

JOINT SUBMISSION
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I. The preparation of the report

The present report was prepared by a number of Indonesian civil society organisations working in different issues and finally after a series of discussions we succeeded to submit this report. The report highlights key concerns on the women's rights situation and a set of recommendations in the following areas: online gender-based violence, rural women, women and employment, women and disaster, and women and conflict.

II. General Situation on the Women's Rights in Indonesia

1. Although Indonesia has ratified CEDAW Convention through Law no. 7 of 1984 on the ratification of CEDAW, there are still many discriminative laws, such as the Marriage Law No 1/1974, article 4 paragraph 2 concerning polygamy and article 31 concerning gender role division which is gender biased. In 2019, Komnas Perempuan found 412 discriminatory laws and local regulations in the name of morality and religion enacted by local governments in the form of not only regional regulations District/Regency Heads (Bupati) or mayors circulars. These policies have an impact to limit the space for women and minority groups, such as : requiring women to wear the hijab and also restrictions on religious minority groups. These discriminatory policies violate the Indonesian constitution and human rights standards in various international human rights conventions that have been ratified by the Indonesian government.
2. Since the ratification of the CEDAW Convention in 1984, the Indonesian government has made efforts to eliminate discrimination against women, especially through enacting new regulations or revised the existing regulations or policies. Another effort made by the Indonesian government was to sign the Optional Protocol for the CEDAW Convention in February 2002, but the Indonesian government has not yet ratified the Optional Protocol.
3. In 2022, a number of laws related to the protection of women's rights are included in the national legislation program of DPR RI, namely: Domestic Worker Protection Bill, Sexual Violence Crime Bill, Criminal Code Bill, Civil Procedure Code Bill, and Indigenous People Bill. All of these bills should be passed this year to provide respect, protection and fulfilled the rights of women by integrating the principles of substantive equality and non-discrimination.
4. The Covid-19 pandemic also affects women and girls. The policy of working and learning from home, resulting in women experiencing layered burdens for having to take care of the household, their husbands, caring for parents, parenting, helping children with online schooling, providing logistics (food and drink) daily, tightening expenses due to layoff, and running businesses such as selling food and household necessities as to survive. Violence is another vulnerability that women and girls face more during pandemic such as domestic violence, sexual violence, and online gender-based violence.

III. Online Gender Based Violence ¹

1. The State of the World Girls Report, Plan International noted that 32 percent of the 500 respondents of children and young women (16-24 years) experienced some form of harassment on social media. In Indonesia, violence that occurs on social media is known as online gender-based violence (KBGO).²
2. In overcoming problems that occur in the online setting, Indonesia uses Law no. 11 of 2008 regarding Information and Electronic Transactions or called "ITE". The ITE Law, which was presented to regulate behaviour and provide protection to the public in using electronic transactions, including the use of social media in practice, is not sufficient to provide protection to victims. Instead of providing protection for the ITE Law, it often criminalizes victims.
3. In its implementation, victims are generally charged with article 27 paragraph 1 which reads "Everyone intentionally and without rights distributes and/or transmits and/or makes accessible Electronic Information and/or Electronic Documents that have content that violates decency." Images of victims or recordings of victims circulating in the community and considered sexually nuanced (pornography) are considered to violate morality, causing the victim to be found guilty of violating the article. In fact, the dissemination of the victim's images/recordings actually harms the victim.
4. The existence of the ITE Law actually causes victims who are threatened with the dissemination of intimate content (malicious distribution) that the victim does not want (non-consensual sharing of intimate images) would discourage victims to report their cases. In the other hand, the threat of the perpetrator makes the victim even more powerless to refuse whatever the perpetrator wishes, including the perpetrator's request for sexual favours. Perpetrators are increasingly free to control the victim because they have pictures or recordings of the victim engaging in sexual activity with the perpetrator.

Proposed Recommendations

- A. Revoke article 27 paragraph 1 of the ITE Law which has made victims of online gender-based violence not dare to report their cases.
- B. Make rules or policies that regulate various forms of online gender-based violence which currently have no regulation to provide protection to victims of online gender-based

¹ Respond to UPR Recommendations 2017: 139.111 Continue to fight violence against women and promote their empowerment (Pakistan); **Source reference:** A/HRC/36/7 - Para. 139; 139.114 Continue to work to implement the 3Ends program to combat violence against women (Sudan); **Source reference:** A/HRC/36/7 - Para. 139; 139.116 Prosecute all acts of domestic and sexual violence against women and girls (Latvia); **Source reference:** A/HRC/36/7 - Para. 139; 139.117 Strengthen laws on violence against women, including by punishing all forms of sexual violence (Liechtenstein); **Source reference:** A/HRC/36/7 - Para. 139; 139.119 Continue to strengthen the steps taken to combat violence against women and children (Tunisia); **Source reference:** A/HRC/36/7 - Para. 139; 139.120 Continuing efforts to end violence against women and children (Oman); **Source reference:** A/HRC/36/7 - Para. 139

² Based on Komnas Perempuan's Annual Records, there was a drastic increase in KBGO cases from 241 cases to 940 cases. One case that has caught the public's attention is the case of Baiq Nuril, a teacher in Mataram, West Nusa Tenggara. He was reported by his principal for recording the conversation he had with the principal. Baiq Nuril recorded the conversation because she felt uncomfortable and harassed by the principal, who was talking about sexual activity he had committed with other women. Baiq Nuril was then found guilty and sentenced to 6 months in prison and a fine of 500 million with a subsidiary of three months in prison. This case received the attention of President Jokowi, who granted amnesty to Baiq Nuril.

violence and do not make victims as perpetrators of crimes. One of them is by including online gender-based violence as part of the Sexual Violence Crime Bill (RUU TPKS).

- C. Accelerate the discussion and ratification of the Sexual Violence Crime Bill (RUU TPKS) Bill so that the handling of KBGO cases can be carried out immediately.

IV. Rural Women

5. Government statistics report (2018) stated that 33% of the workforce are in the agriculture sector (117 million people) with a total of 13.4 million women. According to a study conducted by CWGI members notified that this figure is underestimated and underreported. In farming sector more women work than men. Women's contribution to the agricultural economy is still not recognized and this has impacted low participation in the access to the village fund in which each village received yearly (approximately USD 70,000) from the Central Government.
6. Since the implementation of Village Law no. 6/2014, there were improvements in upward accountability and reporting since it was stipulated in a specific paragraph. However, this has not been matched with downward accountability to the community. The village council must provide various reports to the district government to receive the village fund. Although women's access is open as the village council member, in reality the representation of women in the village council is still low because of strong patriarchal cultures in the village which considered women as less capable of being leaders than men. This assumption is reinforced by the argument that religious interpretation gives more privileges to men as leaders. The minimum requirement for village council candidates to be at least a high school graduate or equivalent is also a problem for most women in the village because most of them have only low education. Therefore, the village council usually not engage with the specific needs of women which should be at the least fulfilled the need of pregnant women, during deliveries as well as breastfeeding. Communities especially women should have the opportunity to have their voices heard, and to demand improvements and corrective actions, where needed.
7. The participation of rural women in development is guaranteed in Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages as stated in the explanation section of the Village Law Article 54 paragraph 1 concerning Village Deliberations (Musdes) as a deliberation forum which is attended by the Village Consultative Body, Village Government, and the related elements of the village community to discuss matters which are the most needed by women and men as citizens. In reality this policy has not opened up space for the participation of rural women and other vulnerable groups of women to be involved in the Multi Stakeholder Consultation Forum for Development Planning (Musrenbang) at village level and Village Deliberations. Community representatives who are involved in Musrenbangdes and Musdes are dominated by men. Most rural women and other vulnerable groups of women do not have access to information about women's political rights, policies and institutional mechanisms related to women's participation in development programmes and in policy making activities. Women are often only physically present during village deliberations meetings but have no control over making decisions in planning as well as budget.
8. According to National socio-economic survey from 2011 to 2015, the literacy rate of rural women aged 15 and over is still lower (90.32%) than that of rural males aged 15 and over (95.51%). But obviously almost 10% of women still illiterate. For people in rural areas, education for women has not been considered important and not seen as a basic need that must be met. Society still prioritizes a higher level of education for boys than girls. Gender construction in rural communities still places women in domestic affairs so they are

- considered not to need higher education. In contrast to men who are considered to be leaders and breadwinners of the family, they must have higher education.
9. Plan Indonesia has found that 48% in their targeted village and 53% of women in Sumbawa-Manggarai Regency (eastern part of Indonesia) do not have access to healthy, safe and affordable sanitation. Public toilets are available but hardly ever filled with clean water to wash, and many toilets are lock-open, making them prone to sexual harassment and violence.
 10. The data of National Land Agency in 2020 states that 56 percent of productive assets in Indonesia in the form of property, land, or plantations, only 15.88% of the 44 million lands are owned by women.
 11. According to Agrarian Reform Consortium (2017), there were 612 people who were victims of violence in agrarian conflict and there were 18 women criminalized and 54 women persecuted. In 2010 Komnas Perempuan found that there were 395 women became victims of eviction through intimidation, physical and psychological violence, sexual abuse, arrest, and criminalization.
 12. In 2018, Alliance of Indigenous Peoples of the Archipelago organized a survey which showed that 76.8% of indigenous women testified that development aggression has had impacts on their land seizures. They are afraid to reclaim their land because they were traumatized by being criminalized, fined, threatened by police officers with mobile brigade corps fully armed, and they were even arrested.
 13. Rural women are critical to achieving food security, reducing poverty, malnutrition and hunger, and in promoting rural development, yet their contribution is often unpaid, unacknowledged, and poorly supported. Rural women are among those who are the most affected by food insecurity, exposed to food price volatility, malnutrition and hunger, and are amongst the most likely to suffer when food prices escalate.
 14. Despite Universal Health Coverage (JKN) was launched in 2014 where 85 million people who were eligible for the 'free of charge services' since considered as 'poor families', many rural women still faced difficulties in access to health care, including sexual and reproductive health care for pregnant women, older women and women with disabilities. From several research it is known that rural women who work daily at the field and fetching water suffered complications during pregnancy and due to lack of access to emergency health services many of them were not capable to overcome the complications and many some often ended in maternal death. Maternal mortality and morbidity are high in many rural areas. Child marriage exposes rural rights to early pregnancy and significantly contributes to maternal mortality.

Proposed Recommendations:

- A. Integrating the provisions of Article 14 of CEDAW and the General Recommendations of CEDAW No.34 on Rural Women during formulating rural policies and regulations
- B. Recognize women farmers and their contribution to agriculture economy and increase rural women's access to working capital to establish their own business and eligible to get loans from the bank which provide loans specific for farmers as well as to work on their land to produce agricultural products from their own family land without husband consent.
- C. Ensuring women's group involve in the process of Monitoring and Evaluation including to control the village budget. Monitoring integration of gender perspective in the implementation of Village Law to ensure gender responsive budget and increase women representation in the village council.

- D. Urging government to design a comprehensive step taken to reduce MMR. The commitment should start from the highest level i.e President and cascade down to all the related ministers and further down to the executive levels of the government (national and local).
- E. Urging Ministry of Education and Culture to implement Government Regulation No.8-2014 which guarantee the right of young people to obtain information on health and reproductive rights to all school and implementing the National Action Plan on Reproductive Health for School-Age Children (2017-2018: in school and out school) and establishing monitoring mechanism to ensure the implementation of reproductive health module in the national education curriculum across the country.
- F. Pass the Bill on Indigenous Peoples which regulate recognition of the indigenous women collective rights
- G. Ensure that land acquisitions, including land lease contracts, do not violate the rights of rural women or result in forced eviction, and protect them from the negative impacts of acquisition of land by national and transnational companies, as well as due to development projects, extractive industries and megaprojects by obtaining free and informed consent of rural women prior to the approval of any acquisitions or project affecting rural lands or territories and resources, including lease and sale of land, land expropriation and resettlement. When such land acquisitions do occur, it should be in line with international standards, and rural women should be adequately compensated.

V. Women and Employment

- 15. On November 2020, government enacted the Job Creation Law No 11/2020. It aims to attract investment, create new jobs, and stimulate the economy by, among other things, simplifying the licensing process and harmonizing various laws and regulations, and making policy decisions faster for the central government to respond to global or other changes or challenges. The Job Creation law has amended more than 75 current laws and require the central government to issue more than 30 government new regulations and other implementing regulations within 3 months. Job Creation Law do not recognize and accommodate the informal workers including domestic workers and home workers in putting-out system which do not get any protection because there is no law protecting them.
- 16. During COVID-19 pandemic in Indonesia, the government accelerated the procedure for acceptance of the new Job Creation law on labour in Indonesia. According to the Regulatory Quality Index ranking, Indonesia is on the lowest level. Another problem is the decentralisation of power that has increased corruption at the local level and slowed down investment procedures. However, the effects on workers, gender, indigenous affairs and the environment are worrying. Many scholars and NGOs have demonstrated their disappointments to the government. The Job Creation law is associated with profound reorganisation of legislation into 11 clusters and adjustments to more than 1000 articles, including those impacting labour law, social law, and national social security agency law (Amnesty International 2020). Many social protections from the 2003 labour legislation have been deleted or modified. A new law on wages and job security is considered a threat, specifically because it does not consider inflation rates for the minimum wage. The set city district minimum wage was revoked. In practice, without inflation and cost living criteria for determining the minimum wage, poor areas like Papua are further weakened with not enough income to cover the daily cost of living (Usman Hamid 2020).

17. Another issue of concern is the relative security of the worker when signing a job contract. Under the Job Creation law no 11/2020, employers get the opportunity to offer only a temporary job contract for an indefinite period, meaning that the workers can more easily lose their job. The review of the old (the existing Labour Law) presents a new threat for the workers with the possibility of performing “work for free”, meaning extra work that does not produce income for the workers. Moreover, article 93 (2) of the Labour Law does not allow for paid time off during menstruation, which is a significant violation of women’s rights.
18. Additionally, there is concern from environmental NGOs that the new law will increase deforestation in Indonesia (Madani 2020). There is a possibility that by 2056, 5 areas of Indonesia, Riau, Jambi, Sumatra, Bangka Belitung and Center Jawa, will lose their natural forest. Article 29,30,31 of the new law retains the AMDAL (environmental impact assessment requirements) but deletes the function of an independent committee composed of NGOs and activists for the environment. The new law further supports deforestation to increase the palm oil plantation, a dangerous threat that the Government has endorsed with the amplification of the work. It will probably negatively affect the local people who live in the areas that will be deforested, particularly art. 50 (2) sentences 12A and 17B prohibit farming in forestry areas and commercial activities in unregistered forests (Hamid and Hermawan 2020). How to report the NGO Human Rights Wacht (HRW), this is a violation of international norms, such as those expressed in the ICESCR and the UN declaration on the rights of indigenous peoples (HRW 2020).

Proposed Recommendations

- A. Ensuring participation of Labour/Trade Unions in the process of drafting new implementing regulations regarding social protection and benefits and all related social benefits.
- B. There is still no regulation which ensuring monitoring and safe-guard the rights of formal workers who work in companies, factories, plantations etc which are considered legal in order to punish abusive employers. Moreover the whole recruitment process are still not claim their rights. Sexual violence in many plantations (palm oil, rubber, etc) were daily reported in local newspapers since 30% of the total labor were woman. Only a few industrial estates has their own clinics, however lacking of health providers and counsellors who shows up only twice a month made it ineffective. The policies were not always monitored.
- C. Ratify the Bill on Domestic Work which waiting for 18 years to be enacted. Beside the ILO Convention 189 on Decent Work for Domestic Workers should be implemented in order to provide special recognition and protection for domestic workers and establish the rights and basic principles of protection for domestic workers
- D. ILO Convention 190 on the Elimination of Violence and Sexual–Harassment at the workplace and the ILO Convention 183 governing Maternity Rights should be adopted and implemented.

VI. Women and Disaster

1. Disaster management policies in Indonesia have yet to fully protect women from gender-based violence in case of disasters. It is apparent from 57 cases of sexual violence and harassment occurring during a number of disasters Central Sulawesi in 2018 (UNFPA, 2019); and more than 20 cases occurring during the Palu disaster in 2018 (Kerti Praja Foundation, 2020); and 42 cases of domestic violence and 10 cases of

- early-age marriages in Palu and its surrounding areas, and cases related to women's reproductive health (*An. 1*)
2. The Indonesian government has yet to integrate local knowledge and wisdom in disaster mitigation as a development policy at the national and regional levels (*An. 2*).
 3. In disaster management and responses, the intersectionality perspective has yet been implemented, and the referral service system is ceased causing a poor coordination of protection and handling, the number of evacuation centers established by residents independently is greater in number but located in remote areas instead of establishing shelters that meet security standards and its command system is not responsive in providing assistance to promptly fulfill women's specific needs³.
 4. The post-disaster recovery in several regions in Indonesia has yet been fully realized and has been exacerbated by the Covid-19 pandemic. It worsened women's vulnerability, particularly those who are still staying in temporary shelters (LIBU Perempuan, 2020). In addition, women lost their jobs and some have been forced to offer their children up for adoption so that their children can survive.
 5. The role of women in disaster management policies has yet been clearly described that the level of women's participation is very low in policy making, volunteering, and involvement in humanitarian works (*An. 3 dan 4*). In this case, the expected role is the role of community by heeding women's special needs to take part in disaster management. It also causes a poor capacity building among women in disaster mitigation and response.
 6. After Seroja Cyclone in NTT, 26% districts do not have PBM (Teaching and Learning Processes) activities and 59.6% do not have alternative places to study when damage occurs.⁴ As a result, girls have less opportunities to continue their education and gain more information about disasters so as to improve mitigation efforts.
 7. Natural disasters⁵ and the COVID-19 pandemic have had a major impact on people's income and livelihoods (*An. 5*), which in turn has a direct impact on spending for girls' education, and increasing anxiety due to the burden of unpaid care and the potential for experiencing gender-based violence⁶. Most women received 82% reduction of income from family businesses during the pandemic or higher than men (80%). This is also influenced by social norms where it is preferable for boys to have a higher level of education than girls (YAPPIKA-ActionAid) (*An. 6*).
 8. The Disaster Management Law has not been able to guarantee protection for women. (YAPPIKA-ActionAid, 2019). (i) There is no article that explains access to health, especially reproductive health, particularly for vulnerable groups. (ii) The specific needs and rights of women and other vulnerable groups (parents, children, disabilities, etc.) are not a priority and often ignored.

³ This happened in the disaster response by the government during the disaster in Central Sulawesi in 2018.

⁴ JNA-JMA Report, Joint Need Assessment and Market Assessment of Tropical Cyclone Seroja Response, East Nusa Tenggara Province, 12 - 30 April 2021.

⁵ The Seroja Cyclone disaster in NTT had an impact on: i) 94.5% of respondents stated that their livelihoods were affected by the disaster. The three main livelihoods are: farming, livestock raising, fishing; ii) 92.6% of respondents stated that there was an impact of damage to the land; iii) 94.5% of respondents stated that their personal assets (plants/fields/business premises) were damaged; iv) 45% of respondents stated that there was an increase in household expenditure after the disaster; and v) 71.6% of respondents stated that their family income was reduced after the disaster.

⁶ The Covid-19 pandemic has resulted in the weakening of women's access to work and benefits and an increase in household work, care and unpaid care work and consuming more time for women, namely 61% for women and 48% for men. In addition, the social restriction policies and health recommendations for cooking their own food caused women to bear a greater burden for cooking and fetching water and fuel, namely 22% women and 16% men. This situation negatively affects women's time availability and physical health.

9. In disaster situations in Banten, West Sulawesi, and Central Sulawesi, women and young women are prone to health risks resulting from poor hygiene, lack of information and sex education, very limited health care and drug facilities (*An. 7, 8, and 9*).
10. During the 2020 COVID-19 pandemic, early-age marriages increased by 300% (*An. 10*). It has the potential to cause low quality human resources, particularly among girls, due to low education, the potential to give birth to stunting children and increase the maternal mortality rate, and domestic violence.
11. The state budget (2021) for crisis management and national economic recovery programs through an economic stimulus package and conventional productivity ideas, including for health care, social protection, and business, is still gender-blind with delays in on expenditures and activities for women. Failure to respond to the needs of women and girls on unpaid care, violence, child marriage, and education, and the absence of disaggregated data have led to a blurred picture of the impact of the pandemic on women and girls⁷
12. Disasters cause more burden for women because the right to care and perform domestic works is only imposed on women. This is further exacerbated by the situation where women have to work/ gain earnings so as to support family members who lost their livelihood. The economic downturn and the difficulty of earning an income in the area of origin have caused women and girls to face greater risks when looking for work in urban centers. The low level of education, skills, and access to destination cities makes women and girls vulnerable to gender-based violence. This can reduce women's mobility and thus hinder women's participation⁸.

Proposed Recommendations

- A. Revising the Law on Disaster Management by mainstreaming a gender perspective and harmonizing it with various laws governing the protection of vulnerable community groups, such as the CEDAW Ratification Law, the Law on the Elimination of Domestic Violence, the Law on Elderly Welfare, the Child Protection Law, the Law on Persons with Persons Disability, Human Rights Law etc.
- B. Ensuring that the protection of women and girls⁹, continue providing services for GBV survivors, establishing a mechanism for Protection Against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Harassment (PSEA) by expanding the existing security system and women/girl friendly forums and improving teachers' capacity in providing emergency education¹⁰.
- C. Integrating JNA data with rapid assessment data in the education sector in order to produce more comprehensive recommendations, and ensure girls' rights for education in disaster situations.
- D. Narrowing stark gaps in social protection across sectors, by increasing the collection of gender¹¹ disaggregated data and adapting social protection measures targeting

⁷ ActionAid, Findings from research on adolescent girls in Pandeglang Regency, Banten Province, entitled Building Power Together: a Girl-led Research Project (ActionAid UK, 2022).

⁸ ActionAid, Findings from research on adolescent girls in Pandeglang Regency, Banten Province "Building Power Together, a Girl-led Research Project (ActionAid UK, 2022).

⁹ This includes ensuring the establishment of a community-based protection mechanism for women to mobilize their own protection needs, and having a sustainability strategy for women's safe spaces so that they can be managed by the community in a sustainable manner.

¹⁰ Capacity building for teachers regarding emergency education in accordance with the required themes, namely psychosocial support for children from a gender perspective, emergency health, emergency education, and child protection, as well as safe schools, and emergency curricula.

¹¹ The need for gender-disaggregated data on cases, deaths, hospitalizations and testing is critical to understanding the impact of the pandemic on different groups of women, including data on socioeconomic

women/girls as key to economic recovery and future resilience. This includes providing gender-responsive and inclusive services and infrastructure, including the security of women's mobility.

- E. Improving protection for women and girls through supports and outreach by using communication technology that can be accessed safely and freely, which is integrated in a tiered referral system with the support of trained community-based social workers. Including counseling services for girls who need supports and further information about SRHR.
- F. Introducing economic support packages for vulnerable women and measures to deal with poverty and women's declining incomes. This includes efforts to identify, reduce, and redistribute the increasing burden of unpaid care and domestic work and addressing job segregation, gender pay gaps, and inadequate access to affordable child care.
- G. Provide flexible multi-year funding facilities for local women-led organizations in disaster response so that they can increase their capacity, space and core funding to prepare for and respond to disasters and continue the long-term social work and women's rights for which they are mandated.
- H. Strengthening partnerships with local humanitarian actors, particularly women's and youth organizations, so as to ensure effective participation of women and girls in various coordination and disaster decision-making forums; and ensuring that local women's perspectives are represented substantively across the cluster system and in decision-making processes. (*An. 11*)

VII. Women and Conflict (including radicalism and extremism)

- 13. Indonesian government adopted UNSCR 1325 by enacting a Presidential Decree no 18/2014 on Protection and Empowering Women and Children in Social Conflict. In 2021 the Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Cultural Affairs launched a regulation no 5/2021 on National Action Plan (NAP) for the Protection and Empowering Women and Children in Social Conflict (RAN- P3AKS). This new NAP was actually the second generation since the new NAP covered the period of 2020-2025. In this second generation NAP five (5) new issues were added, such as : 1) intolerance, 2) radicalism, 3) natural resources conflict, 4) violence against women and children, 5) misinformation and dis-information.
- 14. The implementation of this new NAP (No 5/2021) mandated to focus at the national as well as local level, with the aim to strengthening the structure and mechanism in order to prevent social conflicts since it should be more gender sensitive and inclusive by involving women in every level : in prevention activities as well as peace building activities and processes. The new NAP was very important seeing the increasing number of social conflicts happening in the last 3 years: 31 cases in 2019, 71 cases in 2020 and 138 cases in 2021.
- 15. The most common sources of conflict are political economy, socio-cultural, territorial boundary disputes, natural resources and the unequal distribution of natural resources as well as exploitation. The data from the Ministry of Home Affairs in 2021 does not mention the ethnicity and religious intolerance case, even though in September 2021 there was destruction of the mosque of the Ahmadiyah congregation in Sintang, West Kalimantan. This case ended up turning the mosque into a home for the members while women and children did not receive any psychosocial services as well as trauma

impacts and related policies. This includes encouraging the collection and analysis of sex, age, and disability disaggregated data (and other intersectionality issues) in local and national statistics, including on unpaid care work and the involvement of women in disaster.

healing due to the violence they experienced. The case of Freedom of Religion and Belief has yet to find a settlement point in favor of the victim, including the case of the Shia group Sampang Madura who was relocated in Sidoarjo, East Java. Until they declared their conversion back to Sunnism, this group had not yet been returned to their hometown. Setara Institute research results in the last 5 years there were 866 incidents and 1,455 acts of violation of religious freedom.

16. As for the armed conflict, the Nduga Papua Conflict has been going on since December 2018. Based on information from the Ministry of Social Affairs and the Nduga government, the number of refugees due to this conflict is 38,000 people and 182 people died due to the conflict, and 113 of them were women. This conflict will continue to escalate ahead of the simultaneous regional head elections in 2024
17. In year 2018 there were some changes brought in the law on Countering Violent Extremism and so Law No 5/2018 was enacted, which mandated to develop a National Action Plan for the Prevention and Combating of Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism (RAN PE (NAP) which in its process and implementation pays attention to the principles of human rights; supremacy of law and justice, gender mainstreaming and fulfillment of children's rights, security and safety, good governance, participation and multiple stakeholders and diversity and local wisdom. In 2021 the President Decree No 7/2021 was launched which stipulated that gender mainstreaming should be central in the NAP and in the implementation should provide a security urgency to effect policy reforms that support the protection of women and girls against sexual and gender based violence.
18. Women involvement in terror/extremism attacks was a shocking news in year 2016, when two women (Dian Yulia Novia and Ika Puspitasari) decided to be suicide bombers representing an extremist group. Data from government anti-terror (Countering Violent Extremism = BNPT) show that since year 2000 there are 50 women involved in several extremist attacks. In 2018, there were 13 attack cases, while in 2019 became 15 cases. It seems since ISIS was declared in Indonesia 29 June 2014, more and more Indonesian women joined several extremist groups through “jihad” digital/virtual campaigns. Most of them collecting funding through several networks.
19. Research results from the Institute for Policy Analysis of Conflict (IPAC) January 2017 Mothers to Bombers explain the evolution of Indonesian female extremists. Since ISIS was declared in Indonesia on June 29, 2014 women have taken an active role in this movement by forming a virtual jihad community, writing active blogs, actively debating in chat rooms, online propaganda dissemination, fund mobilization and networking, match makers (online dating) and war training. and use weapons. Since 2018 the trend of terrorism has shifted from back yard to dinning room, where previously rigid gender roles placed women in the domestic sphere, now women are encouraged to take an active role. This indicates that terrorism has become family based, where this action involves all family members. The Surabaya bombings in May 2018 and Sibolga as evidence that the whole family was involved. This active involvement of women is considered a form of emancipation and shows the group's concern for the aspirations of women, but in fact this is another form of male domination where women are still victims because they only act as puppets and are not involved in decision-making and strategy formulation of the movement.
20. The case of terror in Sigi, Central Sulawesi on 27 November 2020 resulted in a difficult handling of terrorism. The act of this terror attack had victimized one whole family consisted of 4 persons of which two women were involved. This case created fear among the community, and also destroyed the symbols of peaceful local native culture. Most of the victim are women which the intervention had created vulnerability of new

conflicts. From several documentation process and repeated interviews it is known that long trauma was still facing by them. The community including women had lost their jobs due to scary security situation.

21. Most of the social conflict were started from politic disputes as well as social-cultural reasons, such as intolerancy for differences in faith-based groups. Beside, conflicts raised by natural resources which were exploited by outsiders who gets licenses from the local government authorities. Some conflicts raised between 2 villages, which each of them claiming the respective borders. *Ahmadiyah* group which was considered by the mainstream Muslim group “ as alien or different” is the most targeted since many years. Their mosque and house were very often attacked by the mainstream Muslim groups. For many years in East Java Province and NTB Province they were displaced. Until today they live in emergency barracks or surrounded their mosque. Most women and children who were victims do not received any psycho-social services in order to survive the hardship daily like they faced. Until today this group were forced to accept the mainstreaming “Sunni Beliefs” which majority Muslim in Indonesia are “Sunni”.

Proposed Recommendations

- A. The government should developing an integrated data system which should be divided by gender, age, etc. Data collection should involve CSOs as implementing partners and using a participatory approach. The aim of this approach is to have an oversight on specific clusters which is very important for implementing multiple and effective interventions.
- B. Effective coordination among the several related Ministries and Institutions as well as to include CSOs participation which knowing the community for along time and these are vital in ensuring the success of the NAP. Prevention should becoming the first objective and if social conflict already started countering violent extremism should be include a number of efforts which uphold human rights and peaceful conflicts resolution, reintegration processes and rehabilitation. The handling of the victim of terrorism needs to use the gender perspective approach so that the conducted intervention in line with the need of the victim.
- C. Building spaces to allow religious and community leaders which different views having several dialogues to change hearts and minds of society to treat each other as equal citizens with respect and dignity and non-violence.
- D. Developing Conflicts Early Warning and Emergency System (CEWERS) which is community0based but supported by local and national government
- E. Protection should be given to those women working for peace-building in conflict settings in order not to be attacked as well as intimidated
- F. Ensuring women involvement and equal representation in every level of decision making processes of reconciliation from village level to the central government
- G. Gender mainstreaming should be always used by designing new policies and programs on Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism so as well as to those former detainees. Integration should be given to them and the local community having training in order to strengthen resilience and support for rehabilitation and reintegration

ANNEX 1

PROFILE OF ORGANIZATIONS

1. **CEDAW Working Group Indonesia (CWGI)**, a network that was formed in 2006 which aims to monitor the implementation of the CEDAW Convention as an effort to eliminate all forms of discrimination, marginalization, and violence against women in Indonesia. CWGI has been organizing development of independent NGO reports on the implementation of CEDAW Convention in Indonesia to CEDAW Committee and became observer in constructive dialogue of CEDAW Committee with the Indonesian government
2. **Central Sulawesi Women Association for Equality (KPKPST)**, is a service provider organization, partnering with P2TP2A in the Province and several districts.
3. **Coalition Against Trafficking in Women, Asia Pacific - Indonesia** is a civil society network that promotes women's human rights and combats trafficking and sexual exploitation of women/girls (Relief goods, hygiene supplies for women and children)
4. **Kalyanamitra**, is a feminist organization as women communication and information center that was founded since 1985 and consistently fights for gender equality and justice in the context of realizing social and gender transformation for marginalized women in Indonesia through community organizing, knowledge management, policy advocacy, and networking.
5. **Kerti Praja Foundation (YKP)**, domiciled in Denpasar, Bali and was established in 1992. YKP's mission is to provide education in health sector, improve access to basic health services, particularly for vulnerable populations, and carry out public health and medical research and poverty alleviation efforts. Since 2019, YKP has been engaged in reproductive health and efforts to prevent and handle gender-based violence in disaster situations in Central Sulawesi and many other disaster-affected areas in Indonesia.
6. **Plan International** has been working in Indonesia since 1969 and officially transformed into a national foundation, namely **Yayasan Plan International Indonesia (Plan Indonesia)**, in 2017. We aim to strive for children's rights and equality for girls. Together with youth groups and activists, Plan Indonesia is working to ensure youth meaningful participation in decision making that has impacts to the fulfillment of children's rights and equality for girls. Plan Indonesia also mobilizes resources with partners from private sector, donors, philanthropic foundation to individual donor to make a wider impact for Indonesian children. Plan Indonesia sponsors more than 36.000 children in Indonesia, especially East Nusa Tenggara. Working relentlessly in more than 19 districts, 19 by 2022, by 2022, Plan Indonesia aims to benefit 1.000.000 girls in Indonesia.
7. **The Asian Muslim Action Network (AMAN) Indonesia**, has been a pioneer in peacebuilding education for women at the grassroots, conducting community organizing through women's groups and conducting national and international advocacy related to Women, Peace and Security. AMAN as an organisation has a VISION to becoming a grassroot movement which conducting community organisation activities based on religious and local cultural traditions in order to promote anti-violence, peace building and gender justice. Currently, AMAN Indonesia works in 19 provinces, 41 communities along with 174 networks in Indonesia. At the international level, AMAN Indonesia works in 4 countries with 18 networks and alliances.

8. **The Learning Circle Association for Women (Libu Perempuan, Central Sulawesi)** is an advocacy organization focuses on women and children protection. Established in 1999, in Palu City, it is a legal entity registered at the Indonesian Ministry of Justice and Human Rights.
9. **Yayasan Penguatan Partisipasi, Inisiatif, dan Kemitraan Masyarakat Indonesia or The Indonesian Foundation for Community Participation, Initiative and Partnership (YAPPIKA)** – became a member of the ActionAid federation in 2016 (hereinafter referred to as YAPPIKA-ActionAid or YAA) and is a non-profit organization that has been working with various communities in Indonesia since 1991 for policy advocacy and improvement of public services, advocating a supportive environment for CSOs, and humanitarian action and resilience in Indonesia.

ANNEX 2

WOMEN AND DISASTER

1. It is apparent from 57 cases of sexual violence occurring during disaster period in Palu, Sigi, and Donggala from November 2018 to January 2019; and more than 20 cases of violence and sexual harassment during earthquake in Palu from October 2018 to October 2019; and 42 cases of domestic violence and 10 early-age marriages in Palu and its surrounding areas, and cases related to women's reproductive health. Other cases also reported to the Women's Friendly Room in Palu, Sigi, and Donggala were various types of peeping attempts, even one of the victims peeked (a veiled woman) committed suicide because she felt that her body had been peeked by others, in which based her religious belief, it was a sin. (UNFPA, Findings of the Rapid Assessment of Gender-Based Violence in an Emergency Period in Palu, Sigi, Donggala, Central Sulawesi November 2018 - January 2019, UNFPA Indonesia).
2. Women in Rogo Village, Sigi Regency, Central Sulawesi, for instance, have limited knowledge, which they sing when taking their children to bed. Rogo community also has norms, traditions, and customs in which families and community members care for vulnerable communities e.g., unmarried women and widows (UNFPA, 2019). In addition, village names refer to a long history of disasters and it is an ancestral strategy to always be aware of disasters.
3. The formal decision-making structures and coordination mechanisms for disaster response in Central Sulawesi continue to be dominated by men. However, local women and women-led organizations have been able to assert influence in the local decision-making process. In addition, local women and women-led organizations have a wide range of skills, knowledge and networks that are great assets in humanitarian response (and preparedness). However, the lack of 'humanitarian expertise' and operational capacity challenges limit their full participation.
4. Participation and decision making in the community in the Temporary Shelter and Settlement Cluster does not mention persons with disabilities, elderly people, children. This shows the minimal role of minority groups in society that their needs are often neglected.
5. The Covid-19 pandemic has caused an increase in household work, care and unpaid care work and has taken up more time for women i.e., 61% for women and 48% for men. The social mobility restriction policy and health recommendations for cooking their own food have caused more burden for women as they have to cook and collect water and fuel, i.e., 22% of women and 16% of men. This situation negatively affects women's time availability and physical health.
6. *“Parents in our neighborhood [Tamanjaya Village, Pandeglang] generally think that education is not the main measure of a child's life in the future, but a working child. Because working children will help the family economy. While education is the main foundation for children in the future. What we really have to do is that apart from educating our children, we must also educate their parents.” High school teacher, 24 years old; “Actually I also want to go to school like others. But it can't be helped, this is my destiny. I also really want to go to college to achieve my goals. If possible, I would like to go to a special school for young married people, like me.” A young mother, 18 years old. YAPPIKA-ActionAid,. FPAR Results for Young Girls, (Pandeglang, 2021).*
7. After the tsunami in Pandeglang, adolescent girls had limited access to sexual health products and services and sex education was not taught in schools, thus making them vulnerable and have a poor awareness. The nearest health service center is located about 20 km away, therefore, village midwives are the only choice who provides health services for the community. Posyandu activities that run in the village are mostly for mothers and toddlers and often neglect young women. In another context, the establishment of the Youth Posyandu (posrem) in temporary residential areas was initiated after a disaster hit Pasigala. At the time of Seroja Cyclone, posrem

was a place where teenagers could have access to giving blood-added tablets and providing education on Reproduction Health and gender-based violence.

8. The impacts of the earthquake in 2 affected districts in West Sulawesi in early 2021, among others: i) only 24.3% health services provide their services for the community; ii) 35.14% public clinics (puskesmas) said that there was no drug supply. Even if it is available, drug stock could only last for 4-7 days; iii) 75.6% stated that health workers at evacuation posts were not equipped with proper PPE; iv) 27% respondents said they do not have access to clean water at all and only about 54% have access to clean water, but not sufficient; v) More than 25% respondents said they did not have toilets in the refugee camps and almost 80% respondents said that there was no solid waste disposal site; vi) More than 50% women and girls do not have access to sanitary napkins; and vii) Nearly 60% respondents said they did not have adequate toiletries and washing (bath soap, laundry soap, shampoo, toothpaste, and toothbrush). It indicates the vulnerability of women/adolescents to health risks due to very limited hygiene conditions and limited availability of health care facilities and medicines (Study on the Needs of Affected Communities (JNA) of the West Sulawesi Earthquake, Emergency Capacity Building Network Indonesia and Humanitarian Forum Indonesia, January 2021,)
9. The impacts of Seroja Tropical Cyclone in NTT Province on women's right to health, among others: i) health services for pregnant women and breastfeeding mothers are available at 89.9%, but there is no information about its access, operability, adequacy, including availability of drugs and medical equipment; and ii) basic health services for pregnant women such as ANC (antenatal care), post-natal care, normal delivery, and the availability of laboratory services for checking blood type and HB are not fully owned by health facilities. For example, of the 11 health centers affected by Seroja cyclone, only 3 provide KtPA services and handling mechanism JNA-JMA Report, Joint Need Assessment and Market Assessment of Seroja Tropical Cyclone Response, East Nusa Tenggara Province, 12 - 30 April 2021).
10. Data on First Level Religious Court Cases was accessed from badilag.mahkamahagung.go.id on March 26, 2022, for details on case data received and handed down in 2020. The findings show that the number of marriage dispensations has skyrocketed, especially in the last two years. In 2016, 6,488 dispensations granted; in 2017 11,819 were granted; in 2018, 12,504 were granted; in 2019, 23,126 were granted; and 64,211 were recorded in 2020. Several factors that partly contributed to the increase in cases of early-age marriage during the pandemic are school closures and distance learning policies that rely on access to communication technology facilities, declining economic conditions, and hampered assistance for families. Another contributing factor is girl's pregnancy. Based on UNICEF data in the Early-Age Marriage, Country Profile Indonesia in 2021, it shows that the number of marriages for under 15 years girls is 7.3 million and under 18 is 25.1 million or 1 in 6 teenage girls marrying at a very young age.
11. The Sub-Cluster of Child Protection and Protection of Women's Rights in the national refugee and Protection cluster is a strategic coordination forum, but as a humanitarian coordination mechanism it is only available at the central level, while in regions, it only exists in the event of a major emergency situation. So it is important to encourage agencies that are leading the Child Protection and Women's Rights sub-cluster sector to strengthen collaboration and ensure effective collaboration with humanitarian actors, particularly local women and youth.