

Country Gender Profile

*All data as on December 2005

A. Human Development Indicators : Progress on the MDGs

Target Number/ Indicator Number	Series name	Data for Year 2005 or whichever is latest
3/6	Education enrolment ratio, net, primary level, both sexes (UNESCO)	94,3% (2004)
3/6	Education enrolment ratio, net, primary level, girls (UNESCO)	93,3%
3/6	Education enrolment ratio, net, primary level, boys (UNESCO)	95,3%
3/8	Literacy rates, aged 15-24, both sexes, per cent (UNESCO)	98,7% (2004)
3/8	Literacy rates, aged 15-24, women, per cent (UNESCO)	98,5%
3/8	Literacy rates, aged 15-24, men, per cent (UNESCO)	98,9%
5/14	Infant mortality rate (0-1 year) per 1,000 live births (UNICEF estimates)	30 (2004)
6/16	Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births (WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA)	230 (2000)
HDI Rank		GDI Rank
110		87
		GEM Rank
		N.A

B. Women in Decision making roles - Gender disaggregated data

1) Legislature

		% of women	No. of women	Total No.
National	(2006)	11,3	63	550
State (Provincial)	(2002)	6	4	62
Local Bodies	(2001)	5,4	2	37

2) Executive

a) Government – Ministerial Positions

	% of women	No. of women	Total No.	Comment
National (2006)	12	4	33	Minister of Trade and Minister of Finance, are women
State (Provincial)	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
Local Bodies	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A

b) Top Bureaucracy

	% of women	No. of women	Total No.	Comment
National	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
State (Provincial) (2001)	1,5	5	336	N.A

3) Judiciary

	No. of women	Total No.	Comments
Supreme Court (2005)	7	47	
High Courts	536	3.311	

4) Political Parties				
	% of women	No. of women	Total No.	
Membership of men and women	11,8	16	151	
Women in executive committees or equivalent decision making bodies in the party (2005)	4,2	1	24	
5) Trade Union				
	% of women	No. of women		
Women in the governing bodies of major National Trade Unions	3,33	2		
Industry wise (as available in respective countries)	Industry	Male (%)	Female (%)	
	N.A	N.A	N.A	
	N.A	N.A	N.A	
	N.A	N.A	N.A	
Initiatives for gender equality in the trade unions: Collective Bargaining Agreements (CBAs) that explicitly mention anti discrimination policy, childcare and breastfeeding in the workplace, safe transport home after night shifts, automatic family health benefit for women workers, and two days menstruation leave without the need of doctor's certificate, bypassing the harassment and abuse which often occurs at the hand of company doctors.				
6) Private and public corporate business				
	Male (%)	Female (%)		
Top /middle management	N.A	N.A		
Women entrepreneurs: Female-owned businesses represent 60% of the about 30 million micro, small, and medium enterprises in Indonesia, according to estimation of the State Ministry of Cooperatives and Small and Medium Enterprises. This statistic is also reflected in IWAPI's (Association of Women Entrepreneur) membership database, which indicates that 85% of its nearly 16,000 national members are owners of micro and small enterprises.				
7) Academic World				
	% of women	No. of women	Total No.	
Top and middle academic positions	N.A	N.A	N.A	
C) Women in the workforce – Gender Disaggregated Data				
Formal Sector (2002)	Sector		Male (%)	Female (%)
	Industry manufacture		63,63	36,37
	Services		60,38	39,62
	Agriculture		66,66	33,39
Informal Sector	% of women	No. of women	Total No.	
	N.A	N.A	N.A	
	Women wage employment in non-agricultural sector as percentage of total non-agricultural employees (ILO)			31.1 (2004)

<p>D) Policy framework for gender equality</p>
<p>UN/ International Conventions ratified:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) b) Beijing Platform for Action (BPfA) c) ILO Convention No. 100 concerning Remuneration for Men and Women for Work of Equal Value; ratified in 1951 d) ILO Convention No. 111 concerning Discrimination in Respect of Employment and Occupation; ratified in 1958
<p>National policies/ plans for gender equality/mainstreaming:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Law No. 7 Year 1984 on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women b) Law No. 32 Year 2004 on Regional Government c) Presidential Regulation No. 7 Year 2005 on Midterm of National Development Planning Program 2004-2009 d) Presidential Instruction No. 9 Year 2000 on Gender Mainstreaming on National Development e) Ministerial Decree of State Minister of Women Empowerment No. 27/KEP/MEN.PP/IV/2005 on Strategic Planning of State Ministry of Women Empowerment 2005-2009 which describes about development on women empowerment as well as child welfare and protection, analytical situation on women empowerment and women empowerment program of 2005-2009.
<p>E) Institutional Mechanisms</p>
<p>Role and Fuctioning of Statutory bodies:</p> <p>National Commission on Violence against Women or known as Komnas Perempuan is an independent body in Indonesia which was established on 15 October 1998 based on Presidential Decree No. 181 Year 1998 as a national mechanism to eliminate violence against women. It was established following an increasing demand from civil society, especially women, that the government exercise its reponsibility towards violence against women. In performing its mandate, Komnas Perempuan is taking roles as a center of information on women’s rights are human rights and violences against women are violations against human rights; becomes a mediator between government and women victim of violation; gives advocacy on women’s rights; an initiator for change and policy formulation on legal system and instrument by increasing policy advocacy and encourage national laws on the fullfilment of state’s responsibility in eliminating all forms of violence against women. It also roles as a facilitator for the development as well as strengthening the network and solidarity at all levels in order to prevent violence against women.</p>
<p>Parliamentary Committees</p> <p>N.A</p>
<p>Other:</p> <p>State Ministry of Women Empowerment is one of government program to promote gender equality. This effort is aiming to give a wider role for women, not only reproductive roles but also managing community roles. To reach the empowerment of women, government has created a 5 years development strategy that had been done since 1978, until now.</p>

F) Legal Equality	
<p>Landmark legislation for gender equality in the last 25 years</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) UU No.24/2004 about the elimination of domestic violence b) UU No.25/2002 about gender budgeting and gender mainstreaming c) gender quota 30% for political parties in each level 	
<p>Discriminatory laws/ policies/practices</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) women were not put at the top of the list in elections, therefore only 11,3% women is in the legislature b) discrimination in employment, training and promotion c) the law defines women workers as single. This definition causes financial harm towards women workers and their families. The definition also ensures that women's work are undervalued legally and culturally 	
G) Affirmative Action Measures	
<p>Affirmative action for women in politics was adopted as Article 65 (1) in the Election Law (Law No. 12/2003) and requires that a minimum of 30% of a political party's candidates should be women. Although this measure aims to boost the role of women in politics, it is important to point out its flawed nature precisely because there are no legal sanction for parties that do not abide it.</p> <p>The election law's use the terms "may" and "consider" provided escape clauses for political parties to insists that the law is "voluntary" or merely recommendation. According to political party leaders, a political may or may not nominate women and that the 30% clauses is not binding.</p> <p>Affirmative action for women in government.</p> <p>Presidential Instruction No. 9/2000 on Gender Mainstreaming in National Development states that all departments and non-department agencies and provincial and district governments have to implement gender mainstreaming in planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of all development policies and programs. This policy is a strategy to pursue gender equality, to create a society that is more conducive for women to have roles in public life and to develop a national political system based on the people's sovereignty.</p>	
H) Women's Movement in the country	
<p>For most of its history the Indonesian women's movement has been framed, energised and constrained by two dominant paradigms: nationalism and developmentalism. In the last couple of years we have seen the movement emerge from the straitjacket of these ideas and spread in many new directions. It has gained its autonomy at last in the 'malestream' mainstream of politics, albeit in circumstances that make the leadership of the movement anxious and insecure. Such is the price of liberation. The Indonesian women's movement, seen broadly as a social movement to express the concerns of Indonesian women, emerged early in the twentieth century at the same time as the nationalist movement. They were fed by similar forces of socio-economic growth (especially urbanisation), modern education, improved communications and contact with international ideas. In</p>	

<p>1974 the authoritarian New Order gave the women's movement what it had long craved, a uniform marriage law that offered women more legal protection and certainty in marriage than the vast majority of them had previously had under the largely unsupervised and exclusively male-run Islamic legal system. Since 1974, the religious courts have been closely controlled by the government. Women have frequently been appointed as judges, and decisions, particularly about divorce and polygamy, are less arbitrary and weighted against wives. By the last decade of the New Order, women, like many other sectors of society, grew restive under the restrictions enforced by an authoritarian regime relying on a nationalist and developmentalist ideology. Especially better-educated middle class young women chafed at the dominance of stuffy 'wives' organisations'. Lower-class women were deprived of any way of voicing their aspirations and grievances. The end of the New Order's makes the women's movement, like everything else, is in transition. Ideologically, nationalism and developmentalism have lost their grip. Regional diversity and even separatism assert themselves. These differences surfaced at the women's congress of December 1998. At a time of considerable uncertainty and even peril for many women, the Indonesian women's movement has thrown off the bridle into which it was forced by adopting increasingly hegemonic versions of nationalism and developmentalism. It is now facing its new freedom with a mixture of exhilaration and trepidation.</p>	
<p>I) Issues in the country that need immediate attention for gender justice</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) lack of women participation in politics b) poverty eradication c) gender awareness d) women trafficking 	
<p>J) Enabling factors in the country for gender justice</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) strong local and international NGO lobby b) the change of women's mindset about their self confidence and self worth c) the change of the society's mindset about the notion of gender equality and justice 	
<p>K) Main Challenges/deterrents</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) cultural norms and values, eg., on appropriate divisions between public and private domains b) social structural obstacles, eg., social strata and social class, socio economic status, occupational and educational status c) patriarchal mindset d) gender insensitivity e) poverty 	
<p>L) Comments and regional comparisons</p> <p>Indonesia is one of the countries that experienced the decreasing women participation in the parliament; Indonesia is in the 19th or 20th place in Asia out of 45 countries. Indonesia just a little better from most of Middle East and South Asia countries except Syria, Israel, Cyprus and India. In South East and East Asia, women political representation in parliament higher than Singapore and South Korea, but lower than Malaysia and Thailand, and far left behind by Vietnam, Laos, North Korea, and China</p>	

