

Part One

PREFACE

This is the second-year program report of *Strengthening Indonesia's National Mechanism to Enhance State Effectiveness in Promoting Women's Right and Gender Equality*, an engagement between Komnas Perempuan and AusAID (*Australian Government's Overseas Aid Program*) since February 2009 to support the national mechanism and to encourage the state to promote the enforcement of women's human rights and to bring about gender equity. Specifically, the second-year program report covers the period from February 2010 to February 2011.

Overall, almost all program outputs in the second year period were achieved. 71% of the outputs of the second year were achieved, and the process shall continue on the third year. The outputs were achieved through conducts as specified in the proposal and work plan. A number of important outputs are:

1. National Conference on Law and Punishment. The program was initiated by the National Commission on Violence against Women (hereinafter referred to as Komnas Perempuan) and Department of Women Studies in Postgraduate Program Universitas Indonesia (hereinafter referred to as Kajian Wanita UI). This program on knowledge from women is based on the awareness about the weak institutionalisation of work from and to women in various levels and sectors, for example the growing discourse on control over community with a tendency to morality aspect, a diminishing tolerance to diversity in the community, emergence of stigma against particular groups in the community, and other issues that potentially marginalize women and minority groups. Those examples might cause human rights and dignity to be undermined as well as abuse of power.

With such background, there is an urgent need to generate and ensure long term strengthening of institutionalizing "Knowledge from Women". Such strengthening shall be undertaken by expanding and intensifying the involvement of academics, women leaders and women human rights defenders, and other practitioners to create a shared perception, to evaluate, or to give sanctions in reinforcing values and behaviours in the family law, at school, work relations, intergroup relationships as well as in policies and formal laws. The Conference on Knowledge from Women was in fact intended to broaden the understanding and meaning on women, from practices on the ground, to discuss new understanding and ideas about laws that integrate feminine dimension, to ensure that protection, justice, and human rights and dignity are uphold (*the result and follow up can be seen in more detail on page 9*). The conference was held from Sunday, 28 November 2010 to Wednesday, 1 December 2010 at *Pusat Studi Jepang* (Centre for Japanese Studies), Universitas Indonesia in Depok Campus.

2. Komnas Perempuan's stance on Security Sector Reform. Based on a number of documentation by Komnas Perempuan in conflict areas (Aceh, Poso, Maluku, Papua), as well as from incidents that strongly indicated human rights violations (1965 Tragedy and May Riot 1998), conclusion can be made about how important it is for Komnas Perempuan to respond to Security Sector Reform. This is supported by field findings that show an increased level of women's vulnerability when they have to face security officers in areas and situations as mentioned above. The findings are, among others:

sexual violence caused by intergroup attacks, arbitrary killings of women, violence against women related to security apparatus and policies (rape and attempted rape), sexual exploitation, gender-based extra-burden, violence against women in refugee facility, procedures in case-handling and revictimization of women. The stance was initiated by starting to learn more about Security Sector Reform and the results can be found in this report.

3. Developing the results of monitoring on migrant workers held in collaboration with Komnas HAM, which was one of the follow-ups of The Jakarta Process Report. With all constraints to coordination, the monitoring mission can finally be undertaken and a report was jointly prepared. The report is a critical milestone of how two human rights institutions in Indonesia work together to produce a joint report. The report is currently being finalised, but the substantive content of the report will be briefly outlined in this report.
4. Institutional evaluation was also undertaken by Komnas Perempuan by engaging external evaluators. This is a regular activity held once in every 3 – 4 years. The recent evaluation was more focused on the role and function of Komnas Perempuan as one of the national human rights institutions; the process took place for more or less 1 year since the initial development of the concept. The results of the process become quite important input in strengthening the institutional status of Komnas Perempuan.

Part Two

THE CONTEXT

Throughout 2010 there were at least 105,103 cases of violence against women being addressed by 384 service providers in 2010. The majority of case was in private sphere which reached 96% of cases being handled, or 101,128 cases. In public sphere, Komnas Perempuan noted that there were 3,530 cases. The rest, 445 cases were within the state sphere. The total number of cases being handled in 2010 was less than the year before which reached 143,586 cases.

The situation cannot be automatically interpreted as if the number and intensity of violence against women is decreasing. On the contrary, observation shows that 2010 seems to be the point where women were returned to live under the grip of terror. One of the reasons is because the data represents only the tip of an iceberg of problems of violence against women. Problems in getting support from their closest kin, embarrassment or trauma, limited access to services are the reasons that there are actually more women victims of violence that did not report their case.

Based on the data collected, in private sphere, the highest number of cases was violence against wife, i.e. more than 97% or 98,577 cases out of 101,128 cases. The remaining cases consist of 1,299 cases of dating violence and 600 cases of violence against girls/daughters. In the public sphere, almost half of the case or 1,751 out of 3,530 cases were cases of sexual violence, among others were rape, attempted rape, molestation and sexual harassment. Meanwhile, in the state sphere, the number of cases in 2010 was 445 cases, a significant increase since it was 8 times higher than the number of cases in 2009 of 54 cases. Almost 89%, or 395 out of 445 cases were women victims of eviction in Jakarta. It is important to note that 10 cases of state violence were committed in the name of religion and morality, i.e. cases related to mosque arson, halt to religious activities and victims of trafficking who were charged with Law on Pornography.

Results of Komnas Perempuan's monitoring in 2010 show that women's body and identity continue to become target of violence. On the other hand, the state's capacity to handle those cases is declining. Even worse, there were a number of incidents that showed how reluctant the state administrators were in taking their stance, and some even made the situation worse. This really shocks the sense of safety for women. Threats of rape, sexual harassment, and other sexual assaults were faced by Ahmadiyah women during attacks; criminalization of women due to discriminatory policies in the name of religion and morality where women were alleged to have been violating the law because of their body gestures, way of dressing and time and place of their mobility which were judged to have been inappropriate for women, as well as because of their social relations with the opposite sex; propagation of hate and discrimination as well as violence against women committed by public officials and prominent figures in the community; prolonged discrimination and violence against women migrant workers in all phases of migration; violence against women as an effect of series of conflict in Papua, and other forms of criminalization against women human rights defenders were among the cases being monitored by Komnas Perempuan.

Looking back at how cases of violence against women were handled in the reform era, 2010 seems to have become the point where women were returned to live under terror. Reform started in terror-filled situation post May Riot 1998 where a number of Chinese women were targeted in sexual assaults that happened during the big riots in Jakarta and a number of other

big cities. Subsequently, in the first five years of reform, we have witnessed how women suffer from prolonged terror due to conflicts in areas in Indonesia. Not only the terror took place in public sphere but it also slipped into the most personal lives of women. This situation was silently evidenced by the high number of domestic violence cases reported after the Law on the Elimination of Domestic Violence, which provides slight hope for State protection, was enacted in 2004. Notably, between 2004 and 2006 many regulations were passed to give protection for women. Yet this hopeful phase was too short. Since 2007, and until today, the State has been slow in taking its stance on cases of violence against women that came repeatedly and continues to surround women, without providing any meaningful resolution. With the rampant cases of violence perpetrated in the name of religion and morality, where women's body is seen as symbol of the community's sanctity, and with no firm stance of the State on the issue of violence against women, it is undoubtedly that women suffer under the grip of terror in their lives.

The enforcement of law to any perpetrator of violence, individually or as organization, as well as clear, firm measures for the protection of the people's constitutional rights without any exception whatsoever, are important to recover women's sense of safety. Such measure was part of Komnas Perempuan's recommendation, including improving governance by also improving the supervisory system for the implementation of Regional Autonomy and Special Autonomy, as well as protection for human rights defenders.

Part Three

PROGRAMS AND OUTPUTS

3.1 General and Specific Goals of the Program

In general, the program “Strengthening Indonesia’s National Mechanism to Enhance State Effectiveness in Promoting Women’s Right and Gender Equality” supported the achievement of 2 goals in Komnas Perempuan’s Strategic Plan, namely:

General Goal 1, (from the second strategic goal of Komnas Perempuan) i.e.:

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 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 reparation.

Specific Goal 1, i.e.:

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

General Goal 2, (from the fifth strategic goal of Komnas Perempuan) i.e.:

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 Goal 2, i.e.:

Improving the managerial capacity and institutional development of Komnas Perempuan

Specific Goal 3, i.e.:

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

Specific Goal 4, i.e.:

Improving the capacity of Komnas Perempuan in influencing relevant policies in relation to women’s rights

Specific Goal 5, i.e.:

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

3.2 Komnas Perempuan’s Outputs in The Second-Year of The Program

In the second year, Komnas Perempuan’s programs were carried out resulting in the following outputs.

Specific Goal 1: advancing the development of knowledge and expertise among strategic groups and institutions in addressing violence against women.

Output 1.1: Training Module on Violence against Women (VaW) for Law Enforcement Apparatus in General Court

The reference book on The Handling of Cases of Violence against Women in General Court was produced in the first year of the program. The book has been socialized to law enforcement apparatus (Police, Prosecutors, Judges and Advocates/Lawyers), Government and Community Groups/Organizations in some areas in Indonesia, such as: western part

of Indonesia (Jakarta), central part of Indonesia (West Kalimantan/Pontianak) and eastern part of Indonesia (Bali). The process coincided with the development of a module which was expected to be improved and applied later in the general court including by the advocates/lawyers.

Figure 1. (Training for Law Enforcers in Pontianak)

The module consists of 5 parts, namely (1) introduction to gender, (2) women human rights and the law, (3) policies related with violence against women, (4) Moot court, so that law enforcement apparatus can better understand that the way to handle violence against women is different from the way other criminal cases are handled, (5) measuring strength and weaknesses of each institution. The method used in the module is participatory method and the participants in the pilot test gave positive responses because the method used in module is considered to be helpful in understanding the content of the training and to be participative. At the moment the module is still in its final completion phase.

A system to monitor and evaluate the distribution of the reference book is not yet in place. But basically the reference books have been well distributed to each law enforcement agencies and the government. It is expected that the content of the reference book can be made as reference for the relevant parties, particularly in their efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women. The monitoring and evaluation system concerning the reference book's effectiveness shall be developed together with law enforcement agencies that are involved. That step is taken so that the characters or culture of each relevant agencies are also taken into account.

In the process of finalizing the modules, Komnas Perempuan has also carried out a series of lobbying and consultative hearings with law enforcement institutions on integrating gender-perspective curriculum. As a result of the lobbies, the police and the prosecutor office have verbally expressed their agreement to integrate human rights and gender issues into the curriculum used in their training institution. The agreement shall be made explicit in a MoU which is currently being prepared for signing. As for the Reference Book on The Handling of Cases of Violence against Women in General Court, monitoring shall be carried out in 2012.

Output 1.2 : Policy Document on Security Sector Reform which Integrates Human Rights and Gender Perspectives

Security sector reform has been developed by national government for more than 10 years, yet the information remains to circulate only in the state/central level and does not continue to the community/local level. Most of Komnas Perempuan partners who found and handled cases of violence in conflict areas such as Aceh, Poso, Ambon and Papua did not receive any socialization about security sector reform. Therefore, as a follow up to the dialogue on security sector reform, on the third year there will be collaboration between Komnas Perempuan and its partners to finalise the development of security sector reform which integrates human rights and gender perspectives.

The document on Komnas Perempuan's stance towards policies concerning security sector reform and women human rights during armed conflict is still in the initial phase of concept development. The development of the concept received inputs from civil society organizations which have always concentrated their work on security sector reform, such as KontraS, Imparsial, IDSPS (Institute for Defense Security and Peace Studies), ICTJ (International for Defense Security and Peace), UNODC (United Nations Office for Drugs and Crime), some experts in security sector reform, personal representatives of TNI (Indonesian military) and POLRI (Indonesian national police), as well as Komnas Perempuan's partners in some armed-conflict areas in Indonesia.

The initial concept still requires further fine-tuning and discussion concerning the scope of definition on the domain of security sector reform. So far based on the complaints received, including from people who came directly to Komnas Perempuan to report on a case, the data does not cover cases of violence against women that are related to security sector as a whole (including militaristic and non-militaristic area such as social-cultural, economical and political aspects). The data on violence against women in security sector is concentrated only on data on violence against women in the armed conflict areas (Aceh, Poso, Ambon and Papua), as well as some cases of women victims of violence in other social conflicts, including religion, i.e. the case of Ahmadiyah and cases on the implementation of Syariah local ordinances in some areas in Indonesia and other cases of violence against women perpetrated by public officials.

The followings are inputs from Komnas Perempuan's stakeholders derived from a series of Focused Group Discussion and national Seminar, to be considered in preparing the document.

1. General inputs
 - a. Security sector reform is a certainty [and] gender [must be] integrated into the reform
 - b. Security sector reform can not be separated from the fulfilment of victims' rights i.e. disclosing truth, justice and reparation
2. Relevant suggestions on security sector reform strategy
 - a. Joint Decree (SKB) between Human Rights commissions and security and defense sector concerning the development and implementation of SOP concerning deployment of personnel to conflict areas (monitoring, briefings/orientation on security system and operations)
 - b. Establishment of communication forum on human rights and violence against women in the provincial level
 - c. Strengthening women-perspective *adat* (traditional/customary) mechanism
 - d. Strengthening distribution of information to the local level
 - e. Examining the mandate of each key institutions in security sector reform by taking into account the aspect of human security,
 - f. Intervention in the education of military, police, judges prosecutors which incorporate the concept of human rights and gender
 - g. Komnas Perempuan to inform about local situation to public
 - h. Targeting all state institutions (executive, legislative, judiciary)
3. Suggestions concerning the substantives of security sector reform
 - a. Formulation about the threats to security and defense based on women's experience
 - b. Redefinition of security
 - c. Redefinition of victims
 - d. Taking into account ethnic diversity
 - e. Taking into account groups such as LGBTIQ
 - f. Using archipelagic and continental approach
 - g. Broader scope of perpetrators, including not only TNI (Indonesian military) or the

- police, but also security officers such as *hansip* (paramilitary civil defense), *Babinsa* (non-commissioned officer for village control), WH (syariah police), private security guards and corporations
- h. Underlining criminalization against human rights defenders and humanitarian workers
 - i. Division of labour between the police and military that brings no harm to the public
 - j. Distinguishing violation of code of ethics and violation of human rights

Output 1.3: Knowledge from Women, Conference on ‘Law and Punishment’

Knowledge from Women speaks about the knowledge from and about (*knowledge from, knowledge of, knowledge about women*) to complement the knowledge in the lives of humankind which consists of 50% women. Knowledge from women needs to be specially examined in order to find out the most optimal and effective ways in bringing the synergy of women and men.

Figure 2. Booklet on the Conference on Law and Punishment, Jakarta 28 Nov – 1 Dec 2010

One important program of ‘Knowledge from Women’ is to organize national conference periodically and

consecutively once in 3 years each under specific theme. The first Conference’s theme was ‘Law and Punishment’, held from Sunday, 28 November 2010 to Wednesday, 1 December 2010 in *Pusat Studi Jepang* (Centre for Japanese Studies), Universitas Indonesia, Depok Campus. The conference was held in collaboration between Komnas Perempuan and Centre for Women Studies Universitas Indonesia.

The theme ‘Law and Punishment’ was selected due to the current complex situation of the nation pertaining to law and punishment. The era after the new-order regime gives new space for democratisation, regional autonomy and other changes to the betterment. On the other hand, policy makers tend to simplify the nation’s complicated problems to issues of morality and control upon morality. All of these directly and indirectly caused higher level of fragmentation in the society and gave impacts related to women and gender construction in private, public and policy spheres.

Programs of the conference include opening session with keynote speaker, 5 plenary sessions with invited speakers and 20 parallel sessions with panelists who have been selected based on the abstracts they sent. There were 145 abstracts received and 74 of them were accepted for presentation. There was also a special additional session on ‘security sector reform’ and some presentations in the parallel sessions were presented by specially invited speakers who gave complementary views on the specific topic. In total there were 85 presentations in the parallel sessions.

The total number of participants in this Conference was 272 people, i.e. 43 male and 229 female. As for the participants’ area of origin, 38% were from Jabodetabek and the remaining 62% were from various regions in Indonesia. In details, the participants’ area of origin can be found below:

Table 1. Participants of the Conference on Law and Punishment by Area of Origin

| No | Area of Origin | Number |
|-----|---|--------------|
| (1) | Java | 18 panelists |
| (2) | Sumatra | 10 panelists |
| (3) | Kalimantan | 1 panelist |
| (4) | Sulawesi | 3 panelists |
| (5) | Bali | 2 panelists |
| (6) | Eastern part of Indonesia (NTT, Maluku, Papua) | 7 panelists |
| (7) | Others (Indonesia students studying overseas, i.e. UK, US, Japan and Canada). | 4 panelists |

It was identified that most of the participants represented their universities/tertiary education institutions (lecturers, students, researchers), i.e. around 55%, and the rest represented local and national NGOs (around 45%). Very few participants represented bureaucrats, international NGO and donor agency.

Some important findings from the conference are as follows.

- (1) Documentation of data by many parties on various issues in many locations remains very weak,
- (2) The interdisciplinary studies including and particularly Gender Studies do not or are yet to get a proper position in the education system,
- (3) The law still requires a lot of improvement in terms of its substantives, structure and legal culture. Gender bias in regulations and of the law enforcers affected the lack of justice for women,
- (4) Harmonization of regulations is still weak, for example the enthusiasm in autonomy and self-regulation is marked by the issuance of many local ordinances that do not comply with legislations in the upper hierarchy,
- (5) Lessons from psychological theories conclude that laws in the form of punishment and coercion will only create new forms of negative behaviours,
- (6) Although the Law on Anti Domestic Violence has been passed for quite some time, many regions are still unaware and do not understand about the Law, hence many resolutions were made using *adat* (traditional/customary) law. Implementation of the law on anti domestic violence is yet to provide resolutions accordingly to the needs, because the penalty is focused only on imprisonment.

As future commitment, participants of the Conference on ‘Law and Punishment’ declared ‘The Forum of Knowledge from Women’ which will carry out the tasks in building knowledge from women, carried out by both men and women, to eliminate discrimination against women and to achieve gender equity in Indonesia. This forum shall carry out activities by firstly synergizing field workers and academics, as well as to subsequently strengthen the synergy of all parties working in women and gender issues including with government and state institutions. One activity that needs to be done immediately is to put the results of conference I into thematic books, e.g. Islamic family, gender and environment, women humanitarian workers and other series. Book launching and discussion can be held in series in collaboration with institutions and or individuals who have joined the Forum of Knowledge from Women. (*see attachment 2*).

Some findings of this program have been followed up, and some others become Komnas Perempuan’s program. Some of the activities undertaken were, for example, discussion on Law on Anti Domestic Violence and improving the capacity of local partners in documentation. The negotiation and process in integrating gender-based human rights

curriculum was also one of the focuses of Komnas Perempuan in 2011, including mapping out culture-based violence against women. Various recommendations resulting from a range of programs were noted by Komnas Perempuan to further develop the programs as well as to be used in advocacy and lobbying to the stakeholders. It is necessary to note that follow up of activities shall be a joint responsibility between Komnas Perempuan and Pusat Studi Kajian Wanita Universitas Indonesia, therefore it is necessary to think about how the two institutions can build more intensive collaboration.

Output 1.4: Fellowship for Women Human Rights Defenders to participate in National Conference on Law and Punishment

The initial piloting in providing support to Women Human Rights Defenders/WHRD is given in the form of opportunity to attend the Conference on Law and Punishment, and the WHRD encouraged to participate in the event came from various locations in Indonesia, and they attended the conference as panelists and active participants.

Using the conference as a forum, they can share their knowledge and strategies in providing support and assistance. In addition, each participant can also draw out the experience of other panelists and participants, including the academics, in line with the needs and interests of their own institutions. Other than providing benefits in improving the capacity on women human rights and gender, the forum also allows leaders and defenders of women human rights in acquiring a wealth of knowledge in developing advocacy and strategies in providing support and assistance.

Through the Conference on Law and Punishment, fellowship has been given to more or less 100 women human rights defenders as participants and 70 others as panelists.

The fellowship was planned to be implemented by IIEF, an agency experienced in managing fellowship programs, by mapping out the needs for capacity building for activists. The mapping was developed based on questionnaires filled in by 94 respondents from all over Indonesia. The mapping identified 3 fellowship programs that are needed by women human rights defender, i.e.:

1. **Short term training**, may take place domestically or overseas, in the form of short course, workshop, forum, which are tailored to the needs. Such training will not take too much time from participants who have big responsibility to maintain their organizations.
2. **Formal education** to attain academic title. It is also necessary that there are fellowship programs given on the basis of roles and functions in the community, and not just on the basis of academic achievements.
3. **Internship program**. The program shall be adjusted to the needs, held domestically or overseas, within relatively short period of time, and carried out in institutions that share similar vision and mission with the interns' organization.

In its progress, the collaboration developed with IIEF requires another collaboration with funding agency (donor), since IIEF's function is not to provide funding for studies but rather as an institution that manages fellowship. With such condition, in January 2011 Komnas Perempuan started to identify donor agencies that might provide support for this collaboration in providing fellowship for WHRD. One of the institutions that Komnas Perempuan will engage in cooperation is "The Women's Human Rights Education Institute". Information about this institution can be found in the following address: www.learnwhr.org; info@learnwhr.org.

Output 1.5 English version of the report "Integrative Report on Violence Against Women in 40 Years of Armed Conflicts In Indonesia"

Due to the high demand from many institutions to read the report on "We Are Taking Stance", including from Komnas Perempuan's international network, it was decided that an English version of the report will be made available. It was difficult to find translator(s) with sufficient skills in English [translation] who understand the context of the report, so that when this report is made, the translation process is still ongoing. The English version of the integrative report will be printed and published on the third year. The English version of the report will also be uploaded in Komnas Perempuan's website and will be printed in limited amount. The report will then be disseminated to Komnas Perempuan's partners at the national and international level, including a number of educational institutions abroad.

Output 1.6: Komnas Perempuan's Annual Notes (CATAHU)

Data processing and analysis for Annual Notes (CATAHU, *Catatan Tahunan*) of Komnas Perempuan in 2011 uses the data derived from 384 service providers from all over Indonesia. The title of CATAHU Komnas Perempuan 2011 is : "Terror and Violence against Women: The Loss of State Control" aims to describe the declining level of participation of the state in providing protection for women in various contexts of violence. Increase in violence against women perpetrated by the state also confirms the notion. CATAHU Komnas Perempuan is launched on 7 March every year, which also marks the commemoration of International Women's Day. The data on violence against women gives information about forms of violence as well as analysis on various forms of violence that have taken place. CATAHU data has been cited in Amnesty International's report, as can be seen in the following link: <http://www.amnesty.org/en/library/asset/ASA21/013/2010/en/e0a63801-83d1-46b6-bc37-7cde2aa74daa/asa210132010en.pdf>.

Furthermore, government agencies such as the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection quite often uses the data from Catahu in their documents.

Some conclusions in Komnas Perempuan's 2011 CATAHU are:

1. Violence against women perpetrated by public officials or community leaders continues to occur, and impunity for the perpetrators also continues to take place. The violence being perpetrated takes a rather open form through statements given through the mass media. There is yet any mechanism is asking for the perpetrators to be responsible for what they did, neither under human rights mechanism, nor legally or administratively. Thus there is no space for the victims to confront the violence that they have suffered. Victims continue to be neglected, denied and exploited.
2. Improvements in the instruments for legal protection on domestic violence continue to develop, with the stipulation of SPM (Minimum Service Standards – *Tr*: in providing integrated service) as a derivative instrument of Law on Anti Domestic Violence. Improvements in other instruments for protection at the central and local governments are stagnant, and some even experience a setback. Particularly in areas of protection for women victims on the basis of morality and politics of identity, for example the result of the judicial review on Law on Pornography and Law No. 1/PNPS/1965, as well as the increasing number of discriminatory local ordinances as reported by Komnas Perempuan in the previous year.

3. The forms and patterns of human rights violations against migrant workers, particularly women, continue to occur repeatedly, while the way/pattern of how the state would handle such cases showed no significant progress in improving the system of protection and placement of migrant workers.
4. Papuan Women have become victims of violence and multiple discriminations for years without any protection and handling of case in order to have a systematic fulfilment of victims' rights to obtain truth, justice and reparation that should have been provided by the state.
5. The state has yet to recognize women human rights defenders who experience particular forms and patterns of vulnerabilities. The state is also yet to give assurance on the legal protection for women defenders of human rights.

In order to maximising and strengthening CATAHU as an instrument, two Workshops on CATAHU Instrument have been organized in two regions, i.e. Balikpapan and Maumere. The two workshops aimed not only to socialize CATAHU that has been launched to public, but also to serve as media to ask for inputs about the CATAHU's data collection instruments as performed by Komnas Perempuan. The socialization process took place in the two areas and serves as a media to expand the involvement of partner contributors for CATAHU Komnas Perempuan, considering that there are very few contributors of CATAHU in Kalimantan area while Maumere is an area where CATAHU contributors are most active.

Output 1.7 : Development of the concept on Comprehensive Reparation for Women Victims of Violence in Conflict Areas and past violations of human rights

There are a number of important outputs to be noted in developing methods of reparation system for women victims of violence. One of them is to adopt the reparation model as developed by the Institute Healing of Memories of South Africa for victims and victims' families. The adoption was made by translating the modules and to make some adaptations to the situation of women victims particularly those in conflict areas and women victims of past human rights violations. The reparation model was used for the first time by the support service providers together with the victims of May Riots '98 and the Executive Body of Komnas Perempuan.

Another reparation system is developed by adopting the Healing of Memories modules within the context of conflicts in Papua by involving 25 documentation officers on cases of violence against women in Papua. Together in collaboration with Women Working Group of Papua People's Council and International Centre for Transitional Justice (ICTJ) Jakarta, a workshop was held. The workshop resulted in a reparation concept that is integrated with documentation process called as "*Anyam Noken*" (a local language – *tr*: means weaving *noken* – Papuan women's traditional basket). The reparation concept of *Anyam Noken* was piloted in four areas, namely: Jayapura, Sorong, Timika and Biak.

Anyam Noken is the work of Komnas Perempuan together with *Jaringan Kerja HAM Perempuan* (Women's Human Rights Network) in Papua since 2009.



Figure 3. Pilot test of *Anyam Noken* in Jayapura, Papua)

It was agreed that in the program the reparation process shall be integrated into the whole process of documentation by the victims. This agreement was made in the network's joint workshop held in October 2010 at Hotel Tirta Mandala. Followed with joint workshop in Wamena on 15-17 November 2010, *Jaringan Kerja HAM Perempuan Papua* (Papuan Women Human Rights Network) formulated a concept to integrate reparation and documentation called *Anyam Noken*. The program has been piloted in 4 areas, i.e. Jayapura, Biak, Timika and Sorong.

In the field pilot, the victims, particularly group of victims that were documented in the report '*Stop Sudah!*' (Enough and Stop!) were gathered once again. In addition to the process called *Pegang Tangan* (Holding Hands), a critical discussion was also held to talk about the progress of documentation report and advocacy carried out by Komnas Perempuan together with the documentation network, as well as [about] the process of victim's personal recovery/reparation.

The metaphor of 'weaving the *noken*' means gathering what has been scattered away or separated, to tie them up into something strong. The *Noken* becomes the forum where our experiences are collected and brought as means to make our voices stronger, and as a capital for us to change the world.

There are 5 steps in the reparation activities (that is integrated into documentation) of "*Anyam Noken*"

1. **Seeking Friends** : the initial phase where members of the network try to identify victims of violence against women in their community.
2. **Holding Hands** : another word for reparation process, this is where the victims are given space to share their stories and take one step forward for reparation
3. **Collecting Stories** : a documentation work that has always been done. When the victims start to recover, we invite them and ask the victims whether they are willing to have their stories documented by our network. If they agree, the victims will then be interviewed and the result of the interview will be transcribed
4. **Raising Voices** : a session where a report called *Enough and Stop!* Is presented to government officials, church, *adat* (traditional) leaders, and if possible to provide 'public hearing' or 'women's *para-para* (place)' where victims who are willing to speak up can share their stories.
5. **Changing My World** : a process in providing support and assistance for the victims (through periodical meetings of 'holding hands' where victims create action plans.

The participants responded quite positively to this activity and they felt quite happy with the process they went through, since the process was quite familiar with their day-to-day activities. Other method has been used in Papua, but there were some rejections from participants because they considered the material presented and [the] process [they went through] together were not directly linked with their lives, and that the facilitator was

considered insensitive to the participants' daily life that were different from how daily life takes place in other areas. This method can be used in other areas by making some adjustments to the local context and culture. The method is aimed to bring the reparation procedures closer to the commonly used local processes.

An important output is in-depth study and development of the concept of Reparation in Broader Sense (PDML). The concept in its application tries to bring together the involvement of individuals [victims], the role of family, community, support provider, state and public at large to achieve a comprehensive reparation in order to fulfil the rights of victims to obtain truth, justice and reparation. To extend the comprehension to organizations that provide support and assistance to the victims, the groups of victims and government, Komnas Perempuan carried out series of supporting activities among others: a) Discussion on Opportunities and Challenges in Implementing the Concept of PdML in Kupang and Ambon; b) series of discussion in commemorating May Riot '98; c) workshop in developing the draft of special local ordinance of Papua; and d) publication of *Tatap* newsletter.

Each of the activities tries to integrate the application of PdML concept and to handle cases of violence against women from various aspects. So far the organizations that provide support and assistance (service providers institutions) are often focused on advocacy or provision of legal assistance. The process of reintegrating the victims into the community, and state's responsibility are often forgotten so that the victims often suffer from revictimization.

Specific Goal 2: Improving the managerial capacity and institutional development of Komnas Perempuan

Output 2.2 : Management Information System and Improving Human Resources Capacity in Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting

As for the first output, as follow up to the development of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation system to make effective reporting and data storage, it is necessary to have one special system. The special system is called Web-based Management Information System - SPMEP. Some pilot processes were carried out, and from 2 pilot testing some problems and inaccuracy in menu-sequencing were found, which means that the program would require further improvements. The system is planned to be ready for use in May 2011, after improvements are made by vendor.

Therefore this monitoring-evaluation system is as follow up to the development of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation system to make effective reporting and data storage, it is necessary to have one special system. The special system is called Web-based Management Information System - SPMEP. Some pilot processes were carried out, and from 2 pilot testing some problems and inaccuracy in menu-sequencing were found, which means that the program would require further improvements. The system is planned to be ready for use in May 2011, after improvements are made by vendor. In this web-based application, mechanisms for control and participation of all parties in accessing and using data are [included] in the design. Moreover, using the system, the leadership and the Executive Body can focus with their plan and maintain consistency between planning and the targeted results.

As for the second output, one of the ways in improving the knowledge in implementing Result Based Management by PME Division is by attending training on RBM at MDF-

Pacific Indonesia held in Bali. In the training, more knowledge and information were acquired about developing Strategies and models of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation. In addition to knowledge about result-based management, the training also served as media for sharing with participants from other institutions and other countries about strategies in managing and developing programs.

Result-Based Management training is a means to enhance the knowledge of the personnels to develop tools on monitoring, evaluation and reporting. It is also useful to develop PME concept that has been indicated in PMEP SOP. For example, to develop instruments and implementation of direct monitoring on the ground, outcome mapping or stakeholder analysis. This knowledge is expected to support and assist PME personnels in managing and monitoring program outcomes.

Output 2.3: Operational Manual as Further Development of Komnas Perempuan's Orientation Kit

The follow up on development of orientation kit for Komnas Perempuan was an Operational Manual. Throughout 2010 there have been discussions about the working mechanism in Komnas Perempuan which resulted in several recommendations to modify or to improve the content of the orientation kit. The recommendations have been adopted, so that currently Komnas Perempuan owns its Operation Manual which is a compilation of all the basic rules of Komnas Perempuan. To complement the Operational Manual, some derivative documents have been produced in 2010 in the form of Standard Operational Procedures (SOP) for Human Resources and Procurement of Goods and Services. The derivatives of basic rules become the reference for daily operations.

When this report is made, one of the basic rules, i.e. Code of Ethics of Komnas Perempuan was still being discussed for further improvement. A special team that consists of 4 commissioners has been formed to improve the Code. The team was tasked to make inventory of problems and to formulate recommendations on any modifications that will then be discussed in plenary meeting. The process was planned to be completed immediately just before the Plenary Assembly in May 2011.

Output 2.4 : Meeting with Donor Agencies

Meeting with non-government donor agencies is a program aimed to open dialogue to present information about the work of Komnas Perempuan. Since Komnas Perempuan was established, donor support is an important part in supporting strategic programs related to preventing and addressing all forms of violence against women.

The event was attended by 10 donor agencies. In that forum Komnas Perempuan presented the programs as planned in the Komnas Perempuan Strategic Plan 2010-2014, which specifies the work in 11 priority issues.

By opening dialogue with and between government donors, Komnas Perempuan can be more effective in communicating its achievements of outputs and plans to develop programs, which can be synergized with donors' strategic issues. The follow up of the meeting is that a number of donor agencies have stated their willingness to engage with Komnas Perempuan, among others are HIVOS, UNFPA, UNIFEM/UN Women, ILO, Royal Norwegian Embassy.

One important part of the process is to bring together the strategic partners of Komnas Perempuan and donor agencies.

Donors Meeting at Komnas Perempuan
26 November 2010

The declining support from donor agencies to civil society organizations in the regions becomes a particular threat to the efforts in protecting women from

violence and discrimination. This endeavour was taken by Komnas Perempuan to bridge more substantive communications about what can be done by civil society organizations in the local level, and to explore the kinds of support that can be given by donor agencies. Although not many donor agencies actually set some time to meet [with CSOs], but working partners of Komnas Perempuan extended their appreciation to the process.

Output 2.6 : External Evaluation

External evaluation is an assessment that involves Komnas Perempuan's strategic partners from ministries/agencies, civil society organizations, legislatures and victims to give responses and inputs to the "impacts of Komnas Perempuan's performance 1998 – 2009".

Three issues were focused during the external evaluation's assessment, namely:

- 1) looking at the performance response from parties that concern about violence against women concerning popularity of Komnas Perempuan,
- 2) eliciting answers and responses from the government and communities concerning the strategic work of Komnas Perempuan to fulfil its mandate; and
- 3) looking at the impact of special programs as developed by Komnas Perempuan for women victims of violence, witnesses, family members or victims' relatives, service provider institutions in general, and community leaders as well as the public in general.

The results of evaluation were specified in the following points:

- a) With its performance, Komnas Perempuan, in general, is considered to be recognized quite well by parties who are involved in and/or have concern about violence against women and protection of women's human rights in general. The introduction of Komnas Perempuan may and needs to be continuously improved, not only about its existence but also about its mandate, including its limitations and implementation, particularly in strategic policies and its roles as a 'bridge' between civil society organizations and government,
- b) collaboration with working partners in the regions should be fostered continuously,
- c) it is necessary to give Komnas Perempuan some exposures in mass media, to support its working partners in their interactions with policy makers and/or decision makers in the joint effort to address problems of violence against women and improving protection of women's human rights,
- d) Komnas Perempuan has optimally carried out its mandate, yet with all its limitation it is better for Komnas Perempuan to prioritize the implementation of strategic activities and/or creating more in-depth policies oriented towards the attainment of Komnas Perempuan's goals;
- e) There are lesser number of activities related with enhancement in protection of women's human rights in comparison to activities related with addressing problems of violence against women,

- f) There are a number of weaknesses, shortcomings and inaccuracy in the constituting instruments of Komnas Perempuan in relation to its “parent” instruments. Therefore it is necessary to have an indepth review of Presidential Regulation No. 65/2005 from the perspective of its hierarchy, force of application, coverage of application and implications towards efficiency and effectiveness of Komnas Perempuan’s performance,
- g) independency of Komnas Perempuan, as it is always respected because of its independency, Komnas Perempuan’s independency in managing its sources of fund from the State budget (APBN) is quite disrupting to the smooth-running of its work as it also affects the execution of its mandate. It is necessary to give some support to bring about Komnas Perempuan as an independent “Work Unit”,
- h) with regards to data collection on cases of violence against women and violations of women’s human rights, since Komnas Perempuan is highly dependant on the help and collaboration with its working partners at the local level, it is necessary to think about the type of engagement that can be mutually supportive and beneficial,
- i) the positive impact from the existence and execution of mandate of Komnas Perempuan is felt by communities who are concerned about the issue of violence against women and protection of women’s human rights, particularly women victims,
- j) overall, the existence of Komnas Perempuan as national mechanism in promoting and protecting human rights in general and women’s human rights in particular, and to be more specific in eliminating violence against women, is absolutely necessary, considering that women is among the groups that is particularly vulnerable to violence and human rights violations, so that it requires specific handling and human resources with specialized knowledge about gender issues who are committed to strive for the promotion and protection of women’s human rights.

When this report is made, the external evaluation was still waiting for the international community to give their response about Komnas Perempuan. A number of international agencies have confirmed that they will submit their notes. *(summary of the report can be found in attachment 3)*

Specific Goal 4 : Improving the capacity of Komnas perempuan in influencing relevant policies in relation to women’s rights

Output 4.1 : Position Paper on the Revision of Law No. 1 of 1974 concerning Marriage

The main goal of revising the Law on Marriage is to bring the Law back to its initial purpose, which is as ‘an umbrella law’ on marriage for all local policies that evolve in the society. So that the Law on Marriage can serve as reference or guidance for all groups of society in Indonesia. Hence it is important to adjust the law with the current needs of the society, including in accommodating all dynamics in life as a nation, a country and a society.

A series of studies have been conducted together with interfaith key actors, faith based and non-faith based social organizations as well as with women victims. Some inputs for the amendment of the Law No. 1/1974 concerning marriage offer the following considerations, among others are (1) the Law on Marriage is regarded as a law that is loaded with religious perspectives and highly biased by a particular predominant religion; (2) the law has yet to accommodate civic-related issues for tribes that live in remote inland areas and in border areas, because some of the remote inland communities do not understand about their identity and rights as Indonesian citizen, (3) the culturally diverse Indonesia shows that violence against women still exist in marital system, (4) Indonesia’s geographical condition as an

archipelago which consists of more than 10,000 islands, big and small, with its population living in various regions. *(for further detail see attachment 4)*

Output 4.2: Position Paper on the Advocacy for Draft Law on Truth and Reconciliation Commission (RUU KKR)

A draft position paper for advocacy on the draft law on Commission of Truth and Reconciliation (RUU KKR) has been produced. The position paper is used to give inputs so that RUU KKR would incorporate women and gender perspectives. Some inputs in the position paper are related to the following issues: (1) victims rights on reparation; (2) gender sensitivity and special measures for vulnerable groups; (3) special power for TRC in Aceh and TRC in Papua; (4) access to justice for the victims. The draft still needs to be improved therefore another discussion is planned to be held in the third year.

Output 4.3: Report on the Monitoring Mission and Mechanism in Handling Migrant Workers who are Victims of Human Rights Violations

Together with Komnas HAM, Komnas Perempuan carried out joint monitoring mission on the situation of women migrant workers, particularly those working in domestic/household sector and undocumented (irregular) migrant workers, with all the specific vulnerabilities that they had to endure. In addition, the monitoring mission was focused on the issue of mechanism in handling cases of human rights violations, which at the same time was aimed to help in developing nation-wide Mechanism in Monitoring Human Rights for Migrant Workers.

Figure 4. The place where migrant workers live in Palm Oil Plantation in Lundu-Sarawak, Malaysia.

The monitoring mission was an initial step in the effort to build standards of protection for migrant workers, particularly women, which is based on their needs and situations. Furthermore it can also contribute to the development of human rights concept with two important emphasizes i.e. (1) *the subject actor and the domain of human rights violations*, the subject actor means state and non-state actors, and (2) *the domain of human rights violations*, i.e. in public and domestic sphere. This activity is a follow up on Jakarta Process¹

The monitoring mission on mechanism in handling migrant workers who are victims of human rights violations was carried out in some border areas, migrant workers' area of origin, migrant workers' departure terminal and vocational training centre of the prospective migrant workers. Border areas were chosen because there are many cases of the sending of undocumented migrant workers. The selected border areas were: West Kalimantan and its surrounding areas, Batam and Malaysia. The migrant workers' area of origin selected was NTB, since the province is the second highest area of origin of migrant workers who work overseas. The monitoring mission also took place in 'Data Collection and Repatriation of Migrant Workers Building' or Terminal IV in Sukarno-Hatta Airport, as well as in Shelters and Vocational Training Centres of PPTKIS (*Pelaksanaan Penempatan Tenaga Kerja*

¹ *Jakarta Process* is an international network of cooperation between international human rights institutions, initiated by sending countries and receiving countries, who then took the initiatives to form a network. Countries who joined the network are Indonesia, the Philippines, South Korea and Malaysia, in which the network aims to strengthen commitment and to give protection to irregular and non-irregular migrant workers. The network was established in 2006 and having carried out a number of meetings in 4 countries.

Indonesia Swasta, Private Recruitment and Placement Agency for Indonesian Migrant Workers).

The findings from the monitoring process are as follows

1. Impunity still exist whereby there are no legal actions taken against the offenders in the recruitment phase which involves brokers and agents, state agencies in the country of origin and receiving country, and particularly the employers in countries who were left untouched by the law.
2. The market supremacy is higher than state authority so that many of the policies were produced for the interests of market players rather than seriously thinking about the aspect of protection.
3. Lack political will to develop protection, enforcement and oversight, and limited facilities that the victims can easily access particularly in receiving countries.
4. There is yet any systemic and systematic reparation mechanism for the victims, while fulfilment of the victims' rights is the most basic requirement in the fulfilment of their human rights

Recommendations from the monitoring mission are:

1. It is important to create protection mechanism "global migration with global protection", among others by ratifying the Migrant Convention
2. It is important to have Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) which stipulates protection, as well as to ensure the implementation of such memorandum
3. It is necessary for the law to be enforced and for the offenders to be brought to face the legal process, particularly in receiving countries and allowing no impunity.
4. Building policies of migrant workers based on data and not based on assumptions.
5. It is important to build shelters (safe houses) which must be easily accessed and equipped with adequate facilities for migrant workers who suffered from violence.

The findings and recommendations shall be the focus of Migrant Workers Task Force in 2011 as well as of programs that are planned to be implemented in 2012. One of the planned activities in 2011 – 2012 is to build reparation system for returning migrant workers. This initiative shall be carried out together with local governments that are willing to build reparation mechanism for migrant workers in their area. When this [evaluation] report is prepared, the report is being finalized.

Specific Goal 5: Improving public access to Komnas Perempuan and Management Unit (PMU)

Output 5.1: Dissemination of information and knowledge about violence against women through bilingual website

The program in creating bilingual website has started since the first year, but the English version was made available starting on the second year. There are different updating periods for the information and news on the website. In 2010, the number of Komnas Perempuan website visitors reached 23,556 hits. Information presented in the website is not only related to issues of violence and women's human rights, but also about the context of local and national phenomena which are related to state policies and social-political situations that affect women.

Efforts to disseminate issues concerning violence against women are also carried out by building cooperation with national and local media. Under such cooperation with the media, in 2010 there was 300% increase in the number of coverage compare to 2009, i.e. from 145

coverage to 498 coverage. Furthermore, other effort is to organize regular discussion with the Media, in collaboration with *Aliansi Jurnalis Independen* (AJI). Various efforts in engaging the community have increased the number of partners in the campaign of 16HAKTP (16-Days Campaign on Anti Violence Against Women?): 37 organizations in 33 Districts in 21 Provinces, and 1 woman human rights defender. With such an increasing public involvement, PME unit shall use this output to conduct direct monitoring on the ground to campaign partners and beneficiaries of the publications and information disseminated by Komnas Perempuan.

2010 Komnas Perempuan website themes

1. New leadership of Komnas Perempuan 2010-2014
2. Protection for domestic workers
3. Law on Pornography
4. Protection for migrant workers
5. Handling of cases of domestic violence
6. Women and technology
7. Women and reproductive rights
8. Women and politics
9. Women and detention
10. Women and past violations
11. Looking at women's movement in commemoration of 12 years of reform
12. Women human rights defenders.

Output 5.2 : Distribution of Publications and Campaign Tools of Komnas Perempuan to Its Partners at the Local and National Level

One of the efforts in distributing knowledge as well as maintaining and keeping communication channels with the network is undertaken by distributing publications and campaign tools. As there are more demands from the public to get reference on all forms of violence and women's human rights, Komnas Perempuan from year to year continues to develop its library. Such development was carried out by rearranging the catalogue and creating inventory of all kinds of reference. Throughout 2010, 267 reference books were added to the library. As the library received additional literatures and other references, its service for public was improved through the provision of information and knowledge about laws and policies, national and international reports documentation and research findings and other literatures on gender and human rights.

Output 5.3: Improving Coordination System and Program Management in PMU

In the second year, program management under PMU is carried out by intensifying communication and maximising coordination meetings to present important information concerning the implementation or development of activity. In this second year the work of PMU is improved so that implementation of program/inter division activities can run effectively and efficiently. Therefore every progress of program as well as the budget of the program is intensively communicated to the Leaders who act as program directors. In addition, regular reports on the progress and implementation of programs are presented to the

Secretary General as the person who holds overall responsibility on Komnas Perempuan programs.

In this program, the function of PMU, among others, is to support the preparation of reports and its implementation to be consistent with the prescribed schedule and budget. Therefore any changes and adjustment in the activities can be taken by communicating them with PMU, who will then communicate with donor. Some of the changes in activities in the second year did not bring any implications to the expected outputs. Nevertheless, some of the outputs that are supposed to be achieved in the second year but not yet realized shall be noted for follow up of the program in the subsequent year and shall be put into the next agenda of each relevant program implementation unit.

With the development of PMU, the program has indirectly helped to strengthen the PME (Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation) unit, which is to ensure that the organization's works are consistent with RENSTRA (Strategic Plan) in realizing the five-years strategic plans. In other words, PMU not only strengthens coordination and managerial functions but also consolidates various efforts in achieving maximum result.

Furthermore, the direct benefit for Komnas Perempuan as an institution is its support in improving Komnas Perempuan's legal status, i.e. strengthening the discourse on National Human Rights Institutions (NHRI) in governance and state administration. This shall be a strategic arrangement since it is carried out at the same time as evaluation of [State] Non-structural Agencies (LNS) undertaken by State Ministry of Administrative Reform. Challenges and barriers in developing the concept of NHRI include the issues on working mechanism with Government Agencies, Judicial Institutions and the Legislatives, as well as the management and budgeting mechanism of NHRI as independent institutions.

Part Four

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

February 2010 to February 2011

The MoU was signed on 16 February 2009 with the total value of AUD 1,400,000,- or equal to Rp 10,499,250,000,-

The financial management of KP is performed under the following rules:

1. Fund is received through bank account in the name of Komnas Perempuan that has been registered in Ministry of Finance.
2. Daily transactions are recorded using Excell CTH system.
3. Record-keeping and reporting in the accounting department using Sango - a financial system.
4. Every process of AusAid fund's disbursement and expenditure must comply with the prevailing procedures in Komnas Perempuan (SOP on Finance) and referring to article 4, contribution point 2, of the MoU.
5. As part of financial statement of activities, an audit by Independent Auditor from Public Accounting Firm is currently taking place, specifically for the verification and audit on activities under Strengthening Indonesia's National Mechanism to Enhance State Effectiveness in Addressing Gender Equality program.
6. Each year an audit is performed by other Independent auditor for the overall management of all funds in Komnas Perempuan as well as audit by Indonesian Supreme Audit Agency (BPK), particularly in relation to the management of State funds (APBN) and grants received as an institution.
7. The difference of funds received due to gain from currency exchange is reported in every progress report (acquittal report) and the plan for the use of such fund has been proposed.

Funds for activities received:

| | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|--------------------|
| Second-year fund received as follows: | 1 st tranche | Rp 2.022.975.000,- |
| | 2 nd tranche | Rp 2.108.725.000,- |
| | Total fund (2 nd year) | Rp 4.131.700.000,- |
| Difference gained from currency exchange in 2 nd year | | Rp 587.450.000,- |

Reports

1. Acquittal Report (expenditures against the third tranche) sent on 22 November 2010, with 71% absorption
2. Acquittal Report (expenditures against the fourth tranche) sent on 25 February 2011, with revised cover-letter on 18 March 2011, with 70% absorption

The second-year financial statement (attached hereto) covers the period from February 2010 to February 2011, which also includes report on the remaining funds from the first year. The use of fund arising from gain of currency-exchange is reported separately from this second-year report.

Part Five

PROGRAM BARRIERS

Some of the barriers in achieving the outputs during the second year of the program are as follows.

- a) The different priorities in the discussion between Komnas Perempuan and Prolegnas (national legislation program) about legislations to be deliberated, creating delays in advocating for the legislations,
- b) Contributors of CATAHU is not extended and well-distributed throughout Indonesia, thus maximum data collection on violence against women is not made possible,
- c) The development of concepts and implementation of Security Sector Reform is dependant on TNI (Indonesian military) and POLRI (Indonesian national police) personnel as well as other state actors who are related to security sector issue, rather than on their institutions, hence policies frequently change depending on the political interests of the leaders,
- d) Limited number of translators that satisfies Komnas Perempuan's criteria of understanding issues of violence against women and women's human rights, causing translation process to take place for a very long period.

Part Six

FOLLOW-UP PLAN

The followings are measures to be undertaken to continue the work in achieving the program's outputs.

- a. It is necessary to conduct more intensive lobbying with Balegnas (*Badan Legislasi Nasional*, National Legislative Body) of the Indonesian parliament (DPR RI) to make a number of important [draft] legislations needed to answer problems of violence against women and violation of women's human rights become a priority,
- b. It is necessary to expand engagement with partners/institutions that are concerned about the issue of violence against women and women's human rights in Komnas Perempuan's events,
- c. Strengthening lobbying strategies with defense institutions and POLRI with regards to security sector reform to minimize violation of human rights in conflict areas,
- d. Continuing discussion with key players in the security sector reform to develop a concept of security sector reform that can be raised in the advocacy to defense and security institutions,
- e. Training and briefing human resources/internal [personnel] of Komnas Perempuan who understand English well to act as translators when there is an immediate need at any time,

Part Seven

LESSONS LEARNED

The lessons learned from the process in achieving the program's outputs are as follows:

- a. The importance of continuously updating network of law enforcers and government who partner with KP,
- b. Developing monitoring and evaluation instrument that suits the needs of each law enforcement agencies,
- c. Engaging wider advocacy partners in advocating legislations, including key players/actors in law, academics, and other partners in preparing advocacy materials,
- d. Developing constructive engagement with women institutions/organizations.
- e. Socialization of Komnas Perempuan's CATAHU findings, in which the emphasize must be given not only to the phenomenon of increase/decrease in number of cases per year, but also the causes of such increase/decrease that depends not only on the capacity of service providers to document the cases but also on the transparency of access to information in service provider institutions as well as the courage of the victims to report their cases,
- f. It is necessary to formulate risk management, including strategies to resolve the unexpected internal and external constraints in the [KP's] divisions.
- g. It is necessary to have follow up on the analysis of the result of monitoring on migrant workers, with regards to various findings and facts about migrant workers in their area of origin, border area, or in destination countries,
- h. It is important to have collaboration and communication system with Komnas HAM, Ministry of Law and Human Rights, Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration and Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the strategic work in the following years to ratify the Migrant convention and to give protection for migrant workers.