

FY2009 Women Leader Empowerment Seminar in
Asia Pacific Region

Country Report

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INDONESIA

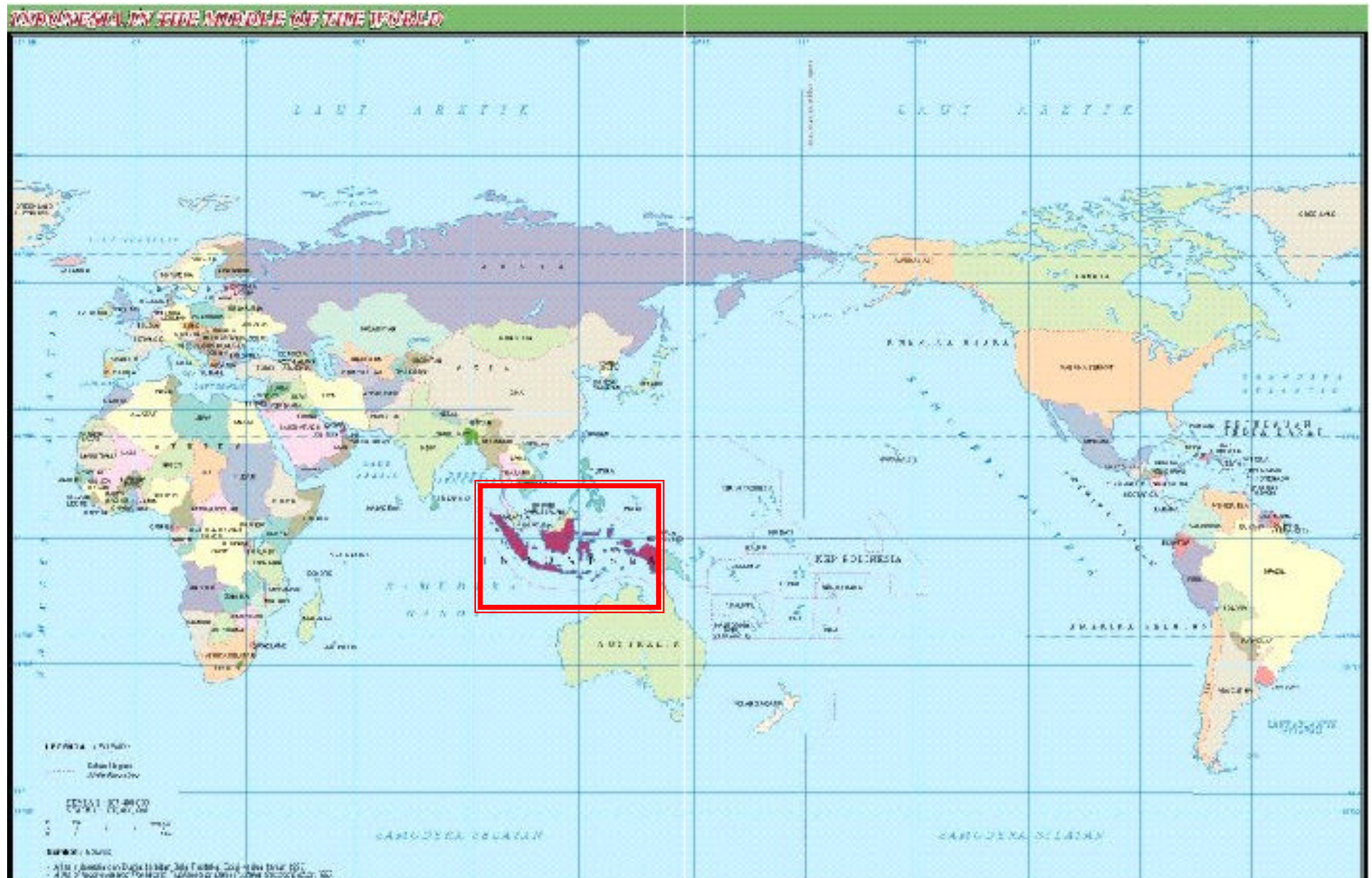
Affiliation:

- The State Ministry of Women Empowerment
- PULIH Foundation

Country Overview

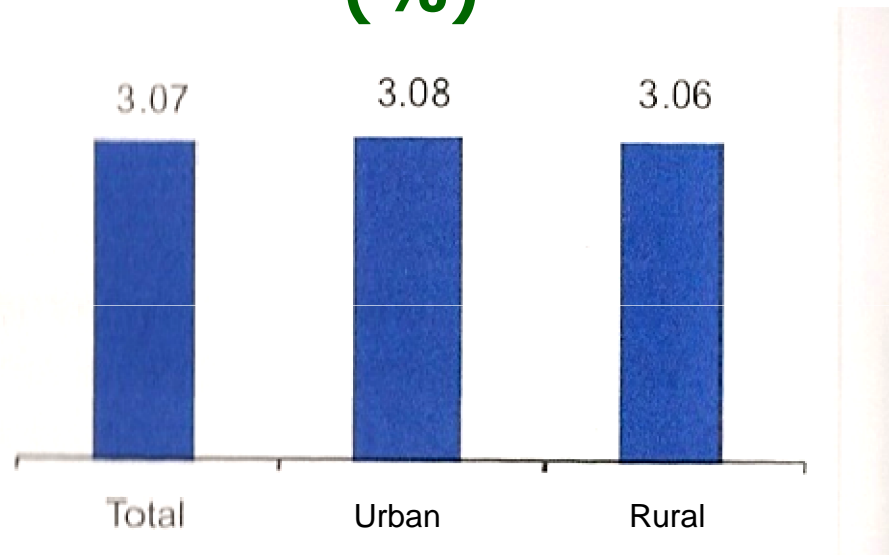
- Indonesia consists of 17,500 islands
- Total population is about 228,4 million (women contribute 49,9%)
- There are over 300 ethnic groups which speak in 365 different local languages and dialects and 5 religions
- Consists of 33 provinces, 480 districts and municipalities

INDONESIA IN THE MIDDLE OF THE WORLD



Situation of VAW

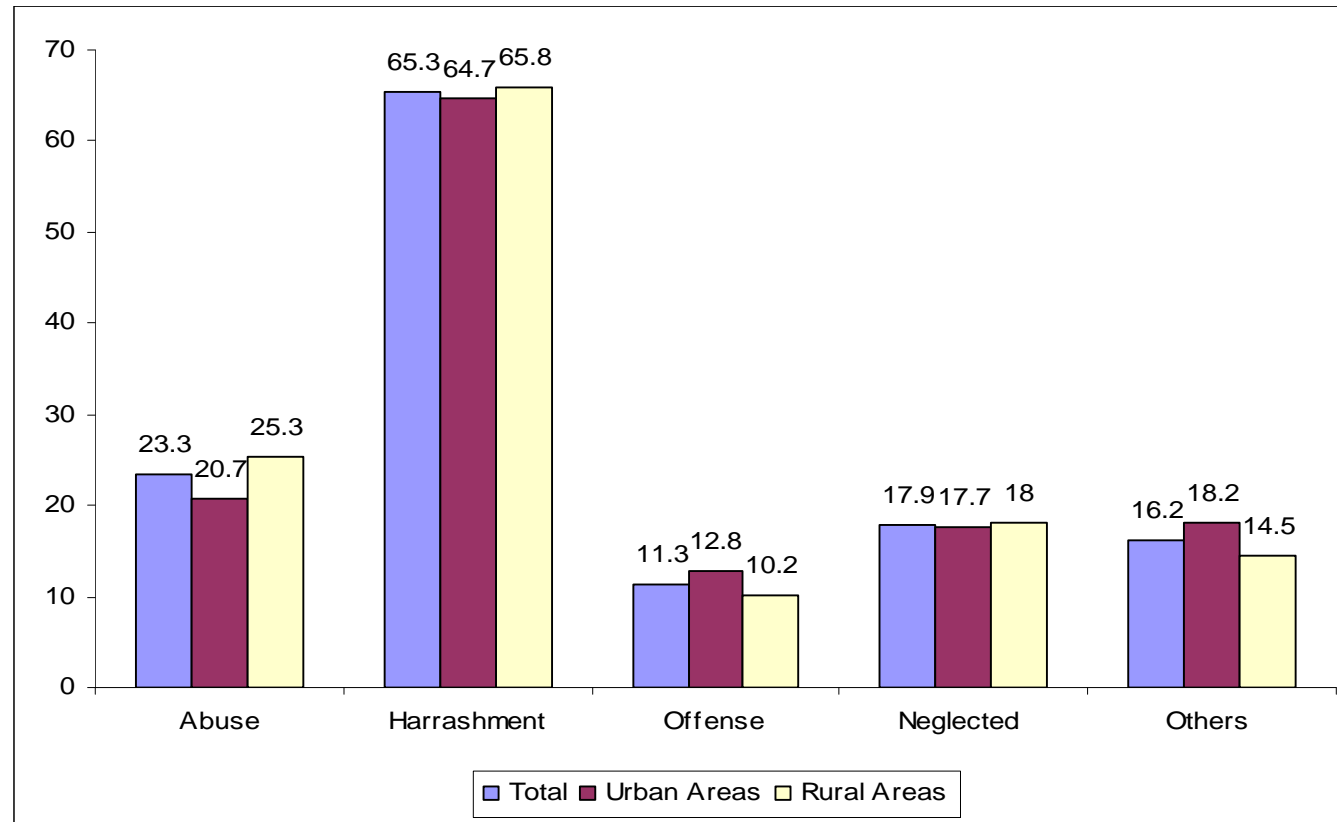
WOMEN WHO BECOME VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE (%)



Women who become victims of violence in urban areas are relatively same with their colleagues in rural areas, whereas 64% and 71% of the cases occurred at home respectively, very few were reported perpetrated at the workplace (about 4%)

Source: MoWE in cooperation with Statistics Indonesia, Susenas 2006

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN BASED ON TYPES OF THE VIOLENCE (%)



Types of violence against women which mostly occur are harrashment " (65,8%) and abuse (25,3%)

Source: MoWE incooperation with Statistics Indonesia, Susenas 2006

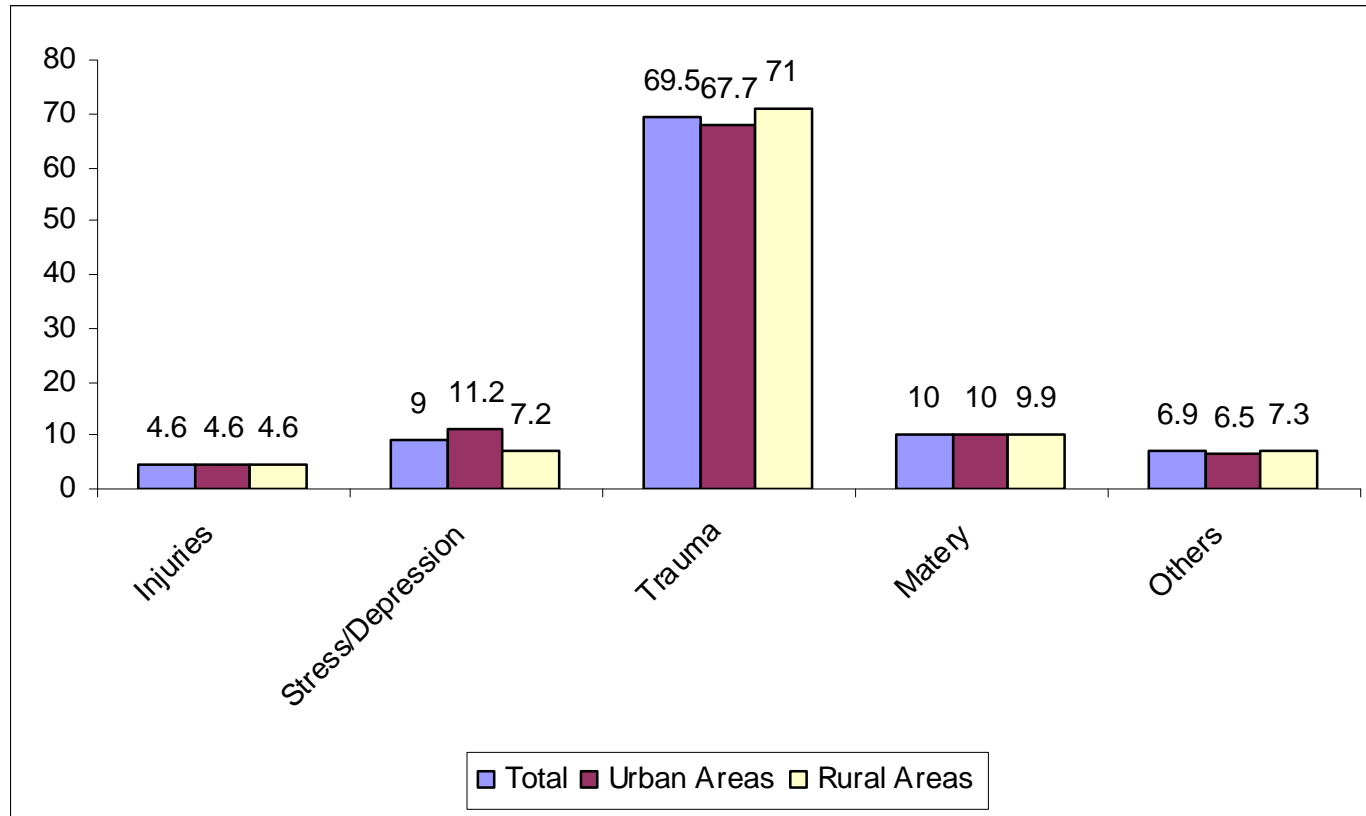
VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN BASED ON THE MAIN CAUSE (%)



***The main cause of violence against women is mostly economical problems
(Rural Areas 33,1%, Urban Areas 35,1%)***

Source: MoWE incooperation with Statistics Indonesia, Susenas 2006

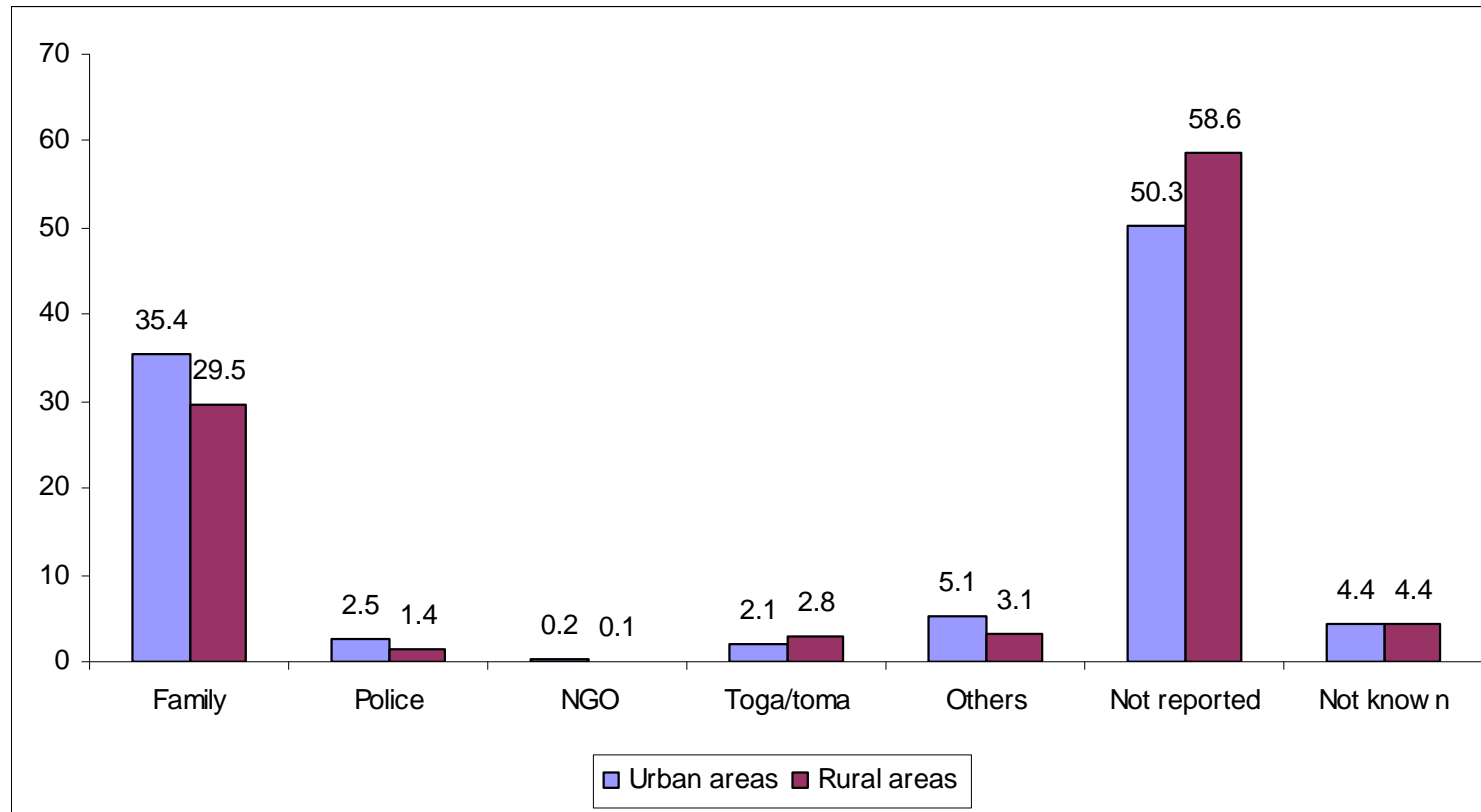
VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN BASED ON THE WORST EFFECT (%)



***The worst effect of violence against women is trauma
(Rural Areas 69,5%, Urban Areas 67,7%)***

Source: MoWE incooperation with Statistics Indonesia, Susenas 2006

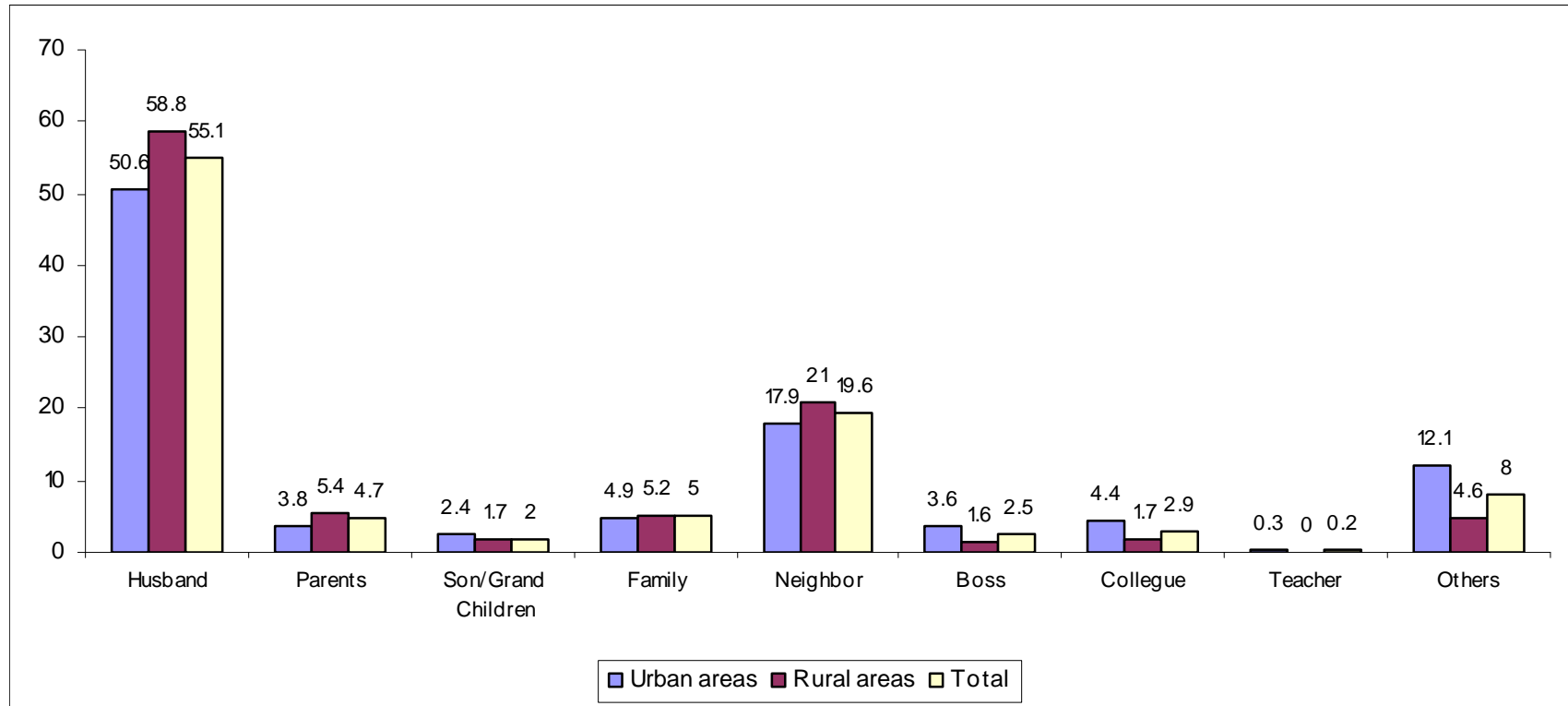
VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN BASED ON THE PROTECTION INQUIRIES (%)



Most of the victims of violence against women do not report the violence (Urban areas 50,3%, Rural Areas 58,5%)

Source: MoWE incooperation with Statistics Indonesia, Susenas 2006

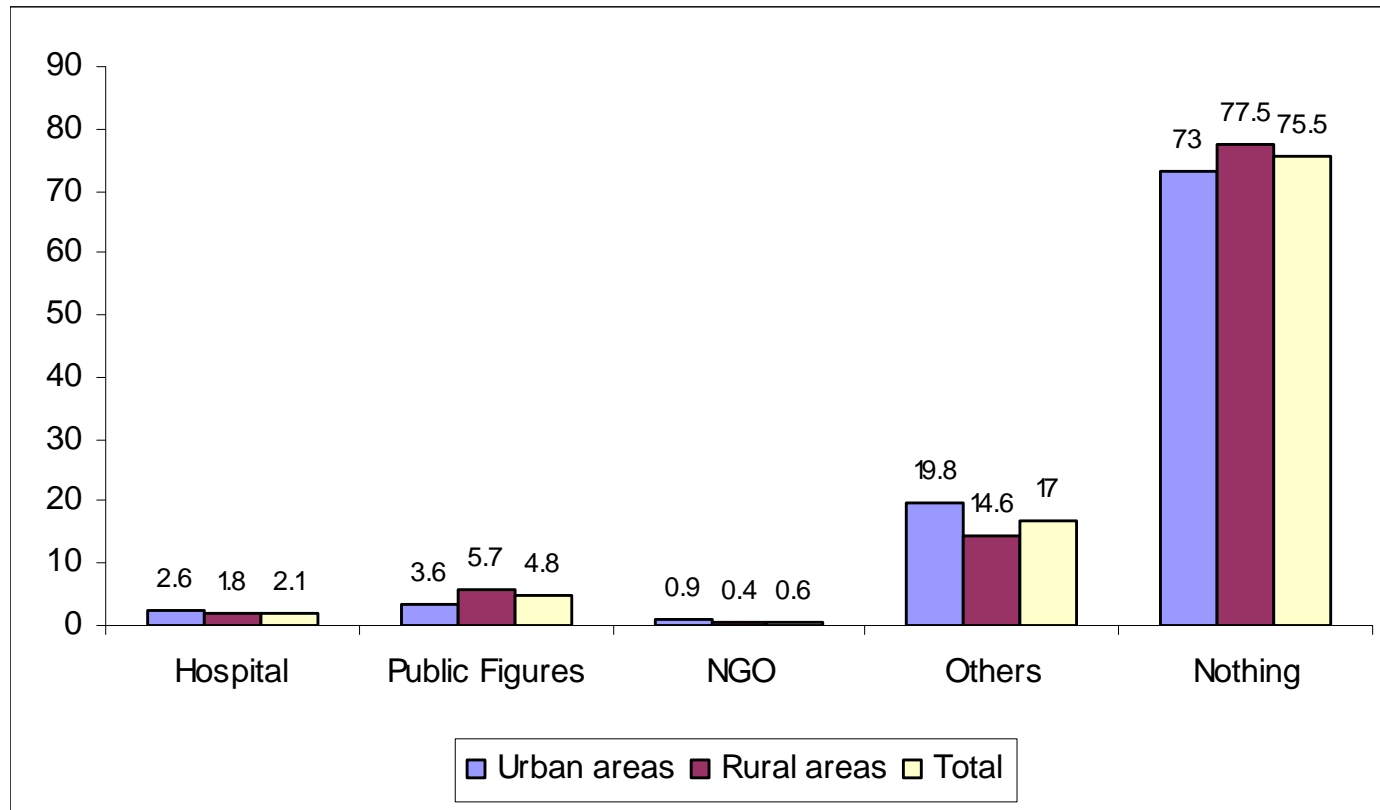
VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN BASED ON PERPETRATORS (%)



***65,1% of the actor of violence against women is husband
(Rural areas 50,4%, Urban areas 58,8%)***

Source: MoWE incooperation with Statistics Indonesia, Susenas 2006

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN BASED ON THE REHABILITATION ASSISTANT (%)



***75,5% victims of violence against women do not get proper assistance
(Rural areas 73%, Urban areas 77,5%)***

Source: MoWE incooperation with Statistics Indonesia, Susenas 2006

VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

National Commission for Women's Data:

- 2004 → 14.020 cases
- 2005 → 20.391 cases
- 2006 → 22.517 cases
- 2007 → 25.522 cases
- 2008 → 54.425 cases



Legal Framework

- Law No. 7 Year 1984 on CEDAW Ratification,
- Law No. 23 Year 2002 on Child Protection,
- Law No. 23 Year 2004 on Eradication of Domestic Violence,
- Law No. 21 Year 2007 on Eradication of Trafficking in Person,
- Government Regulation No. 4 Year 2006 on Partnership and Treatment of Mental and Physical Rehabilitation of the Victims of Domestic Violence,
- Government Regulation No. 9 Year 2008 on the Mechanism of Integrated Services for the Witnesses and Victims of Domestic Violence,
- Minister for Women Empowerment Decree No. 1 Year 2007 on Coordinating Forum for Partnership and Treatment of the Prevention and Rehabilitation of Domestic Violence,
- Minister for Women Empowerment Decree No. 2 Year 2008 on Treatment Guidance for Women Protection,
- Minister for Women Empowerment Decree No. 5 Year 2008 on Minimum Standard Service for the Integrated Services for Witnesses and Victims of Domestic Violence,
- We are now processing Minimum Standard Service for Mental and Physical Rehabilitation for Women and Children who Become Victims of Violence.

Government Policy on VAW

- ***“Zero tolerance policy”*** for all kinds of violence against women,
- **Gender Equality.**

STRATEGIES

- ✦ **Developing and synchronizing laws and policies,**
- ✦ **Improving coordination and partnership,**
- ✦ **Strengthening institutional capacity and network in local, national and international levels,**
- ✦ **Conducting affirmative action in certain conditions.**

VIOLENCE



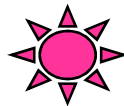
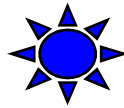
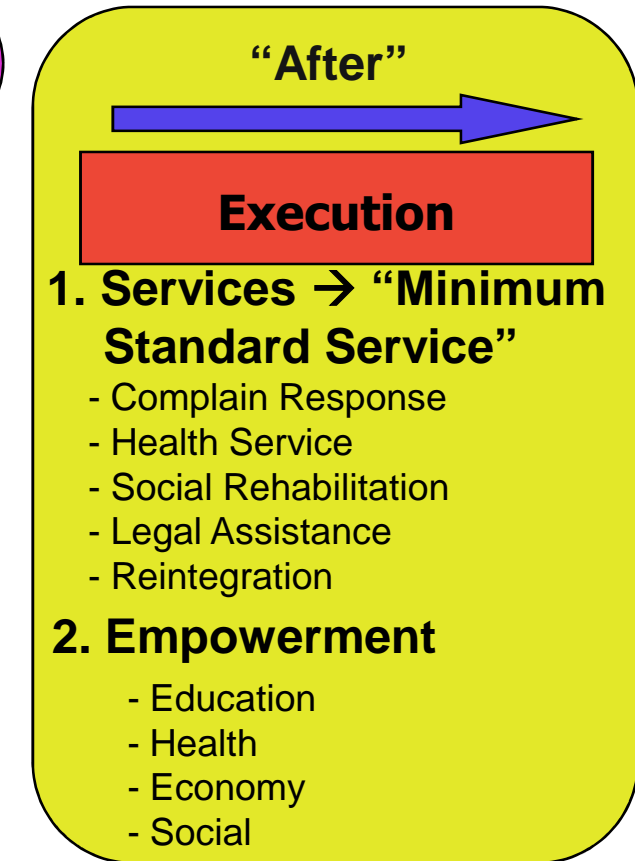
“PROTECTION”

“Before”



Prevention

- Policies
- Advocacy, Dissemination
- Workshop, TOT
- EIC
- Law Enforcement



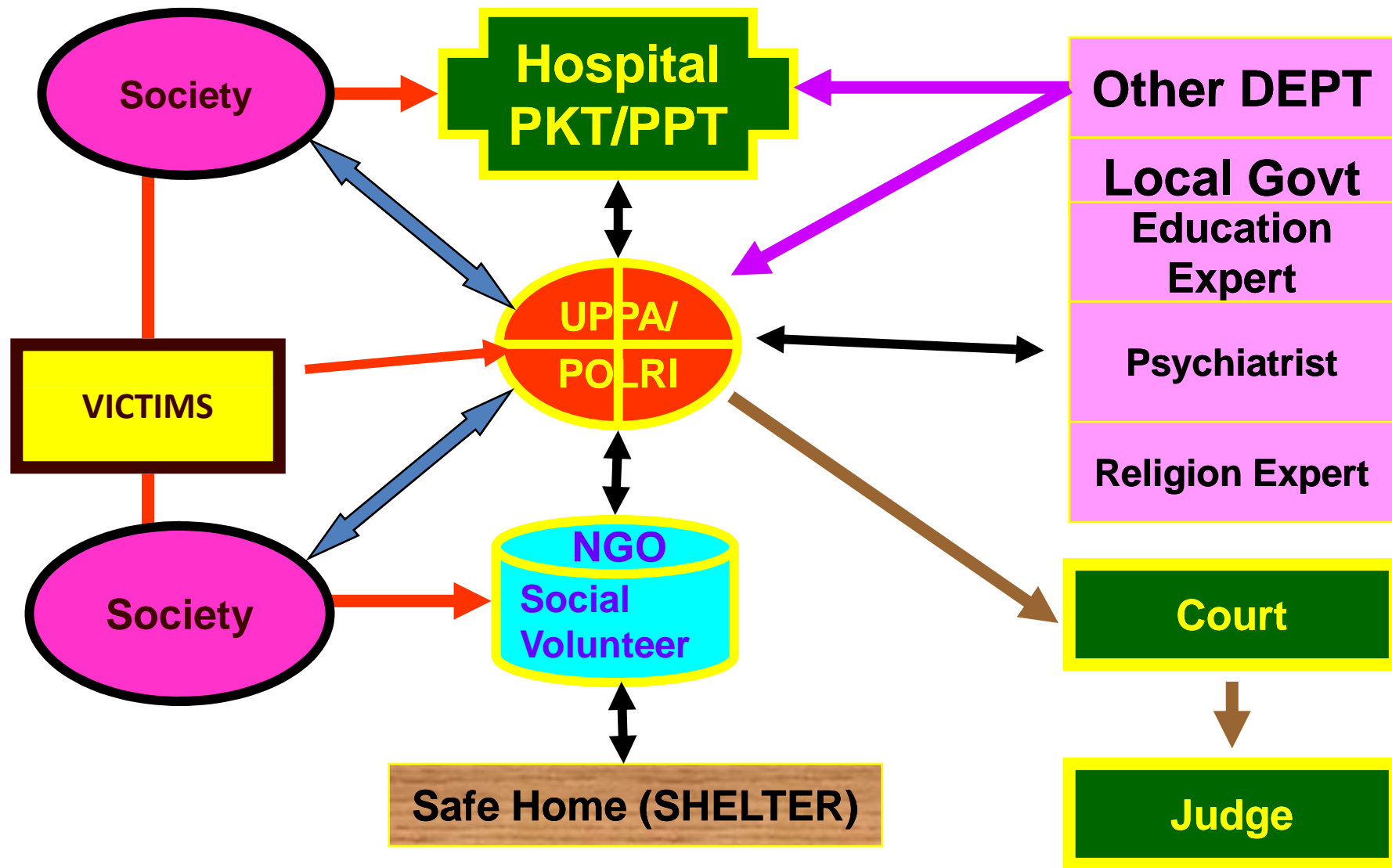
Civil Society Intervention

- Advocacy to push government providing better services to VAW survivors and constructing gender sensitive policy.
- Networking and cooperating between institutions that work on VAW issue in responding VAW cases.
- Disseminate information about VAW to raise community and stakeholders awareness about VAW.
- Building capacity of stakeholders that worked in this issue so they can support the survivors more sufficient.

Civil Society Intervention

- Providing services to VAW survivors that not just considered survivors needs of justice but also needs of recovery.
- Develop referral system in handling VAW cases cooperating with government.
- Advocacy women and children needs in the situation of conflict and disaster.
- Develop program to prevent women from being victim of violence, like empowerment in economic sector and education.

NETWORK FOR THE ASSISTANCE OF VIOLENCE'S VICTIMS



Overseas Development Aid

UNFPA

- Legal Framework: Laws on Women & Child Protection
- Capacity building
- Formulating MSS

UNIFEM

- Data collection
- Capacity building

GTZ

- Legal framework : Family Law
- Capacity building

ICMC/ACILS

- Research
- Formulating MSS
- Capacity building

Best Practices to Eradicate VAW

- Raising awareness about VAW, especially domestic violence as a public problems and not personal matters, and there is law protection to the victim and punishment to perpetrator
- Initiate action from civil society organizations to give services to VAW victims encouraged government to develop a system of services to handle VAW cases.
- Coordinating and networking between institutions and organizations that work in this issues is very important.
- Advocacy of laws and regulations to protect women and children from violence and to ensure victims right.

Best Practices to Eradicate VAW

- **20 integrated service centers at public hospitals**
- **46 integrated service center at police hospitals**
- **305 service units for women and children at provincial and regency police stations (UPPA)**
- **112 integrated service centers for women and child empowerment**
- **22 RPTC**
- **9 RPSA**
- **565 BP4**
- **42 WCC**
- **Deputy Minister for Women Protection of MoWE**

Major Obstacles to Eradicate VAW

1. **The Regulation on the Execution of Law on the Eradication of Domestic Violence, especially by line ministries and in other regions, NOT COMPLETE YET**
2. **The knowledge and understanding of the law enforcers and agents of service is still low and insufficient due to:**
 - Culture and values that discriminate women and blame the victim.
 - Agent of services are still gender bias and lack of capability.
3. **The limited assistance for victims of violence (both in capacity and quality)**
 - the response to public complaints
 - health care
 - social rehabilitation
 - law enforcement and legal assistance
 - social reintegration
4. **The limited empowerment for the victims of domestic violence**
5. **The data of domestic violence is still limited and unsystematic**

Major Obstacles to Eradicate VAW

- Various interpretation and understanding about form of VAW, especially domestic violence between law enforcers that affected judicial process.
- There are laws and regulations that gender bias and potentially used as a media to make violence against women.
- Attention to victims and law enforcement of VAW excluded domestic violence is still low.

Conclusion/Policy Recommendations

- Coordination across sectors have to develop, to facilitate cooperation between institutions that work in this issues to give sufficient services to the survivors
- There is need of protection for victim and witness of VAW so people can report the violence without fear.
- Building capacity of all stakeholders that provide services to VAW survivors.
- Raising community awareness about gender and violence against women issue

Conclusion/Policy Recommendations

- **Integrating gender awareness in the curriculum of basic education so children have a better understanding about gender equality and VAW as a consequences of gender inequality that have to be eliminated**
- **To guarantee the assistance given to all violence victims, especially women and children, the government formulates The Minimum Standard Service (MSS)**
 1. **MSS on Integrated services for trafficking victims**
 2. **MSS on the treatment of violence victims**