



Part I

INTRODUCTION :

This report is the first year report on the engagement between Komnas Perempuan and Ausaid through the program of Strengthening Indonesia's National Mechanism to Enhance State Effectiveness in Promoting Women's Right and Gender Equality carried out from February 2009 to 31 December 2010 with possible extension to 31 December 2011. This engagement has agreed on a common objective to provide support to Komnas Perempuan to be able to play leadership role in promoting the rights of women and in facilitating its sustainability in the second decade of reform in Indonesia.

Most of the activities planned to take place between February - November 2009 were all implemented, although some activities were carried out with some changes in their substantive material. These activities were still in line with what has been stated in the proposal; however, suggested changes were included in the wordings in the proposal to avoid confusion in the reporting and evaluation process.

As a cross-division program, this engagement will set the model for developing Komnas Perempuan programs with donor agencies in the future. The process within the first year has provided some lessons in acknowledging that many things still need to be improved with regards to program implementation, including on how to deliver a broader sense of engagement between Komnas Perempuan and Ausaid.



Part II

CONTEXT¹

Komnas Perempuan in its annual data has recorded an increase in the number of violence against women. This year in 2009, the number of cases recorded is three times higher than the previous year, from 54,425 cases in 2008 to 143,586 cases. The increasing number of cases recorded was also contributed from the fact that there was more ease in accessing the data of the Religious Court as a result from the implementation of the Decree of the Chief of Justice No. 144/KMA/SK/VIII/2007 concerning Transparency of Information in the Judiciary. Such increase was also suspected to have been related with a number of other factors which encourage the victims to 'speak out' more easily or to reveal their cases of violence, such as the increasing number of media coverage on violence against women.

The household remains to be the locus of violence that most women faced, which makes up 95% of the total cases or equal to 136,849 cases. The data of violence was mostly obtained from the Appeal Court of the Religious Court (64%), and the Religious Court (30%), in addition to the community-based service provider. The majority of domestic violence cases (96%) is violence against the wife. Meanwhile, the most predominant form of violence is sexual violence and psychological violence which respectively makes up 48% of the total case. Most victims fall within the age range of 13 – 18 years old.

The imbalanced power relations between women and men - the root cause of violence against women - are manifested in the household and community. There were 6,683 cases of violence against women at the community level, which covers a range of acts of violence among others are sexual violence, sexual exploitation against children, violence in the workplace, violence against migrant workers, and trafficking. The reluctance of the Government of Indonesia to provide substantial protection to Indonesian migrant workers overseas, including in ratifying the International Convention of Protection to All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families of 1990 will continue to contribute to the increasing number of cases of violence against women within the working relations.

¹ Press Release of the *Catatan Tahunan Komnas Perempuan 2009* (Annual Report on VAW)



The number of cases of violence recorded to have been perpetrated by the state reached 54 cases. One of the most notable cases was the death of Ms Lilis Lindawati who was wrongfully arrested in the implementation of the Local Ordinance of the Tangerang District concerning prostitution. The victim died in poverty and poor health as a result of the incident. Komnas Perempuan has noted this Local Ordinance of the Tangerang District as one of the many discriminatory local ordinances that criminalize women. Although the promise to review the discriminatory local ordinances has been raised during the election campaign of the elected president and in his first 100-days work-agenda, none of those ordinances are revoked. On the contrary, we noted that 13 local ordinances and 11 draft local ordinances, all of which are deemed to be discriminatory, emerged in 2009. Furthermore, the state has yet to give protection to poor women who face the law, as well as to women human rights defenders, even though such protection of rights is part of the constitutional right of citizens (Article 28C(2) of the National Constitution 1945).

Nevertheless it was also in 2009 that we noted a number of breakthrough from the state, i.e. the amendment of the Health Law which acknowledges women's reproductive rights, the Regulation of the Chief of the Indonesian Police No. 8 of 2009 concerning the Application of Human Rights Standards in Carrying Out Police Duties, and MOU between 5 state agencies in providing protection to witness and victims. Based on the data from service provider institutions, this year there are more agencies that apply the Law on Domestic Violence in handling cases, particularly in the District Court and Religious Court.



Part III

PROGRAM OUTCOMES

The program has 2 goals which are derived from the strategic goals of Komnas Perempuan with 5 specific goals as follows:

Goal - 1 (Strategic Goal 2 of Komnas Perempuan):

More opportunities for women victims, groups who are vulnerable to violence and multiple discrimination, including poor women, migrant women, women in prostitution, indigenous women, women domestic workers, women with disability, women from minority sexual and religious group; as well as women human rights defender to develop their capacity in accessing their rights to truth, justice, and remedy.

Specific Goal 1:

- Advancing the development of knowledge and expertise among strategic groups and institutions in addressing violence against women.

Goal - 2 (Strategic Goal 5 of Komnas Perempuan):

A solid Komnas Perempuan as one of the National Human Rights Institutions which is independent, effective, trustworthy, participatory, and accountable at the national, regional, and international levels.

Specific Goals 2 – 5:

- Improving the managerial capacity and institutional development of Komnas Perempuan
- Clarifying the legal status of Komnas Perempuan and its relationships with government administrative and financial agencies in order to obtain more substantial and sustainable support from the Government of Indonesia.
- Improving the capacity of Komnas Perempuan in influencing relevant policies in relation to women's rights
- Improving public access to Komnas Perempuan and Management Unit (PMU).

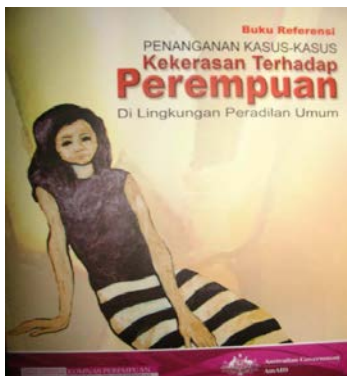


The followings are activities carried out to achieve each goal:

Specific Goal 1 :

Advancing the development of knowledge and expertise among strategic groups and institutions in addressing violence against women.

Output 1.1 : Refence Book on the Handling of Cases of Violence Against Women in General Court.



The development and publication of this reference book comes from the recommendation from the development and publication of reference book for the judges in the Religious Court concerning Domestic Violence. It was reflected upon the judicial decisions in the General Court which have yet to be maximized in applying regulations or policies which are sensitive to the needs of the women (particularly women victims of violence) in obtaining justice.

The main purpose of developing and publishing the refence book is to enrich the discourse and understanding of the law enforcement apparatus, particularly their understanding on Women's Human Rights and the regulations pertaining to Women's Human Rights, at the national and international level. Therefore cases of Violence against Women can be handled with justice and proportionality, in line with the gender-sensitive approach. Or, the approach used in handling such cases may not simply be the 'legalistic or positivistic' approach. It is important to use gender-sensitive approach to prevent the victims from being victimized again. Another purpose of developing and publishing the refence book is to provide refence for the law enforcement apparatus in handling cases of violence against women. Or, it can be a main subject within the educational curriculum in each law enforcement institutions (Police, Prosecutors, and Justices/Supreme Court).



This reference book shall elaborate more clearly on gender-sensitive approach in handling cases of violence against women in the legal proceedings in the court, which includes among others gender-sensitive and gender-just approach during case investigation and handling of cases of violence against women which brings closer the women victims and the community in general to access to justice, truth, and remedy. The reference book was published on 20 November 2009 in Jakarta, involving a number of representatives from law enforcement institutions as well as representatives from a number of legal-professions organizations and service provider institutions for the women victims.

Output 1.2 : Report containing recommendations to support the provision of fellowship programs for women leaders and women Human Rights defenders.

In order to prepare the fellowship program, the following series of activities have been undertaken:

1. **Discussion for the Identification of Women Leaders and Women Human Rights Defenders for Capacity Building.** The discussion took place on 3 June 2009 and was attended by staffs and commissioners of Komnas Perempuan. The discussion was set as a forum to learn more about the experience gained from the work and interaction with women leaders and WHRD at the local level in order to find out about the needs of these partners in improving their capacity as women leaders and women human rights defenders according to their area and field of work. The discussion also involved the International Indonesia Education Foundation (IIEF) as a collaborating institution for program implementation. The discussion resulted in, among others, the definition and criteria of women who can be categorized as women leaders and women human rights defenders. Furthermore, the discussion has also specified those who will be eligible as target beneficiaries of the program.
2. **Distribution of questionnaires.** The questionnaire was developed by the IIEF team who was experienced in developing questionnaires. The content of the questionnaire was based on the result of **discussion for the identification of women leaders and women human rights defenders for capacity building** which has been conducted previously in Komnas Perempuan. The questionnaire was then made into multiple copies and distributed to approximately 94 respondents who have been selected from all Komnas Perempuan's partners all over Indonesia. The selection of respondents has been made by



taking into account the background of the women leaders and the WHRD based on their experience in working together with Komnas Perempuan, such as women's NGO activists, victims' support, law enforcement apparatus, as well as on the basis of their geographical locations, such as Sumatera, Sulawesi, Kalimantan, Nusa Tenggara, and Papua. The distribution of questionnaires was carried out on 11 - 28 August 2009. Subsequently, Komnas Perempuan handed the questionnaires over to IIEF who worked together with Komnas Perempuan to process and analyze the questionnaires.

3. **Data processing and analysis.** IIEF processed and analyzed the data of 94 respondents who filled out and returned the questionnaires to Komnas Perempuan. The analysis of questionnaires was aimed to obtain the proper view concerning the needs of those respondents with regards to their capacity building. The data was to be compared with prior analysis obtained from the discussion for the **identification of women leaders and women human rights defenders for capacity building** held on 3 June 2009. The data processing and analysis was carried out in Oktober up to early November 2009.
4. **Submission of the result of processed and analyzed data.** The result of data processing and analysis was presented in a report titled Formulating the Innovative Form of Capacity Development Program for The Indonesian Women Human Rights Defenders (WHRD) (*Annex A*) which was submitted to Komnas Perempuan on the Launching of the Integrative Report of the 44 years of Domestic Violence against Women in Indonesia on 29 November 2009. The submission of the report was made in front of the human rights defenders, victim communities, international agencies, government agencies, and all partners who attended the event, which also served as the Launching of the Concept and Mechanism of Capacity Building for women leaders and women human rights defenders.

The process will continue with a number of workshops in 2010 to complete the mapping that has been developed.



Output 1.3 : Report on the pattern of violence against women in conflict areas and recommendations for legal improvements and reparation.



Report on the pattern of violence against women was titled The Integrative Report on 44 years of history of Violence against Women which was made into a book titled ***Kita Bersikap*** (We Are Taking Stance). The Integrative Report on 44 years of history of Violence against Women is one of the efforts of Komnas Perempuan in building public recognition and attitude towards violence and discriminations experienced by

Indonesian women for more than four decades. The activities under the Integrative Report include two sub-activities, among others are, the process of writing the integrative report and raising public support. Those two sub-activities are the efforts to reveal truth which has been carried out systematically by Komnas Perempuan within its first 10 years of existence. In terms of the history of Indonesia, this would be an effort to break the silence for women who have both remained silent and been silenced, and some even last for 44 years for women victims of the 1965 tragedy. This activity, however, does not stop at revealing the truth but also set a foundation to strive for the fulfillment of the rights of women victims to obtain truth, justice, and remedy.

The integrative report was written based on a range of intensive documentations developed by Komnas Perempuan, among others are (1) documentation of the 1965 tragedy, Conflict in Aceh 1998 – 2005, Conflict in Poso 1999 – 2005; (2) documentation of the May 1998 women victims of sexual violence made ten years after the tragedy (2008); and

(3) documentation of the experience on violence against women, submitted by Komnas Perempuan as part of its participation in the two processes of revealing truth in Timor Leste case, i.e. The Commission for Reception, Truth, and Reconciliation of Timor Leste (CAVR) in 2003



and Commission of Truth and Friendship Indonesia-Timor Leste; and (4) documentation of violence against women within the context of conflicts over natural resources, migration, employment/labor, and within the context of State policy pertaining to the banning of the Ahmadiyah community, as well as within the context of regional autonomy. The report "44



years of Violence against Women” was written by a team of writers which consists of Agung Ayu, Andy Yentriyani, Karen Campbell-Nelson, and Kamala Chandrakirana. In terms of the substantives, the working team coordinated with the Steering Committee which consists of Kamala Chandrakirana, Arimbi Heroepoetri, Azriana, and Neng Dara Affiah. The writing of the report was carried out from May to Oktober 2009, and it was started with reviews on the documentation of violence against women in over 44 years. The process also undertook studies on the most recent situation that support the making of the integrative report, in the form of visual documentations of photographic images and illustration designs. The team of writers met regularly among themselves and particularly with the victim communities to confirm the substantives of the report.

Output 1.4 : National Conference on Violence against Women attended by domestic and international participants

This activity was proposed to be held at the second year; however, since the Integrative Report on 44 years History of Violence against Women was prepared, further activity to mobilize public stance towards the report was deemed necessary. A national meeting was therefore planned and a number of international participants were invited. This activity was called the launching of the integrative report and it was held on 29 and 30 November 2009.

The launching of the report was attended by 400 people, including women victims of violence and their support services from throughout Indonesia; public figures from the national level; communities on the movement of anti-violence against women; women activists; as well as relevant government apparatus from the national and sub-national level. A number of women human rights defenders from 13 countries in Asia, Africa, and the Middle East, particularly those who work in the area of armed conflict and post-conflict, also attended the event as observers. The launching commenced on 29 November 2009 and was initiated by six thematic discussions as follows: thematic discussion 1 on “The Experience of High School Students in Making ‘White-Grey’ (Tr. note - *in resemblance of the school uniform of high school students in Indonesia*) Documentary Video concerning Women Victims of the 1965 Tragedy”; thematic discussion 2 on “Addressing the Gap in Handling Gender-based Human Rights Violations: Domestic and Political Violence”; thematic discussion 3 on “Understanding the State’s Responsibility on Violence Cases in the Past”; thematic discussion 4 on “Understanding the Building of Movement to Stop Blaming the



Victims”; thematic discussion 5 on “VAW within the context of Militarism, Economic Globalization, and Racial Discrimination: Cases in Papua”; and thematic discussion 6 on “Sustainability of Activism”.

On 30 November 2009, which also marked the celebration of ten years anniversary of Komnas Perempuan, Kamala Chandrakirana as the Chief Commissioner presented the report on the four decades of violence against women to the Indonesian President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono and Baharudin Jusuf Habibie as former Indonesia President 1998 – 1999 cum founder of Komnas Perempuan. The report was presented as a book titled “*KITA BERSIKAP*” (“WE ARE TAKING STANCE”). The report was intended to be the foundation for the Indonesian State, nation, and women to take a national stance to ensure the accountability for gross human rights violations perpetrated by the Indonesian State in the past. (*Speech of Kamala Chandra Kirana, Annex B.1*)

At the event, the President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono in his address stated that within the next 10 years, women will gain more opportunities to contribute to the development of the nation, as well as to sit together and discuss on how to bring justice in resolving the issues from the past and [so that it will] to receive greater attention and portion. The president also affirmed his statement by explaining the three missions of the State for the fulfillment of women’s rights. [First], is increasing protection for women from violence and violations of human rights. Second, developing women as human capital to bring more success to development. Third, providing opportunities to women so that they can choose any professions to their own liking without discrimination. In the same event, the President has also instructed that subsequent actions shall be taken by relevant ministries in response to the report and the recommendations of Komnas Perempuan in the fulfillment of the rights of women victims. (*Speech of The President: Annex B.2*)

At the end of his remarks, Baharudin Jusuf Habibie stated that Komnas Perempuan needs to socialize and create promotional programs that include awareness-raising on the issue of discrimination in the attempt to make the issue considered not only as women issue but as an issue of the nation. Furthermore, Rory Mungoven, Head of the Asia-Pacific Unit of the OHCHR also mentioned that the seven women human rights commissions in Asia may take Komnas Perempuan as a model and to cooperate in the regional level. This event was an important event and [she] wished for the advocacy campaign for women rights in Indonesia

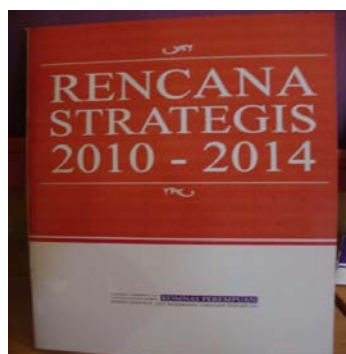


to be successful. Moon Kyung Ran from the National Human Rights Commission of Korea also mentioned in her address that she hoped the National Human Rights Commission of South Korea can broaden the constructive engagement and cooperation with Komnas Perempuan in order to share expertise and best practices in the domain of human rights. The event was followed by the launching of the logo *Sirih Pinang* (betel-quid and areca-nut) as a symbol of the “Let’s Talk about the Truth” movement, and the testimonies of citizens and victims. The event on the celebration of ten years anniversary of Komnas Perempuan was concluded with the Oration on Nationalism delivered by Saparinah Sadeli.

Specific Goal 2 :

Improving the managerial capacity and institutional development of Komnas Perempuan

Output 2.1 : Komnas Perempuan Strategic Plan 2010 – 2014



The activity on 5 years strategic planning at the beginning of 2009 was attended by all Commissioners and Executive Body of Komnas Perempuan and has resulted in The Strategic Plans (*Renstra*) of Komnas Perempuan 2010-2014. Unlike the previous Strategic Plans, the 2010-2014 Strategic Plan was specified up to the indicators level.

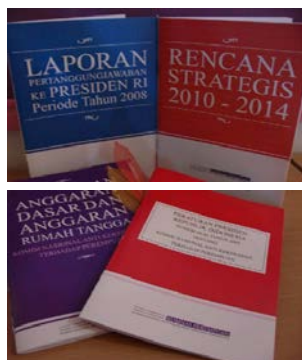
The development of indicators in the log frame as the elaboration of the Strategic Plan was made through technical assistance by expert consultant on monitoring and evaluation. The indicators allow Komnas Perempuan to measure its success, monitoring, and evaluation in achieving the goals as stated in its Strategic Plan. Komnas Perempuan has also organized a consultation to acquire inputs from the partners of Komnas Perempuan from all over Indonesia on the strategy to fully implement the Strategic Plan which was held during the event of Public Accountability Report (LPJP) for the term of 2006-2009. The Strategic Plan of Komnas Perempuan has also been incorporated into the Medium Term National Development Plan of 2010-2014 to ensure government support on the efforts to eliminate violence against women.



Output 2.2 : Report on need assessment to improve monitoring and evaluation of Komnas Perempuan

Through a series of activities in developing the concept of planning, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting, the SOP of Komnas Perempuan for planning, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting is finally in place. The SOP functions as a guideline on the technical and operational procedures to enable effective, efficient, consistent, constant and systematic, as well as transparent and participatory use of resources. The Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting (PME-P) System is a tool for the management of Komnas Perempuan to help in designing/formulating, organizing, and setting the directions in achieving the goals and mandate of Komnas Perempuan. When this report is made, the SOP for PME-P is still going through a try-out process to find out about its strength and weaknesses in the implementation of Komnas Perempuan activities.

Output 2.3 : Complete set of orientation kit for Komnas Perempuan commissioners and staffs



In this periode, Komnas Perempuan has carried out a series of important institutional activities i.e. *the selection for new commissioners* for the period of 2010 – 2014. One of the activities under the selection of new commissioners was orientation for the candidates of KP commissioners. The orientation was held for one full day using the materials that have been developed based on the decision of the management.

The orientation for the candidates of commissioners was basically aimed to provide initial information on the role of commissioners and their duties. Through the orientation, candidates of commissioners will receive comprehensive information about Komnas Perempuan on an early stage which will serve as basis of their consideration in deciding of whether or not they will continue the selection process. The selection and orientation process was intended to screen and to select good candidates.



The candidates of commissioners who participated the orientation process generally said that the process was very helpful in providing them with initial information about Komnas Perempuan, in the decision making to build their commitment as well as enriching them with the substantives that they would present as their oration in the Public Dialogue. To date, Komnas Perempuan is still looking for a formulation of mechanism that would be most appropriate with the uniqueness of the institution in providing orientation to their members and executive body to support the work of Komnas Perempuan and such activity is planned to take place on the second year.

Specific Goal 3 :

Clarifying and strengthening the legal status of Komnas Perempuan within the structure of the Government of Indonesia.

In order to achieve this goal, the 3 expected outputs are as follows:

- 3.1. Policy documents to clarify the legal status of Komnas Perempuan within the structure of the Government of Indonesia.
- 3.2. Policy documents to clarify on how Komnas Perempuan can conform to the government regulations concerning financial and administrative matters.
- 3.3. Policy documents on the the financial situation of Komnas Perempuan issued by relevant government institution.

Throughout the journey, the process of clarifying the legal status of Komnas Perempuan has been quite complex and uneasy as it was highly dependent on the commitment of the relevant State agencies. Since the documents expected to come out as the outputs of the process were not available in the first year, this process shall continue on the second and third year, considering that there are still many processes to go through. The followings are some descriptions of how the process has been undertaken during the first year.

To conduct *lobbying and consultations* with the State Ministry on State Administrative Reform and other relevant agencies, among others are National Development Planning Agency (BAPPENAS), National Civil Service Agency (BKN), State Ministry of State



Administrative Reform (KEMENNEGPA), Directorate General of Budget of the Ministry of Finance, Cabinet Secretary, Komnas HAM (National Commission of Human Rights), and KPAI (National Commission for Child Protection) to expedite the process of revising Presidential Regulation No. 65 and No. 66 of 2005. The establishment of a small team for the deliberation of strengthening the legal status of Komnas Perempuan with the stakeholders i.e. State Ministry of State Administrative Reform (KEMENNEGPA), National Development Planning Agency (BAPPENAS), and Ministry of Finance.

At the same time, Komnas Perempuan was experiencing problems of budget deficit in their cashflow amounted to IDR 1.9 billion to pay for their personnels, including the commissioners and the executive body. Based on the consultation with BAPPENAS on February-March 2009, the process of changing the legal status of Komnas Perempuan [through changing the Presidential Regulation] into Law would take a long time since Komnas Perempuan is yet to meet the criteria of an independent Government Working Unit. On the other hand, the cashflow of Komnas Perempuan remains an urgent matter that must be settled to ensure that the institution can continue to operate. In order to improve the financial management, particularly in dealing with the crisis in paying for the honorarium of the Commissioners and the executive body in 2009 and 2010, Komnas Perempuan hired a Tehnical Assistant, M. Salmun Prawiradinata in April-June 2009 to help solving the problem of the crisis. The solution was strategized to propose a remuneration [scheme] of Komnas Perempuan to the Minister of Finance. Both processes were not running smoothly due to the political constellation at that time. The legislative and presidential elections in July 2009, followed by the victory of SBY-BOEDIONO as the elected president and vice president of the Republic of Indonesia for the period of 2010-2014 also contributed to the vacuum in the process of improving the legal status of Komnas Perempuan which also affected the increase in the proposed budget to pay for the honorarium of the Commissioners and the executive body.

In trying to improve its legal status, Komnas Perempuan then changed its strategy by directly targeting the State Ministry of State Administrative Reform (KEMENNEGPA). Therefore, starting in September 2009, Komnas Perempuan hired a Tehnical Assistant, Masli, who is still currently working. When this report was made in November 2009, the process is still ongoing in the State Ministry of State Administrative Reform (KEMENNEGPA). [This is] As an additional information, which remains as an inseparable and important part in the



process of improving the legal status of Komnas Perempuan, amidst its efforts to lobby for amendment of the Presidential Regulation No. 65 and No. 66 of 2005.

In December 2009, Kompas, a printed media, published a statement of the Ministry of State Secretary, Sudi Silalahi, concerning the government's plan to merge national commissions for a more effective use of the State Budget, whereby it was mentioned that Komnas Perempuan is one of the institutions that will be merged with other commissions. Komnas Perempuan felt that the government's plan to merge the commissions was not based on an indepth assessment on the effectiveness of outcomes achieved by the commissions. Hence, Komnas Perempuan's strategic action in responding the government policy was to lobby the Cabinet Secretariat through the Institutional Deputy to question the extent to which the government shall merge the commissions while also explaining about the outcomes that so far have been achieved by Komnas Perempuan. Komnas Perempuan received very good response from the Cabinet Secretariat during the meeting which stated the government's plan on such merger would need to undergo a long process and that the Cabinet Secretariat accepted all reports on the achievement of Komnas Perempuan up to now.

On 20 January 2010, Komnas Perempuan received a carbon-copy of letter from the State Minister of State Administrative Reform (MENEGPAN) to the Minister of Finance concerning the principal approval for the honorarium increase for members and executive body of Komnas Perempuan. To date, Komnas Perempuan is carrying out a series of steps for lobbying and consultations as a follow up to the letter. Activities to improve the legal status are planned to take place on the second year of the support program and are expected to be finalized by the end of 2010, by assuming that the government will provide positive response and support, while remaining to stay alert with the risks of uncertainty in the political constellation in Indonesia.

Specific Goal 4 :

Improving the capacity of Komnas Perempuan in influencing relevant policies in relation to the rights [of women]

Output 4.1 : Policy Document of Komnas Perempuan concerning the revision of the Marital Law



In playing its strategic role, Komnas Perempuan made an initiative to establish a consolidation with a number of Islamic-based religious institutions/organizations, academics, law enforcers, women's movement groups, and a number of prominent figures of Islam. The purpose was to set a joint consensus of understanding on the impact of the implementation of the prevailing Marital Law and Family Law along with a consensus on the importance to support reform of the family law towards a more gender-equal and gender-equitable law. Comprehensive discourses were raised in the effort to deconstruct or reinterpret the social and cultural context of the Indonesian society and the texts in the Holy Book which were adopted in the texts of the family law. A core team was established, which consists of a number of academics and representatives of Islam-based organizations and or institutions such as Rahima, Fahmina, Universitas Islam Jakarta, Fatayat NU, Aisyiyah Muhammadiyah. Other organization working in the area of empowerment was also involved, such as Pekka. As well as women movement's groups such as Indonesian Women's Coalition (KPI). This team shall be referred as the Steering Committee (SC).

In January 2009, Komnas Perempuan held a national consultation on achieving the goals as prescribed earlier above. The National Consultation was not only dealing with the SC, but also with broader elements in the community, including law enforcers, academics, women's movement groups, and other Islam-based organizations. Through the national consultation, a consensus has been made within a broader context and has received recognition from the elements of community who participated in the event.

The joint consensus at the national level became the foundation of Indonesia's stance and position on the implementation of a gender-equitable family law, which was then brought to the regional meeting in Kuala Lumpur in February 2009. The meeting in the end has helped Indonesia to reflect on the implementation of family law in the community as well as has further encouraged the actions towards revising the family law into a more gender-equal and gender-equitable law. The participation of Indonesia in this international meeting also symbolized Indonesia's involvement as part of a global movement towards equality and equity for women in the family law. A number of recommendations have also been made to affirm this movement at the global and national level. The international event was the The Global Musawah Meeting (the participation of Komnas Perempuan in the meeting is described under **output 4.2**)



The Global Musawah Meeting in Malaysia was followed by a number of activities aimed to advocate the Family Law in Indonesia, including Marital Law No. 1 of 1974. The subsequent activities were (1) Meeting of the Moslem Organizations Network in Indonesia. The meeting was held on 12 May 2009 and resulted in the establishment of a network called ALIMAT, (2) Discussion on the continuation of working strategies of Musawah Indonesia. It was then decided that the ALIMAT network will be supported through the provision of a place for its secretariat as well as the provision of the honorarium for one secretariat staff. The discussion was held in June 2010, (3) Meeting of the Indonesian Musawah movement to map out the advocacy strategies and the internal policies of the movement. This meeting was also an effort of the Komnas Perempuan to support the independency of ALIMAT as an institution. The meeting was held in July 2009, (4) Meeting to develop strategic plans of ALIMAT. The meeting was held on 4 - 6 September 2009 and participated by representatives of the organizations members of the ALIMAT Network, (5) Launching of the Alimat (Musawah Indonesia), on 15 October. (Alimat Profile: Annex C). Through the network, it is expected that the process to revise Marital Law and Family Law will be easier. The process will still be ongoing in the second year.



Output 4.2 : Participation of Komnas Perempuan in the Global Musawah Meeting in Kuala Lumpur

Musawah was a global meeting which was participated by approximately 250 activists, scholars, academics, legal practitioners, and decision makers from 47 countries in the world. Musawah was held from 13 to 17 February 2009 in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. Musawah was initiated by Sister In Islam and a planning committee comprising of 11 countries (Indonesia is one of them). The Musawah is a plural and inclusive movement that includes NGOs, activists, academics, practitioners, policy makers, and women from the grass-root level from all over the world. Participation in this movement is based on the commitment to promote women's rights, particularly in Moslem families, through religious, secular, as well as other approaches.



The objectives of Musawah are:

- To strengthen women's struggle to obtain gender equality and equity in the family relationship, at the national, regional, and international level.
- Build analysis and strategies which refer to the academic and social-reality approach in the application of Islamic law, human rights principles, assurance of basic rights, as well as the women's experience in the family.
- Support advocacies related to rights in the family, by providing a number of materials and their sources.
- Improve and support the initiative roles related to advocacy to create equality and equity in the application of family law.

Musawah emphasizes that changing the family law into a gender-equal and gender-equitable family law is really essential and viable to do. The Indonesian team consists of Komnas Perempuan and members of the SC.

Output 4.3 : Policy documents which provide impacts to the rights of women

Within the first year, a number of documents has been prepared, i.e. (1) Policy Paper concerning Draft Bill of the Criminal Code of Procedure which accommodates the needs to fulfill the rights of women victims; (2) **Academic Paper** and **Draft Bill** on the Ratification of the UN Convention 1990 on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, (3) Document on the **Instrument** to Monitor Human Rights Violations and Rights of the Migrant Workers. (*Annex D*)



The opportunities and strategies for advocating the policy on fulfillment of women's rights were carried out among others through the mobilization of support to the ratification of the migrant convention by distribution of **postcards** to be signed by community members as a form of support for the ratification of the Convention on Migrants 1990.

Komnas Perempuan has also distributed **information sheet** to the public on the importance of urging the government to immediately ratify the Convention on Migrants 1990. Other



strategy was to synergize the current information technology through support to the Komnas Perempuan website and the creation of group to support the ratification of the Convention on Migrants in facebook social-network. People who support the ratification come from a range of professions, such as students, university students, teachers, civil servants and retired workers, religious leaders, journalists, writers, media workers and artists, housewives and domestic workers, labors, employees in the private sector, business-entrepreneurs, migrant workers and their families including ex-migrant workers, non governmental organizations, and members of the Indonesian parliament.

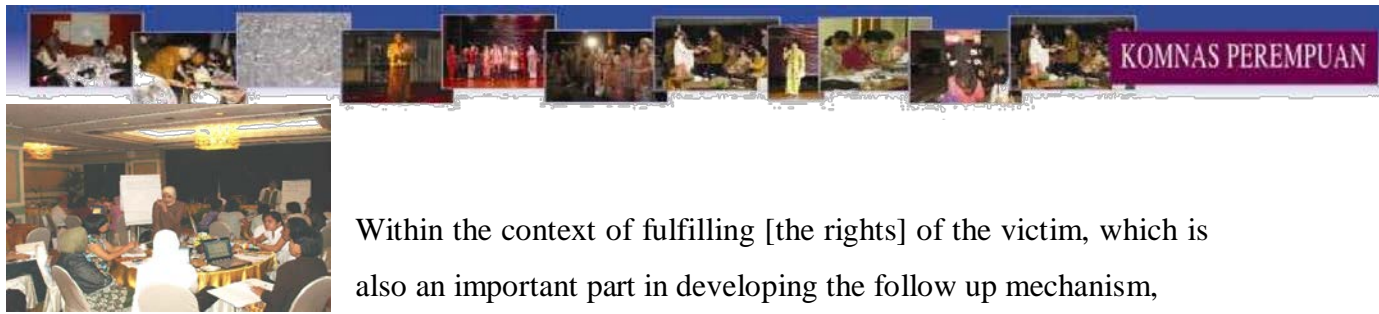
This support indicates how important it is for the Government of Indonesia to sign and ratify the Convention of Migrants. Through the papers and documents mentioned above, Komnas Perempuan can reinforce its duties and mandates to disseminate understanding on all forms of violence against Indonesian women and measures to prevent and address as well as eliminate all forms of violence against women.



Ouput 4.4 : Follow up mechanisms on Komnas Perempuan's recommendations related with conflict and disaster management are in place.

One of the results from the evaluation on the work and achievements of Komnas Perempuan after its ten years of existence indicates that Komnas Perempuan does not have a special mechanism to ensure the sustainability and follow up of the recommendations from the monitoring and documentation of facts concerning the condition of fulfillment of women's human rights in Indonesia. Therefore, one important part of the support program is to create a mechanism to follow up recommendations. To date, Komnas Perempuan is still formulating the most suitable concept to implement the mechanism, but a number of strategic steps have been made in the first year of this support program.

Komnas Perempuan has initiated steps to ensure the follow up are made by the stakeholders. One of them was to have a policy dialogue with the Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Indonesia to support security reform policy for security apparatus which are stationed in the operational area. The meeting was still in its very early stage to ensure follow up on the monitoring results from Komnas Perempuan concerning the condition of women in conflict area. Subsequent meetings are encouraged to achieve some results in the second year.



Within the context of fulfilling [the rights] of the victim, which is also an important part in developing the follow up mechanism,

Komnas Perempuan has worked on developing draft Road Map on the Fulfillment of the Rights of the Victims. The activity was carried out in August and September 2009 and involved Women's Organizations and Governmental Organizations as well as a number of State institutions, among others are Ministry of Health, Ministry of Social Affairs, National Commission on Senior Citizens, National Agency for Disaster Management (BNPB), Coordinating Ministry of People's Welfare (MENKOKESRA), Indonesia's National Commission for Child Protection (KPAI). The Draft Road Map on the Fulfillment of the Rights of the Victims elaborates opportunities and strategic steps to fulfill the rights of victims on truth, justice, and remedy which can be developed by various community organizations as well as between the community organizations and State institutions. One example would be the strengthening of the legal institutions in implementing and optimizing the prevailing policies.

The results from two series of discussions will be incorporated into a series of road map which will make up a part in the content of the integrative report of the history of violence against women in Indonesia for over 44 years (since 1965 – 1999) within personal relations, at the community level, and to the level in which the violence was perpetrated by the State, directly or indirectly. The result of this discussion will also be integrated as the supporting material in writing the book on Remedy in a Broader Sense (PDML) for women victims of violence.

Specific Goal 5 :

Improving public access to Komnas Perempuan and Management Unit (PMU).

Output 5.1 : Updated bilingual website of the Komnas Perempuan and improved quality in website management.

Komnas Perempuan Website, as one of the media for mass communication which leverages on technological advancement, has experienced a lot of progress in terms of the quantity and



quality of information presented in the website as well as increase in the number of hits/visitors and responses from users who access information from this media. The role of the community to also take part in managing the information in the website is getting better and more intense. This can be seen from the menus in the website which encourage communities to participate, such as “voice of the expert” which contains analysis from competent public figures for a particular case/issue, as well as “voice of the community” which gathers public opinions on a certain topic/theme that will change each month.

With regards to data collection on the website visitors, Komnas Perempuan has applied Google Analytics (GA) system which has been recognized for its ability to collect visitors’ data. The visitors of Komnas Perempuan website come from a number of geographical locations, such as large cities in Indonesia and a number of countries (US, Europe, Asia). The various progress shall be further encouraged and harmonized to support Komnas Perempuan as a robust and trustworthy source of information on the issue of elimination of violence against women in Indonesia.

Output 5.2 : An effective Project Management Unit is established.

In carrying out its duties, PMU holds some coordinating-synergical steps in its effort to improve the performance of project management unit. Some activities that have been undertaken by PMU in terms of management and coordination are, among others, communicating a range of activity implementation, fund management, either under AusAID or other donors. Internal coordinations were performed between coordinators under the PMU as well as through coordination with the secretary general and commissioners. The aim is to set an internal coordination of all forms of information concerning the activities and financial management under Komnas Perempuan in order to support program outcomes. Through intensive communications and synergic coordination, it is expected that there will be transparency in informing the work outcomes of Komnas Perempuan to all functions (Sub-commission and Division) within the Komnas Perempuan as well as to share those information to the donors and relevant partners.



Part IV

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT AND STATEMENT

In managing its finance, Komnas Perempuan has developed its corporate financial system at the end of 2006, and documents on the Financial and Accounting System of the Komnas Perempuan (SAK KP) have been made as the guidelines for the management of corporate financial transactions starting from the beginning of year 2007. SAK KP was designed to be a source of reference in managing the corporate finance. This system is expected to serve as a point of reference in preparing a complete, accurate, and timely financial and accounting information as a consideration for decision making at the management level.

By the end of 2009, some review, changes, and improvements – both specific and general – have been made particularly against the system and policy in each financial procedure. In general, the financial management in KP for activities that use AusAid fund is carried out under the following rules:

1. Daily transaction record (CTH) shall use Excell system.
2. Record-keeping and reporting in accounting shall use Sango accounting system.
3. Every process of disbursement and expenditure of the AusAid fund is in compliance with the prevailing procedures in Komnas Perempuan (Financial SOP) and by referring to the MoU article 4 Contribution point 2.
4. On 7 September 2009 KP sent budget reallocations for a number of items of activities.

The budget reallocation was made on the details of the required items of the activities to synergize the dynamics of activities organized by KP. For example, activity on 'reference for judges and prosecutors on VAW' indicated that, following a number of FGDs, some direct interviews with resource persons in some areas would be required. Revision was also made regarding the printing of the reference book, from 1,000 copies planned initially to be 1,500 copies in which the distribution was targeted to broader law enforcement apparatus.



As for “Fellowship for Women Leaders and WHRDs”, a questionnaire was first developed to map out the situations and needs of the women leaders and women human rights defenders with regards to their capacity development. The model of grand design fellowship (developed from the data derived from the questionnaires) will be printed and introduced to donors. Other requirements are the roadmap on the fulfillment of the rights of victims of violence, FGDs/consultations with victim’s community and stakeholders at the state level and the public at large.

The level of budget disbursement based on the total amount of budget received until November 2009 was 52%. This happened because 50% of the fund to implement the programs was received only in February 2009 and, when this report is being prepared, Komnas Perempuan held a big event that also highly affected the level of budget disbursement. By December 2009 (IDR 2,217,438,495,-) [the level of disbursement reached was] 97% with the total expenditure up to December 2009 amounted to IDR 2,147,349,476. Based on this level of disbursement, the majority of activities planned by Komnas Perempuan was able to be implemented. *(Summary of the Financial Statement: Annex E)*



Part V

CONSTRAINTS

The constraints in achieving the program's outcomes are:

- There is no agreement with the translator[s] on the mechanism to proof read translation results, considering the translator's limited understanding on the terminologies commonly used by Komnas Perempuan. Thus, translated articles cannot immediately be approved for publishing. This is a constraint felt by Infodoc division in implementing "approval" mechanism which started from the reading of the document, editing and publication. As a consequence, Komnas Perempuan has yet to optimally update its website and its publications were often delayed. The other cause of these consequences is the vacuum of a webmaster position (since September) and that the replacement only started in December. Such vacuum caused the preparation and development of KP's website system to start again only in December 2009 to be ready for use in March the year after.
- Limited dissemination of information by Komnas Perempuan to various parties and partners on the pattern of violence. It causes the lack of understanding on gender equality and equity among Indonesian families. In reality, Komnas Perempuan still receives numerous complaints which indicate the high level of violence against women.
- Komnas Perempuan does not have a fixed standard for the selection of material and method of delivery for the orientation program for candidates of commissioners, since it was the first time for Komnas Perempuan to organize such orientation as part of a series of activities in its selection of commissioners.
- The timeframe for program implementation is relatively short (May-November 2009), thus several programs such as Integrative Report (*Integrative Report on VAW in 40 years of armed conflicts in Indonesia*) and Fellowship for Women Leaders and WHRDs, policy dialogues can only reach the level of output (the availability of research report document and the document on grand design/fellowship model).



- No written agreement between Komnas Perempuan and Komnas HAM to synergize the monitoring of violations of human rights and the rights of Migrant Workers. This causes the direct field monitoring activity on the violation of migrant worker's human rights cannot be carried out jointly.



Part VI

FOLLOW UP PLANS

- Develop a mechanism through the editorial board meeting to finalize the translation for KP's website and publications with the chief editor and the editorial board.
- In general, the program on the website will be continued as before, with improvements in the quality and quantity of information. Specifically, the following activities are going to be implemented: fixing the infrastructure, improving the website's menu and display to enable better access, improving the security procedure and applying user-friendly techniques for news publication to ensure that such works can also be done by members of editorial team other than the webmaster
- Disseminate and spread out the information on the pattern of violence against women as articulated in the integrative reports, as a measure for the prevention and elimination of violence against women. The campaign and dissemination strategies conducted are to maximize numerous techniques, e.g. lobbying and consultancy. Various campaign media were produced, for example booklet, brochure, books, etc.
- Refining the orientation kit based on several recommendations from the first orientation activity conducted in October 2009 as well as improving the orientation method for candidates of commissioner and the executive body of Komnas Perempuan.
- Follow-up the grand design / fellowship model to make it available to open more space and opportunities for the capacity development of women leaders and women human rights defenders so that they can be expected to implement their knowledge and skills in their works as WHRD. The importance of providing fellowship for WHRD is one of the strategic solutions to address the limited access of the WHRD. Therefore, Komnas Perempuan feels the need to make the fellowship available to increase the capacity of WHRD which cannot be accommodated in the existing fellowship system and category. Komnas Perempuan expects that the Grand design / fellowship model prepared by them



can be used by the WHRD. Thus, donor agencies need to adjust its fellowship concepts for WHRD.

- Encourage the government and related agencies and partners to ensure gender equality and equity in Indonesian families, through reviews, lobbying, advocacy and other campaign strategies.



Part VII

LESSONS LEARNED

- Dissemination is still needed to improve the knowledge and understanding of the public at large on the historical context, experience, and relevant concepts on violence against women, human rights, and the concept of women empowerment strategy.
- Strategies in relation to strengthening the capacity for review, advocacy and campaign are needed to promote gender equality and equity among Indonesian families. One of the challenges in implementing the aforementioned strategy is on how Komnas Perempuan should face religious and cultural values of Indonesian society that tend to be conventional.
- Sharpen the **advocacy strategy** to urge the government for immediate ratification of the 1990 UN Convention on Protection of the Rights of all Migrant Workers and Members of their Families.
- Meeting agenda should be communicated long before the meeting takes place and [it is necessary] to ensure the presence of policy maker agencies. In order to strengthen communication in its networks, Komnas Perempuan will also maintain intensive consultation by phone or face to face meetings.
- Joint commitment made between Indonesian Komnas Perempuan and Komnas HAM in its efforts to ensure the protection and fulfillment of the rights of migrant workers in the form of Monitoring Instrument on Violations of Human Rights and the Rights of Migrant Workers with women perspective.
- There should be a comprehensive exploration of material from each division or cross-divisions to formulate the orientation material to avoid overlapping and fragmented material.
- In general, KP learned the lessons in relation to internal coordination issue within the editorial team and cooperation mechanism as well as the involvement of other working units in Komnas Perempuan or external parties/the community. The



accuracy and truthfulness of the information provided in the website should be maintained and displayed in a new and comprehensive ways and using easy-to-understand language.

- Women leaders and human rights defenders need protection from the State as well as capacity building to support the works in their community. As a follow up, Komnas Perempuan is going to take some subsequent actions in the form of fellowship program.
- Victims of violence against women need protection and assurance that their experience will not repeat. Therefore, the State should be encouraged to have policy to create a situation that is conducive for the livelihood and the fulfillment of women's rights.
- The need to support and encourage community initiatives in ensuring gender equality and equity as well as the fight to eliminate violence against women in public spheres.
- From the institutional perspective, Komnas Perempuan has learned an important lesson whereby the smooth-running of a system shall depend on two things, i.e. leadership and the system. A good system without good leadership will not be able to operate well, and the other way around. Therefore Komnas Perempuan needs to create appropriate mechanism that is suited with its uniqueness to generate a good system as well as good leadership support.