing and basic cadre education.
- vi. The district of Bima has organized its 1st Branch Conference and elected Rufida as Branch Secretary. The Bima branch initially covered both the city and district of Bima. As for the 2nd Branch Conference for the city of Bima, the consolidation and preparatory process is still underway.
- vii. Bali is still in the middle of establishing its balai perempuan, and plans to set up a branch in 2012 should best be postponed to 2013. Community organizing is intensively being conducted in the districts of Tabanan, Karangasem and Bangli. Only Tabanan however has established a new balai perempuan.

2. 2nd and 3rd Branch Conference

- a. The Branch Conference for Kolaka – Southeast Sulawesi was held on 23 December 2012. Suharti was elected as Branch Secretary and the board of 3 interest groups was established, namely for students, housewives and farmers.
- b. The Branch Conference for Jepara – Central Java was organized on 31 December 2012. Nur Chamnah was appointed as Branch Secretary and 6 interest groups were established, representing women professionals, informal women workers, students, housewives, elderly women and women workers.

- c. The Branch Conference for Pontianak – South Kalimantan was held on 22 December 2012. Dessy Khaerani was appointed as Branch Secretary and the board of 4 interest groups was established for lesbian, bisexual and transgender women, informal women workers, women professionals and housewives.

E. Tiered Cadre Education

Basic cadre education (BCE) was provided for 6 provinces, 19 district/cities and 85 villages/kelurahan from January 2012 to January 2013. BCE involves 2,365 participants and 166 village-level organizing committee members. Total members involved in BCE from 2005 to January 2013 reached 5,842 people (*data on PO-National Secretariat cadres, January 2013*).

Intermediate cadre education (ICE) and advanced cadre education (ACE) was not organized in 2012.

Anti-corruption education in the form of training of trainers (TOT) was initiated to develop facilitators capable of conducting anti-corruption education sessions to be launched in 3 regions (Central Java, East Kalimantan – Samarinda, Kutai Kartanegara and Tarakan, and Central Sulawesi), as well as similar education programs in 27 balai perempuan. The education program focuses on strengthening women's role in combating corruption jointly held by KPI and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). Through this education program, some 80 facilitators are now familiar with corruption issues and 886 KPI members/cadres have been developed. The anti-corruption education model combines knowledge building, the organizing of women and advocacy against projects or public service delivery with indications of corruption.

Workshop and training on basic advocacy (NTT) was held in the district of Ngada on 26-30 March 2012 at Tabor Mataloko Ngada camp retreat. The workshop and training was facilitated by Dian Kartikasari (KPI Secretary General) and Mike Verawati Tangka (Working Group

Coordinator on Public Policy Reform, National Secretariat). It is intended to build the capacity of members in carrying out advocacy work that has frequently been conducted in their respective village/kelurahan and even at the district/city level. The workshop and training was held upon recommendation from members in East Nusa Tenggara as they felt the need to gain greater understanding and knowledge on how to carry out advocacy efforts.

Research Training and Workshop on Research Methodology and Design was held at Fiducia Hotel, Pasar Minggu, South Jakarta from 14 November to 19 November 2012. It was attended by 15 participants consisting of a facilitator, a minutes-taker, 2 OCs, 9 researchers comprising 6 local researchers and 3 national researchers, and 2 research coordinators. The national and local researchers come from Jambi, Bengkulu and East Java, while the research coordinators are from the National Secretariat in Jakarta.

Material on qualitative research methodology was presented by Prof. Dr. PM Laksono, quantitative research methodology by Dr. Sarwititi S., social protection programs by Puwanto AN SE, MSC from TNP2K, and gender analysis framework by Dian Kartikasari SH from KPI.



F. Production of Basic Education Media

Revisions to the organization's pocket book are intended to synchronize the 2008 version of the pocket book with organizational policies (Memorandum and Articles of Association) following the 3rd National Congress. To date, the draft pocket book has received inputs from the National Secretariat and National Presidium, but still needs to be compiled and edited for the printing process.

The education module on anti-corruption campaigning is prepared for the anti-corruption TOT, and for training at the balai perempuan/community level. Preparations for the module have been made from January to April 2012. It involves a team of 7 people who have managed to draw inputs from experts at the KPI National Presidium, NGOs (Fitra, TI) and KPK. The module has also been reviewed by 3 regional and branch executives in program areas, and participants of the anti-corruption TOT in 3 regions. The module has been officially launched with 100 copies in circulation, and an additional 250 copies to be printed.

The module on advocacy education for beginners is prepared for the advocacy education program held in NTT.

G. Disaster & the Environment

Humanitarian assistance is primarily mobilized in response to natural disasters experienced by regions and branches. Aid can be in the form of financial assistance or in-kind (clothes, milk, instant noodles, sanitary napkins, medicine, blankets). As disseminated widely to members, the fundraising campaign known as “1000 Rupiah Movement for Women and Child Victims of Disaster” is expected to further strengthen solidarity among members.

In addition, KPI has received in-kind assistance from members and the general public for disaster victims, that include food and beverages (instant noodles, milk, biscuits, mineral water), medicine, sanitary napkins, baby diapers, new and used clothes, blankets and kitchen/eating utensils).

Assistance is distributed through the National Secretariat to help flood victims on 20 – 22 January 2013 at Muara Angke, Kamal Muara, Rawa Terate, Kampung Walang and Petamburan. In addition, aid is also provided to flood victims in areas where KPI balai perempuan has not been established such as Rawa Jati, Kalibata and Pengadegan.

The natural environment is managed and conserved through clean-up campaigns, the production of organic fertilizer made from solid waste and wastewater, discussions on natural resource management and advocacy work related to sand mining and the dangers of marine abrasion and efforts to deal with it. In addition, several balai perempuan have also discussed on the impact of climate change on the local community's lives and livelihoods. The production of fertilizer and solid waste management through the "garbage house" is not only expected to prevent further environmental degradation, but can also be used as a media for community organizing and fundraising at the balai perempuan level.

H. Action Research Capacity Building & Implementation

Research capacity building was done through a workshop on action research methodology for researchers and another workshop on the formulation of a research design. The research conducted aims to gain insight into women's access to programs on social protection and poverty alleviation managed by the government of Indonesia. The action research design seeks to empower researchers and respondents.

Research is launched in 6 districts/cities in 3 provinces. In every district, research covers 3 villages, making it a total coverage of 18 villages. It adopts the combined approach of both qualitative and quantitative methodologies with more emphasis on qualitative research.

Research findings shall inform policy advocacy efforts by offering a new concept for social protection that should be inclusive, transformative and promotes gender justice.

This is the first time KPI is conducting a field research, and is the first step towards establishing a Research and Development Division for organizational strengthening and public policy advocacy.

3) Implementation of Support Systems

a. Management and Information Technology

From January to December 2012, the IT and IMS division as the support system of working groups at the National Secretariat has conducted various activities that include, **website and social media account management, preparation of campaign tools, production of SEMAI (organization's bulletin) and media campaigns.**

Website management covers the revamping of website content and layout that has led to a surge in the number of visitors to the KPI website. In 2012, some 26,477 visitors have accessed the site, or an average of 100 people per day. Through the social media site Facebook, the National Secretariat manages an account that networks with 1,443 friends by the end of 2012, and its fanpage is liked by 688 people. It also has a network of 808 Twitter friends with 135 followers. KPI's Twitter account on the other hand follows a network of 61 NGOs, the media and individuals. Its Facebook and Twitter accounts are updated on every working day highlighting on news related to organizational activities.

Campaign tools for advocacy work produced in 2012 include 1) fact sheets with 4 different themes (women's political representation, women's representation in election administration bodies and musrenbang), 2) posters with 3 headings (Stop Corruption, Planning and Budgeting Process, and Calendar on Participatory Development Planning Deliberations), 3) publication of the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) report, 4) publication of the CEDAW report on Article 14 concerning the rights of rural women.

Production of education and organizational capacity building tools include 1) pocket books, 2) printing of Memorandum/Articles of Association, 3) flags, 4) membership fee cards, 5) modules, 6) film on KPI's growth and development.

A SEMAI edition focuses on policies with a gender justice perspective. The initial plan was to publish SEMAI for 4 editions within a year, but due to lack of human resources in the publication division, the target could not be reached.

Media campaign includes the organizing of media briefings and press conferences, sending out press releases, and involvement in television and radio talk shows. Press conferences are held in relation to the delivery of the organization's early year notes, the commemoration of the International Day of Rural Women and responses to the run-up to the general elections. Press releases are sent out to inform on KPI's delivery of 10 different statements in response to current situations. Radio and television talk shows concentrated on the anti-corruption campaign and efforts to promote women's political representation.

b. Institutional Capacity Building

KPI's institutional capacity building comes in the form of making the necessary arrangements to secure the organization's legal documents at the national, regional and branch level that includes the deed of incorporation, registration with the Directorate General for National Unity and Politics as well as the Ministry of Home Affairs, certificate of domicile and others.

Personnel are managed through proper data and administrative management, staff recruitment, the drawing up of employment agreements and the fulfillment of the rights of National Secretariat staff.

The management of the Secretariat refers to Secretary General Directives/Policies that guide decision-making processes and significant actions related to organizational management. The following directives have been issued 1) Directive on Business Trips, 2) Directive on the Cost of Business Trips, 3) Directive – SOP on Finances, and 4) Directive on Child Protection Policy.

In addition, to guarantee the sustainability of the National Secretariat in carrying out its function in supporting organizational work, routine activities related to the operations of the Secretariat office are undertaken that include housekeeping, general administration, library services, facilitation of organization's meetings for coordination, planning, monitoring and evaluation.

c. Financial and Asset Management

The organization's financial and asset management covers fundraising, bookkeeping and financial reporting, financial audit and financial accountability. Financial statements are made available on a regular basis to serve as reference for decision making at the secretariat and organizational level. Controls are also imposed on the financial and asset management process to ensure that organizational finances and assets are utilized optimally to attain the organization's stated vision and mission.

2. PROGRAM OUTCOMES

Key Outcomes of the Public Policy Reform Program:

1. Policy dialogues are established between KPI with DPR and the government as policy makers.
2. KPI's recommendation on the integration of the principle of gender justice and gender equality into the Law on Social Conflict Management is accommodated.
3. KPI's recommendation on the need to strengthen local food self-sufficiency and protect farmers in order to ensure food sovereignty and the fulfillment of the right to food in the Food Law is accommodated.
4. The Indonesian public has become increasingly aware of the issue on gender and corruption. Discussions on corruption in Indonesia have never before been linked to gender injustices.
5. Enhanced awareness on the strategy of instilling a culture of **zero tolerance to corruption** in anti-corruption education.
6. Enhanced awareness on corruption prevention strategies since early on beginning from households.

7. Renewal of strategy for combining community organizing and advocacy work through the following **entry points** 1) anti-corruption education and the demand for the fulfillment of the right to information and bringing an end to corrupt practices. This strategy is known as the Women's Against Corruption Action Strategy 2) action research on women's access to programs on social protection and poverty reduction.
8. Crosscutting issues are identified on human rights, gender, corruption and social protection.
9. A more definitive paradigm shift in discussions on corruption away from a political paradigm to the welfare and human rights approach.
10. Several advocacy education strategies are identified, both in terms of education specifically for advocacy purposes as well as through discussions/education based on issues (corruption, social protection program, marriage certificate, birth certificate, clean water, education and the rights of disaster victims).
11. Advocacy strategies are identified that address issues confronting communities at balai perempuan, and at the international level through the delivery of the CEDAW report on Article 14 on the rights of rural women.
12. Activities are scaled up and KPI is accepted in the regional and international advocacy circle.
13. A new strategy – research-based advocacy – is introduced.
14. At least 80 facilitators are capable of conducting anti-corruption advocacy education.
15. Some 886 cadres have gained knowledge on corruption and in initiating anti-corruption education at the household level, and in advocating against corruption cases at the public service sector.
16. KPI is entrusted with the responsibility to provide training for legislative candidates in Timor Leste.

Key Outcomes of Organizational Capacity Building Program:

1. Assessment tools prepared by the National Secretariat can be utilized by the executives of balai perempuan, branches and regions to conduct their own mapping.
2. A structured and effective area-based (rural) community organizing strategy has been identified through the following phases 1) CO education, 2) CO

placement/assignment, at least for a three-month period, 3) regular monitoring of CO organizing work, 4) joint evaluation involving local executives, program management team and beneficiary communities (groups being organized) and local village officials. Outcomes achieved from this structured manner of community organizing include:

- i. Increased number of members
 - ii. Increased number of cadres (trained members)
 - iii. Increased number of organizational structures (balai perempuan and branches)
 - iv. KPI's presence in villages or districts/cities is well received by the government, civil society and prominent community figures/religious leaders.
3. The number of areas where communities are being organized has increased (in areas where KPI's organizational structures have never been established – NTT).
 4. Some 2,365 members have received basic cadre education provided in 6 provinces, 19 districts/cities and 85 villages/kelurahan. BCE involved 166 village-level organizing committee members.
 5. Activities at balai perempuan have increased and members are more actively involved following their participation in the cadre education program at the balai perempuan level to identify issues that they face and seek out the most viable solutions.
 6. Consolidation of executives in community organizing program areas.
 7. Strategies have been identified to more effectively consolidate interest groups and advocacy efforts based on issues confronting these groups.
 8. The number of COs has multiplied from 17 COs to 433 COs spread across various districts/cities.
 9. Growing number of modules, curricula and training materials (anti-corruption module, advocacy module for beginners at the balai perempuan level, leadership module for legislative candidates, political competency module for legislative candidates and curriculum for CO training).
 10. An action research model has been developed that combines community organizing and advocacy research.
 11. The organization's democratic mechanism has been implemented (Regional Congress, Branch Conference).
 12. The vacuum in activities conducted by organizational structures or in executive positions (DKI Jakarta) has been resolved.

13. Monitoring and evaluation tools have been designed for education and community organizing purposes in order to track changes in individuals, families and the public in general (the design however still needs to be standardized).

Key Outcomes of the Information Management System (IMS)

1. The number of visitors to KPI website has increased from 80 visitors per day to 100 visitors per day.
2. KPI's message/position has been effectively communicated to the public through its website, print media, electronic media and social networking sites.
3. Good relations have been fostered with journalists and media workers.
4. KPI has become a source of reference and information by the media or journalists regarding certain issues, such as women's representation in politics and the deliberations of draft laws.
5. KPI's Media Award has gained recognition.
6. KPI publications, such as the CEDAW report, UPR report, fact sheets and reflections on MDG achievement in Indonesia have been used as discussion material by the civil society network.
7. Communication/networking has been fostered by the publication/management staff as a means to promote mutual learning through an effective information management system for organizing initiatives and people, and for advocacy work.

Key outcomes of institutional capacity building:

1. Organizational policies at the Secretariat level are in place to guide the Secretariat's duties and functions.
2. Support from general administration and housekeeping division has helped ensure the smooth implementation of duties, functions and agendas of working units within the National Secretariat and local executives.
3. Personnel are effectively managed, thus promotes transparency as well as the fulfillment of the rights of staff.
4. Availability of facilities and infrastructure that are safe and well functioning to support the activities of all working units at the Secretariat, and the organization's routine activities.

Key outcomes of financial and asset management:

1. A credible financial management system has been developed and this has gained the trust of various parties towards KPI's financial management.
2. Financial statements have been submitted regularly and in a timely fashion which allows for the monitoring of program and organizational progress, and informs management decision making.
3. Financial policies (financial SOP) and a budget planning process are in place which can be used for negotiations with other parties.

3. LESSONS LEARNED

Situations at the sub-national, national and international level have changed at such a rapid pace that KPI as a movement organization is expected to be consistently dynamic in responding to current situations.

As a consequence of expectations to become a dynamic organization, KPI is inspired to make the necessary changes in its strategies and the manner in which it manages organizational resources.

A wealth of experience, gained both at the individual and Secretariat level, has inevitably led to innovations and sparked creativity to develop and ensure the organization's sustainability, including in initiating advocacy efforts.

The National Secretariat needs to come up with initiatives and ideas to manage and nurture experiences and knowledge held by members and secretariats at the balai perempuan, branch and regional level in order for these experiences and knowledge to become a valuable organizational asset useful for strengthening efforts to build organizational and advocacy capacity for public policy reform.

CHAPTER IV

CHALLENGES IN 2013

1. Significant Events & Opportunities in 2013

1.1. Significant events in 2013, include:

1. Preparations for General Elections, primarily related to:

- a. Recruitment of legislative candidates (March 2013)
- b. Recruitment of election administrators (January –December 2013)
- c. Formulation of political party campaign platform

2. Formulation of Blue Print & Social Protection Policy

- a. Evaluation and monitoring of the implementation of current social protection programs (until March 2014)
- b. Development of a social protection design and new concept (April 2014)
- c. Formulation of policies (2014- 2015)
- d. Implementation of program design and social protection program policy (2015-onwards)

3. Formulation of Sustainable Development Agenda

- a. National consultation organized by UKP4 (Feb 2013)
- b. High Level Panel (HLP) Meeting in Bali (March 2013)
- c. Finalization of the development agenda at the UN level (May-Dec 2013 and during 2014)

1.2. Opportunities and Challenges in 2013

All KPI secretariats and members have been capable of responding to the foregoing significant events in a self-reliant manner and through effective networking.

Several activities have obtained support from donors, but the amount and area coverage is extremely limited. Balai perempuan and branch executives and members however have ingeniously come up with diverse ways to raise funds.

Nevertheless, the extent of these experiences has yet to be documented and disseminated to various KPI organizational structures.

The organization's transparency and accountability is measured through 1) the organization's financial and asset management, according to the applicable standards 2) institutional management 3) reports (in hard copy and soft file) that must be submitted on a monthly basis 4) field audit conducted at the completion of activities. Through this new standard, all organizational systems and mechanisms should function smoothly, including the executive function, and the organization's administrative fund coordination mechanism. A major challenge that needs to be addressed is the importance of developing a standardized system at the regional and branch secretariat level.

2. Organizational Strengths and Weaknesses

KPI's strengths:

1. Has a sizeable number of organizational structures until the village level
2. Has the necessary organizational policies, Memorandum/Articles of Association and SOP (employee and financial SOP, payroll system, organizational regulations – fundraising, conflict resolution, child protection, business trips), except for a policy on public information system
3. Has the appropriate organizational structures and secretariats
4. Has staff members with well-defined functions and roles within their respective position in the National Secretariat (personnel)
5. Has developed a computer-based accounting system (accurate system)

Organizational Weaknesses

1. Staff shortages (limited)
 - a. A staff is responsible for a donor (in charge of planning, implementation and reporting), supports other projects and implements regular programs.
 - b. A limited number of staff affects the intensity of advocacy efforts.
 - c. A limited number of staff impinges on the dynamics and working environment within the secretariat.
 - d. This issue has been dealt with by recruiting more staff, but there is difficulty in retaining new staff (5 new recruits consisting of a finance

staff, two project assistants and a working group staff). Only two of them stayed on – the finance and PO staff.

2. Resources at the regional level to meet the standards of donors:

- a. Finance staff is required
- b. Equal distribution of resources is necessary for all regions until the balai perempuan level for building capacity in organizational management