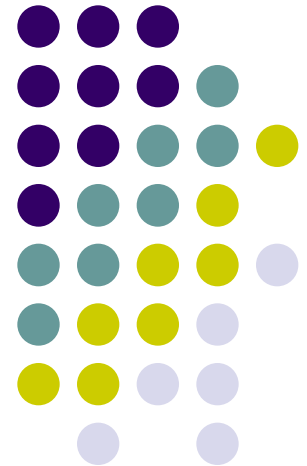


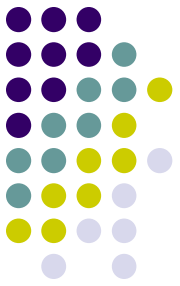
WOMEN'S DEVELOPMENT IN INDONESIA

EUIS SUNARTI

DEPT. FAMILY AND CONSUMER SCIENCE,
FACULTY OF HUMAN ECOLOGY, IPB



OUTLINE



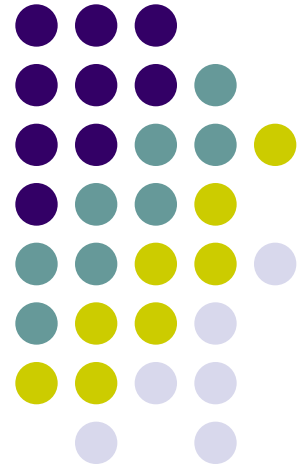
A. INDONESIA AT GLANCE

B. OVERVIEW OF WOMEN'S DEVELOPMENT IN
INDONESIA



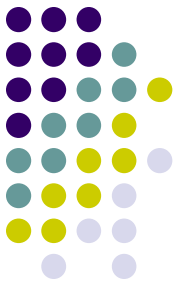


A. INDONESIA AT GLANCE



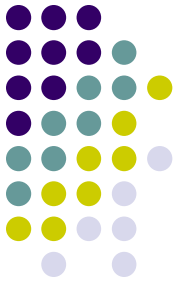


INDONESIA



Motto	:“Bhineka Tunggal Ika "Unity in Diversity“
National ideology	:Pancasila
Anthem	: <i>Indonesia Raya</i>
Capital	:Jakarta
Official language	:Indonesia
Government	:Presidential Republic
President	:Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono
Vice President	:Jusup Kalla
Independence day	:17 August
Currency	:Rupiah

A.1. GEOGRAPHY

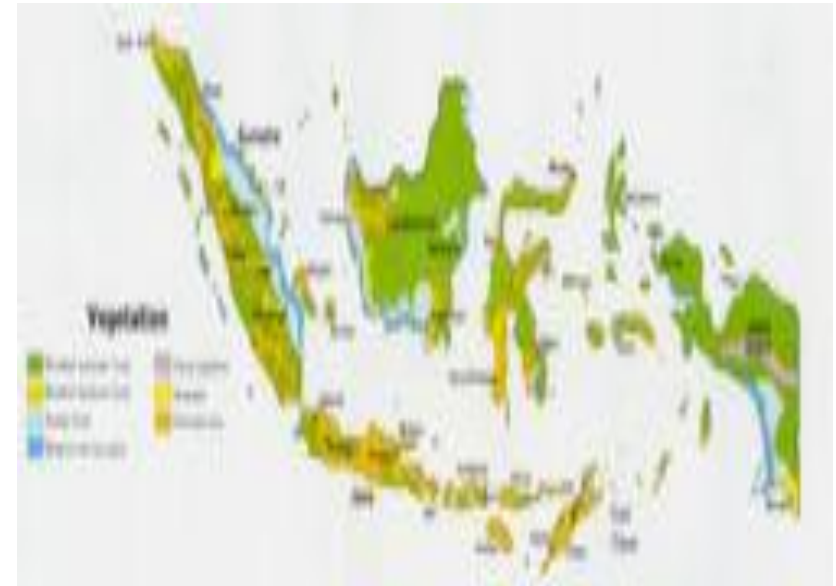
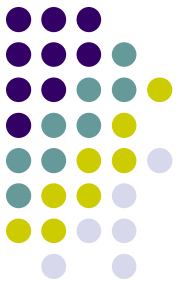


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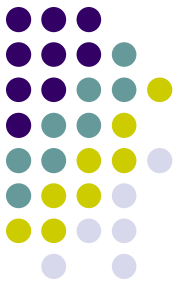
- Indonesia has 17,588 islands, about 6,000 of which are inhabited and are scattered over both sides of the equator
- the five largest islands are Java, Sumatra, Kalimantan, Sulawesi, and New Guinea (Shared with Papua New Guinea)
- At 1,919,440 km² (741,050 mi²), Indonesia is the world's 16 largest country in terms of land area

1. GEOGRAPHY

- Equatorial Indonesia has a tropical climate with two distinct monsoonal wet and dry seasons.
- Average annual rainfall in the lowlands varies from 1.780 to 3.175 millimetres (70 to 125 inches), and up to 6.100 millimetres (240 inches) in mountainous regions
- Temperatures vary little over the year; the average daily temperatur range of Jakarta is 21° to 33° Celsius (69° to 92° Fahrenheit)



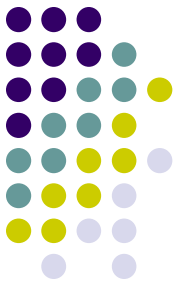
A.2. GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION



- There are 33 province
 1. The two Semi-Autonomous Regions are:
 2. The Special Territory of Aceh
 3. The Special Territory of Yogyakarta
 4. Special Region : There is currently one Special Region, that of the Capital City Jakarta.
- There are > 70.000 vilages
- There are 450 district / municipalities

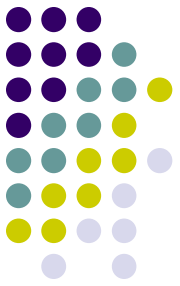


A.3. DEMOGRAPHICS

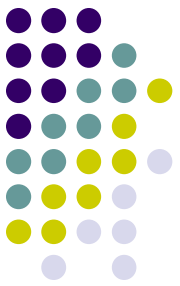


- Indonesia 's 225 million people make it the world's fourth-most populous nation .
- Indonesia average population density is 134.39 people/km², 79th in the world, although Java, the world's most populous island, has a population density of 940 people per km².
- Despite a considerably successful Family Planning program over the last four decades, the population is expected to grow to around 315 million in 2035 based on the current estimated annual growth rate of 1.45%.
- One of the characteristics of Indonesian Population is the uneven growth between islands and provinces. The total population in each province is very diverse as well as the growth rate

A.3. DEMOGRAPHICS



- Population data
 - Population growth rate: 1.45% (2005 estimate)
 - Birth rate: 20.71 births/1,000 population (2005 estimate)
 - Death rate: 6.25 deaths/1,000 population (2005 estimate)
 - Net migration rate: 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2005 estimate)
 - Infant mortality rate: 35.6 deaths/1,000 live births (2005 estimate)
 - Life expectancy at birth:
 - total population: 69.57 years*
 - male: 67.13 years*
 - female: 70.13 years (2005 estimate)*
 - Total fertility rate: 2.44 children born/woman (2005 estimate)



A. 4. ETHNIC GROUPS

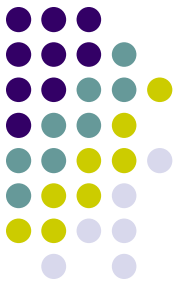
- Most Indonesians are ethnically Austronesian
- There are over three hundred ethnic groups in Indonesia
- The proportional populations of Indonesian ethnic groups according to the ([2000](#) census) is as follows:

[Javanese](#) 41.7%, [Sundanese](#) 15.4%, [Malay](#) 3.4%, [Madurese](#) 3.3%,
[Batak](#) 3.0%, [Minangkabau](#) 2.7%, [Betawi](#) 2.5%, [Buginese](#) 2.5%,
[Bantenese](#) 2.1%, [Banjarese](#) 1.7%, [Balinese](#) 1.5%, [Sasak](#) 1.3%,
[Makassarese](#) 1.0%, [Cirebon](#) 0.9%, [Chinese](#) 0.9%, Others 16.1%

A.5. RELIGION

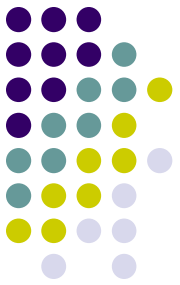
- There are six religion recognized by the state

[Muslim](#) 87% [Protestant](#) 6%, [Roman Catholic](#) 3% [Hindu](#) 2%
[Buddhist](#) 1% [Other](#) 1% (2005)



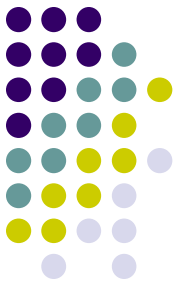
- Labor force (2003) 100.316.007
- Employment (2003) 90.784.915
 - agriculture 52.68 %
 - Trade, hotels & resto 17.67 %
 - Social servives 10.55 %
 - Industry 6.01 %
- Unemployment 9.531.090
 - **Male 4.928.264**
 - **Female 4.602.826**
 - rural 4.399.063
 - urban 5.132.027
- 53.279.835 FAMILY IN INDONESIA
 - 27.108.447 (51%) PREROSPEROUS & KS1)
 - 49% KSII, KSIII, KS III-plus. Data 2004
 - Poor family =16.278.901 (31%) Pra-KS & KS I for economic reason
- Data March 2006, 39.05 million (17.75%) poor people in Ind

B. OVERVIEW OF WOMEN'S DEVELOPMENT IN INDONESIA



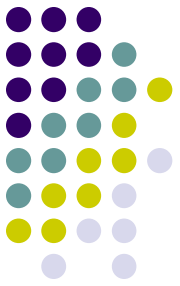
1. HISTORY OF WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION
2. INTERNATIONAL & NATIONAL COMMITMENTS
3. CURRENT PROBLEMS
4. POLICIES & STRATEGY
5. MAIN PROGRAMME & APPROACH
6. PROGRESS OF WD
7. CHALLENGES / FUTURE AGENDA

B1. HISTORY OF WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN INDONESIA



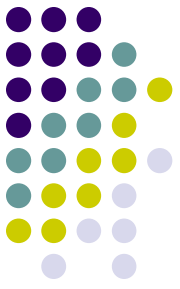
- HAD BEEN INVOLVED & PARTICIPATED IN CHASING AWAY THE COLONIZER SINCE 1800-s
- ESTABLISHED WOMENS ECONOMY ASSOCIATION SINCE 1900-s
- HAD BEEN INVOLVED & PARTICIPATED IN EDUCATION, HEALTH, SOCIAL, AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SINCE 1900-s

B2. INTERNATIONAL COMMITMENTS



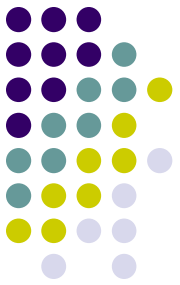
- CEDAW (convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women)
- UN Conventions on Principal Human Rights
- International Convention on The Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (CERD)
- BPFA (Beijing Platform of Action)
- MDGs (Millenium Development Goals)

B2. NATIONAL COMMITMENTS



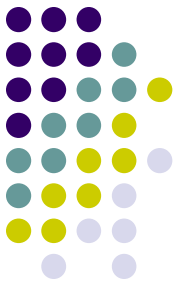
- LAW no 7/1984 on the ratification of convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women
- law no 39/1999 on human rights
- Law no 25 of 2000 on national development programme
- Presidential Instruction No 9/2000 on gender mainstreaming in national development
- Law no 23 of 2002 on children protection which is followed by the establishment of a national committee on protection of Indonesia Children
- Presidential decree no 87 of 2002 on national plan of action on elimination of commercial sexual exploitation of children
- Presidential decree no 88 of 2002 on national plan of action the elimination of trafficking in persons especially women and children
- Law on elimination of domestic violence
- Draft law on elimination of trafficking in women and children

B3. THE CURRENT PROBLEMS



- QUALITY OF LIFE OF WOMEN IS STILL LOW
- LOW THE GDI AND HDI OF INDONESIA
- LIMITED WOMEN'S ROLE IN PUBLIC AREA
- GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE
- WEAKNESSESS OF GENDER MAINTREAMING INSTITUTION & NETWORKING (INCLUDE DATA AVAILIBILITY & PARTICIPATION OF SOCIETY)

B4. POLICY & STRATEGY



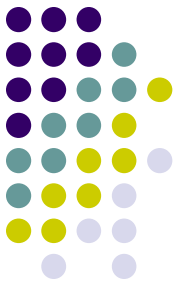
POLICY

- INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY IMPROVEMENT (INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN RESOURCES)
- INTEGRATED TRAINING MANAGEMENT
- OBJECTIVE AND TARGET BASED ON GENDER GAP AND GENDER BIAS

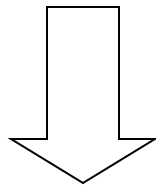
STRATEGY

- DECENTRALISED APPROACH (multi level approach)
- COLLABORATION AND PARTNERSHIP
- COMMUNITY BASED LEARNING

B5. MAIN PROGRAMS & APPROACH



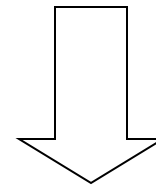
STRUCTURAL BASED



GENDER MAINSTREAMING

- SOCIALIZATION OF GENDER EQUALITY & EQUITY
- GENDER SENSITIVITY

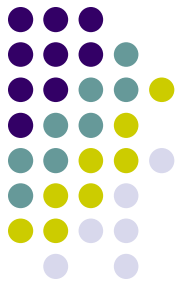
COMMUNITY BASED



WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

- ECONOMIC ASPECT
- EDUCATIONAL ASPECT
- PARTICIPATION ON FP & HEALTH

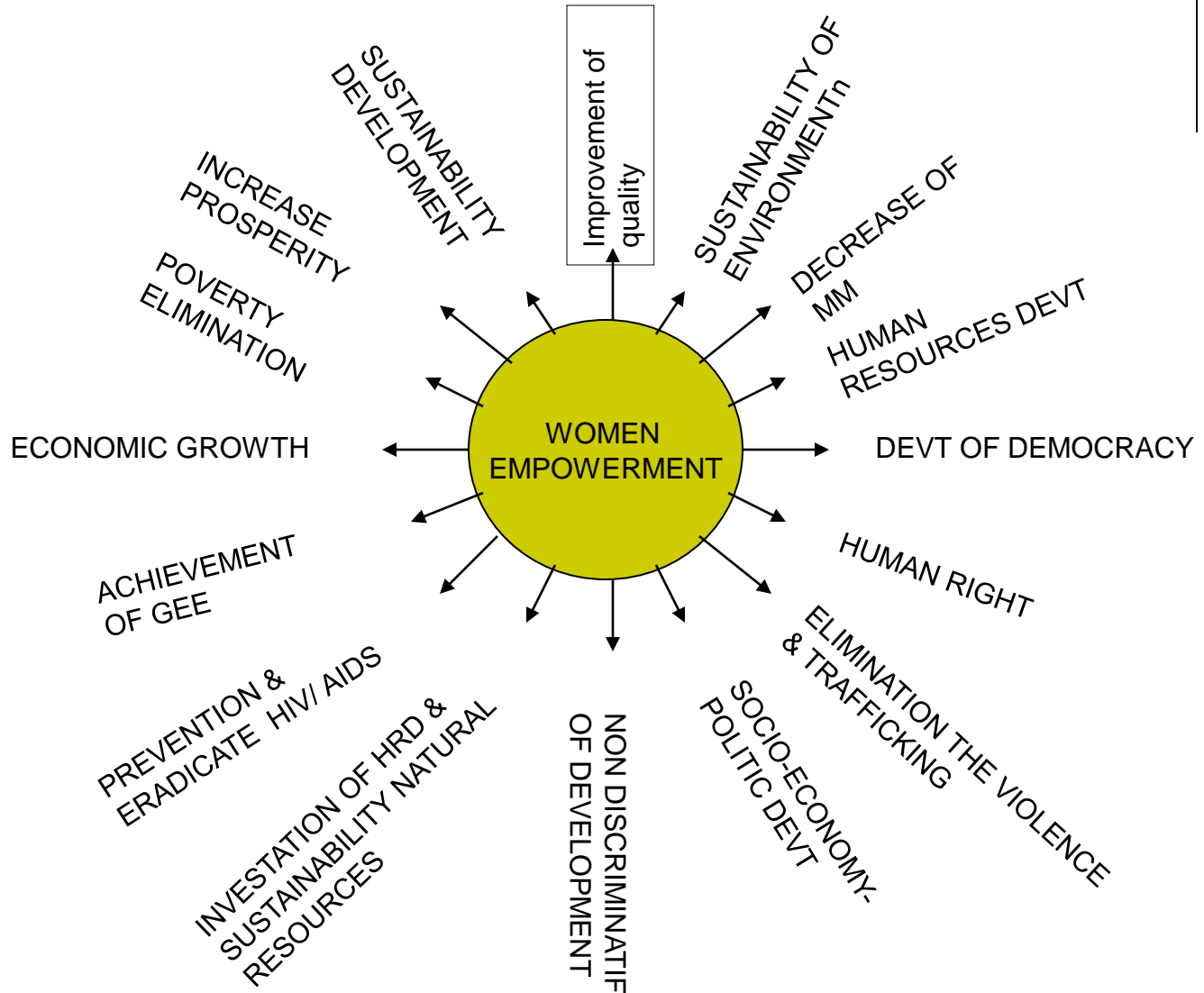
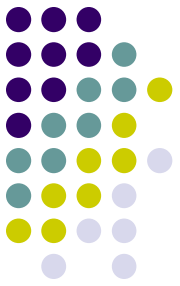
UN SECRETARY GENERAL :



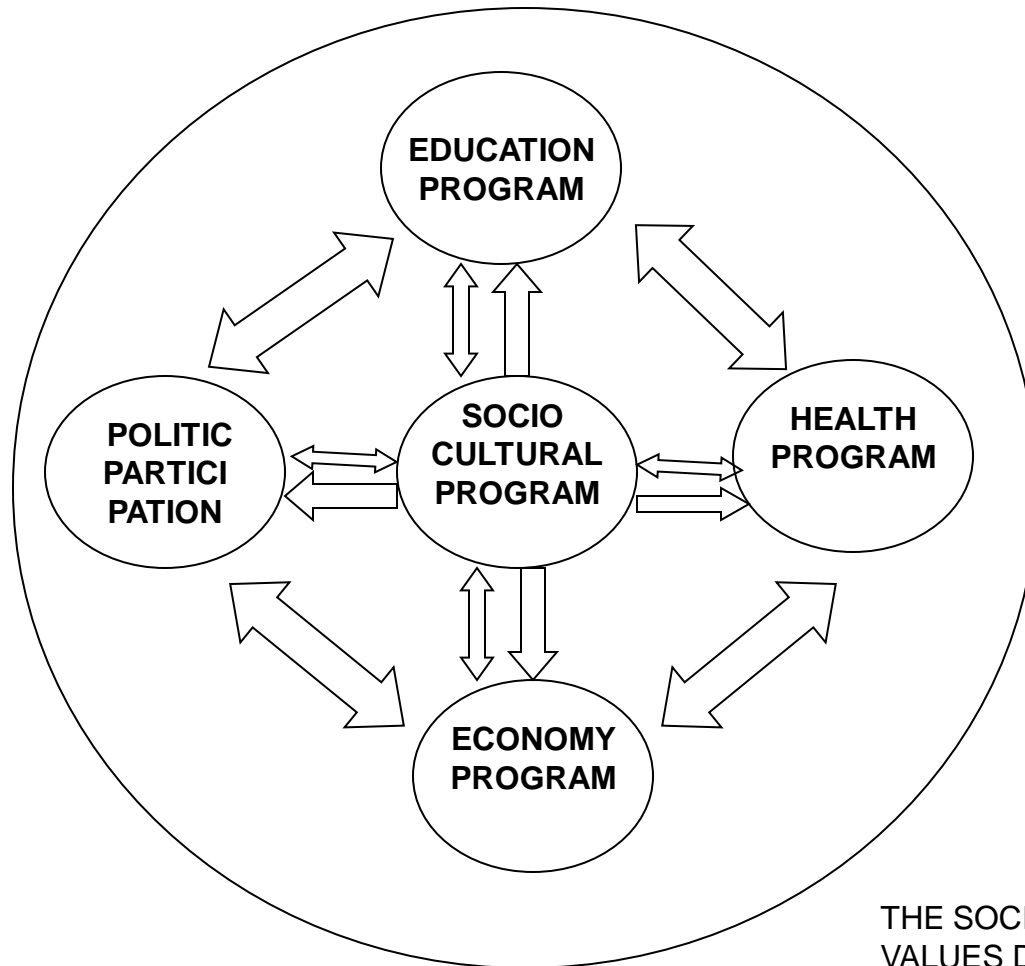
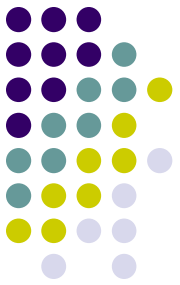
TO ACCELERATE & ACHIEVE WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT,
GEE SHOULD BE IMPLEMENT
7 NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL PRIORITIES STRATEGIES:

1. ELEMENTARY & MIDDLE EDUCATION
2. REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH & RIGHT
3. INVESTATION ON INFRASTRUCTURE
4. PROPERTY RIGHT & LEGACY
5. REPRESENTATIVES OF WOMEN IN THE PARLIAMENT
6. ELIMINATION OF GENDER DISCRIMINATION IN EMPLOYMENT
7. ELIMINATION OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

WOMEN EMPOWERMENT IS THE MOST EFFECTIVE TOOLS OF DEVELOPMENT

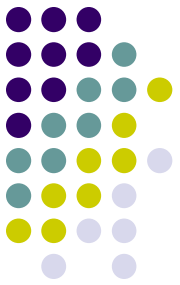


INTERRELATED AMONG SECTORS IN IMPROVING WOMEN'S QUALITY OF LIFE PROGRAM



THE SOCIAL & CULTURAL
VALUES DETERMINE THE
ACHIEVEMENT THE
OBJECTIVE OF PROGRAM

THE OBJECTIVE OF PROGRAMS



1. INCREASE THE WOMEN'S EDUCATION
2. INCREASE THE WOMEN'S HEALTH
3. EMPOWER THE WOMEN'S ECONOMY
4. INCREASE OF WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN THE POLITICAL ARENA
5. DEVELOP THE SOCIAL-CULTURAL ENVIRONMENT



EDUCATION

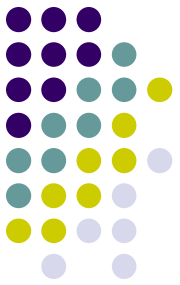
1. ENHANCE WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION & REPRESENTATIVES IN EDUCATION (ELEMENTARY TO HIGH EDUCATION)
2. DECREASE WOMEN'S DROP OUT & ILLITERACY RATE
3. INCREASE WOMEN'S SKILLS OF LIFE
4. ESTABLISH THE NETWORKING AND PARTNERSHIP BETWEEN GOs-NGOs

HEALTH

1. INCREASE THE WOMEN'S REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH & RIGHT
2. DECREASE THE IMR & MMR
3. ENHANCE THE COMMUNITY MOVEMENT TO DECREASE THE MMR

TAKING PART IN THE POLITICAL ARENA

1. ENHANCE WOMEN'S REPRESENTATIVE IN THE PARLIAMENT
2. ENHANCE WOMEN'S REPRESENTATIVE IN EXECUTIVE & JUDICATIVE

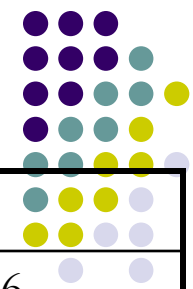


ECONOMY

1. INCREASE THE WOMEN'S ECONOMIC PRODUCTIVITY
2. ACCESSIBILITY OF WOMEN'S GROUP TO ECONOMIC RESOURCES
3. PARTNERSHIP IN BUSSINESS
4. GO-NGO'S NETWORKING & PARTNERSHIP

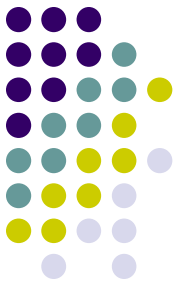
SOCIAL AND CULTURAL ENVIRONMENT

1. INCREASE THE AWARENESS OF VALUES WHICH CONDUCTIVE IN IMPROVING QUALITY OF LIFE OF WOMEN
2. ELIMINATION THE PERMISSIVE VALUE THAT DISTADVANTAGE FOR WOMEN (PORNOGRAFI, FREE-SEX, TRAFFICKING)
3. TO CHANGE COMMUNITY PARADIGM & BEHAVIOR TO SUPPORT THE PROGRAM OF IMPROVEMENT OF WOMEN QUALITY LIFE ,
4. INCREASE THE ROLE OF WOMEN IN MANAGING AND USING THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT



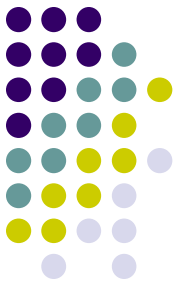
No	SECTOR	ITEMS	YEAR (%)				
			2005		2006		
			P	L	P	L	
C	ECONOMY		LABOR FORCE	50.65	85.55	48.63	84.74
D	POLITICS	1	DPR	9 (1999)	91 (1999)	11.90 (2004)	88.10 (2004)
		2	DPD	19.80 (2004)	80.20 (2004)		
E	EXECUTIVE	1	Eselon I	9.77	90.23		
		2	Eselon II	6.71	93.29		

PROGRESS IN CULTURAL SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT

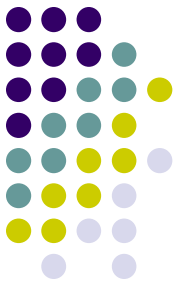


1. THERE IS VALUES CHANGES OF THE IMPORTANCE OF WOMEN EMPOWERMENT AND GENDER EQUALITY AND EQUITY
1. MANY FEMALE PARTICIPATE IN PUBLIC SECTOR (ALTHOUGH STILL LIMITED IN DECISION MAKING)

B7. CHALLENGES OF WOMEN'S DEVELOPMENT IN INDONESIA



- GENDER MAINTREAMING STRATEGY IN NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
- PROTECT GIRLS AND WOMEN FROM ANY FORM OF DISCRIMINATION IN EMPLOYMENT
- ELIMINATION OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN
- PROTECTING THE RIGHTS OF GIRLS AND WOMEN
- STRENGTHENING COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION
- CULTURAL CONSIDERATIONS
- ALLOCATE FUNDING SOURCES & OTHER RESOURCES PROPORTIONALLY FOR PROVIDING INFORMATION
- ENHANCING MEN'S SUPPORT TO WOMEN'S RIGHT AND EMPOWERMENT



Thank you

