

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The International Conference on Gender Empowerment (IC-GEm) 2012 has been conducted in Jakarta and Bandung during 10-13 July 2012. The conference venue was in Sari Pan Pacific Hotel, Jakarta; while the opening ceremony was placed on 10 July 2012 at SMESCO, Nareswara Room 4th floor of the SME Tower, Jl Gatot Subroto, Jakarta. It is opened by the Minister of Cooperation and SME, Mr. Syarifuddin Hassan. Drg Ida Suselo Wulan MM has read the speech of the Minister of Women Empowerment and Child Protection RI; while Dr. Lany Harijanti has read the speech from Mr. Jose Ferraris UNFPA Representative for Indonesia.

The conference has put vision on gender empowerment for the family welfare within healthy lifestyle, independence, advancement; free from poverty and domestic violence. The conference theme is: Gender empowerment against poverty towards family welfare.

There are ten sub-themes:

1. Education and culture within gender empowerment
2. Gender empowerment against illiteracy on law and human's rights implementation
3. Gender harmony and prevention of domestic violence for family advancement and social welfare
4. Prevention of teenage pregnancy and unwanted children
5. Nutrition and breast feeding for healthy infants and children within poor families
6. Gender sensitive health care for HIV/Aids, TB and Malaria
7. Role of cooperative union on women economics and cottage industry
8. Family coping mechanism and gender collaboration empowerment within poverty challenges and environment
9. Women's empowerment in applied technology for health
10. Role of Information, Communication and Technology (ICT) for gender empowerment and advancement

The conference launched the website in early February 2012 and announced Calls for papers to public through out WUNRN, social media networks and Google (www.genderempowerment.com) with Emails: secretariatCGE@genderempowerment.com; presidentICGE@genderempowerment.com

There were about 55 papers received; however only 47 papers could be put into the proceedings. Some were dropped and failed to meet the deadline. Total country has contacted to the IC-GEm 2012 were 27 countries; which apparently came from all of the regions: America and Latin Caribbean, Africa, Europe, Asia and the Pacific. However only 15 countries made it to the end; the rest could not make it mostly due to financial support; and or other reasons.

There were also four posters accepted for the exhibitions: Indonesia, Thailand, Malawi and Malaysia. Three of them received best three GH Posters Award in Bandung: Thailand, Indonesia (Bali) and Malaysia. Local NGO participated to the exhibition were: Journal Perempuan and Key Art.

The countries are listed as follow:

Countries participated in the ICGEm 2012

No	Country	Participation	
		Yes	No
1.	Arab Saudi: Yemen	X	
2.	Australia	X	
3.	Austria	X	
4.	Bangladesh	X	
5.	Brunei Darussalam	X	
6.	Cameroon		X
7.	Czechoslovakia		X
8.	Ethiopia	X	
9.	Ghana		X
10.	Italy		X
11.	India	X	
12.	Indonesia	X	
13.	Japan	X	
14.	Malawi	X	
15.	Malaysia	X	
16.	Nigeria		X
17.	Norway		X
18.	Pakistan		X
19.	Papua New Guinea		X
20.	Philippines	X	
21.	Romania	X	
22.	Singapore		X
23.	Switzerland	X	
24.	Thailand	X	
25.	Uganda		X
26.	US: Panama and Washington DC		X
27.	West Germany		X
	Total	15	12



It is hoped that this programme in the future is being supported by UNFPA, Indonesia and host countries; with also covered for speakers cost and other material development to get more participation from all parts of the world. Many interested participants are dropped due to financial matter.

The participants and speakers were coming from ministries, universities, embassies, NGOs, private sector and public; total about 85 persons with 18 male (21% Male and 79% Female); during opening ceremony and conference day in Jakarta; and closing in Bandung City was about 60

persons due some participants had gone back to their home countries or cities.

During 11-13 July 2012, the ten (10) sub-themes were observed and discussed, through panel discussion, parallel sessions, including site visit programmes to Monas, Jakarta. Taman Mini and Hesqiva Bandung city –

It is noted for some findings as follow:

1. **Education and culture:**
 - a. The role of education is highlighted in the conference and agreed by participants to maintain good culture and against biased culture. Gender equality in community development process is important to support social welfare through education and cultural approach. Women are the primary and principal educators for their children at home. The parents (husband and wife) and the children (boys and girls) need to be taught on gender equality principles by gender harmony between spouses and children in their family life.
 - b. Women and men relationship are mostly placed surrounding the economic activity in family and public arena; however culture has very important role in the gender relationship. Many countries have expressed the strong impact of patriarchy culture that limits the women's development, particularly in decision making while women's health is the bad implication of the un-equal condition. Lower education brought women into worse condition. It is realized that this area of cultural approach and or mindset change has less being touched; this need to be changed in the future.

2. **Gender empowerment and human's rights implementation:**
 - a. Women empowerment must be built in term of increasing bargaining power and legitimacy of women's rights. It can be supported by human resources capacity building (capability, knowledge, coping mechanism, and self help group) and financial budget.
 - b. In terms of gender empowerment, gender transformational is needed to achieve gender equity; it is emphasized - not only as the matter of women, but about its relationship to men and society; as parts of democracy, human rights and social justice.

3. **Gender harmony and prevention of domestic violence**
 - a. Gender harmony is considered as the promising approach to reach gender equity and equality. The gender empowerment must be started from family; continuously developing into the community, national level, within national and international collaboration.
 - b. It is noted by the Indonesia's findings that high communication may prevent domestic violence within lowest patriarchy culture implementation; it can be started with family life and gender harmony. The intervening factor high communication and low patriarchy culture may reduce 56% of domestic violence cases. This is being encouraged to be used in the future programmes of violence against women.
 - c. It is noted that most countries have increased special services and protection for women and girls instead, such as 24 hour hotline services, emergency/shuttle home for women, children and family. Many services are noted related to violence against women; and health delivery services. A mindset changing is considered challenging in the future.

4. Prevention of teenage pregnancy and unwanted children:

- a. The advancement of women is on progress everywhere; however, the unmet need family planning, unsafe abortion, child birth without assistance from skilled birth attendants, indirect cause of anemia: warm infection and under nutrition are noted. The unwanted pregnancy is contributed to the number of maternal and child mortality.



Vice Minister of Health: Prof. dr. Ali Ghufron Mukti after the Key note speech in Day-1

- b. It is also noted those evidence are related to less access of young people/ teenagers to adequate information about reproductive health knowledge for both women and men. This needs to be emphasized into reproductive health and gender programmes. The gender empowerment with specific need of girls/women and boys/men needs to be inserted into community empowerment to avoid gender blind in the national programme development.

5. Nutrition and Breast feeding:

- a. Social determinants of health is closed related to gender relationship; in reality this can avoid stigma, to fulfill rights to health, supporting breast feeding and nutrition in family; prevent teenage pregnancy and unwanted children
- b. The breastfeeding implementation is noted for its relation to myth, social support, and lack of health education on breast milk and breast feeding and related benefits. Health promotion with gender sensitive is encouraged

6. Gender sensitive health care:

- a. There are strong links between gender empowerment and community collective actions when organized into association such as: women entrepreneurs, positive women etc; this can be implemented also in the cultural activities such as: singing, poetry, dancing through radio, role play, community festival etc. The implementation for HIV/TB and Domestic violence in India has given significant changes to women's access.
- b. They are more resilience and have better social status; as the impact of better gender relationship, understanding and synergy within the family career development of gender harmony implementation. In the value chain, women empowerment is a family advancement towards future investments. Men and women need to support each other to get synergy in family welfare.

7. Role of cooperative union on women economics and cottage industry:

- a. In economic sector, it is noted that women have important role through small enterprise activities. Women entrepreneurship has improved

women's living conditions and earned them more respect in the family as they contributed to the household income.

- b. The model in cottage industry can be considered as an ideal economic activity for women and family; due to this activity can combine the reproductive and productive role. The effort of women's empowerment in cottage industry/entrepreneurship has directed in broaden manner, both the role as housewife, and as the husband's partner to increase the family economic status. It means; both spouses working as dual income family towards the family welfare.

8. Family coping mechanism and gender collaboration empowerment within poverty challenges:

- a. Gender harmony public forum has gathered poor community into income generating scheme training by using cheap and waste material; such as: glass, bottle, coffee sachet, rubber, cloths etc. The availability of ICT and cooperative union has made this community learned better about healthy lifestyle, family economics skills and developing family coping mechanism from poverty and domestic violence. The gender harmony module has been noted acceptable and useful for community and gender empowerment.
- b. Positive women group and networking in economic can create better appreciation to women's role in family, decision making, social solidarity and autonomy to fulfill their rights together with family jumping over poverty line.

9. Women's empowerment in applied technology for health:

- a. In gender relationship; well communication becomes the key factor of capacity building to get mutual understanding and cooperative action. In this case, ICT is used to connecting people regardless place and time; and becomes the power for mainstreaming gender equality; particularly in increasing the women's access to information, leadership, economic roles, women's health, women's politics etc.
- b. Gender sensitive programme can be developed using cultural approach (dance, story telling, poetry, songs, comedy) as media to build awareness and encouraging individual knowledge (reproductive health, family planning, nutrition etc). The gender harmony is used for empowering poor families and creating better relationship between men and women for social capital and local knowledge within ICT support.



*Teleconference with SKYPE from Jakarta to Switzerland, Austria and Australia
(Ethiopia had interconnection trouble)*

10. Role of ICT for gender empowerment and advancement:

- a. It is noted that Information Communication and technology (ICT) become promising tools to support communication process. However, it is noted for limited women's access and capability on ICT. Therefore, some steps are suggested: 1). Advocate and perform socialization in

the importance of ICT for both men and women to support their knowledge in family life; 2). Promoting the facility, availability and affordability to access the "warnet/ internet kiosk" in every district (lesson learnt from Indonesia); and 3). Giving opportunity to women and family in creating their family business by utilizing the ICT.

- b. The mobile technology also becomes alternative ICT instrument for gender empowerment. Mobile technology accommodates the combination of mass communication and interactivity that's enabling the effective changes of human attitude. It's utilizing a widespread communication technology with low barrier, granting privacy for sensitive issues and spending cost effective learning (at 100.000 learners costs of less than 0.25\$ per learner). In economic sector, ICT could be used for gaining and enlarging market networking for women advancement and technology.

At closing day, on the 13th July 2012, the Bandung Declaration is announced (*as attached*). This is commitment of all participants and speakers in accepting the Gender Harmony approach and continues the International Conference on Gender Empowerment in 2014, 2016 and so on. For year 2012, Yemen and Malaysia have shown their interest to be the host; while Thailand directly asked approval for the year 2016.

Based on evaluation received from participants and speakers, the IC-Gem 2012 gave about 93% satisfaction to them. All material discussed are ranged from 71-100% performance. However it needs to be noted that the overall conference satisfaction graded from most participants are 98%; and for the Skype teleconference is 87%. The participants mostly satisfied on registration desk, Master ceremony, Design of the conference room, facility of the conference, meals, learning experiences, and food with music at closing ceremony, Bandung.

Particular expression on the highest score is given by most participants to Gender Harmony topics. It is suggested for more time given to the Gender Harmony topic from Dr. Erna Surjadi in the plenary not only in panel (less time provided); and suggested the Gender Harmony books to be translated into English. This would be considered for the next IC-GEm in 2014.

In addition, the total financial resources spent for this conference for 100 persons was about 40,000 US\$; however the strong networks and collaboration among ministries and sectors had made this lower into about 25,000 US\$ only; due to some of the expenses were being marketed and then supported by them, namely: rental for SMESCO room (UKM Ministry), Internet connection during teleconference (Speedy/PT Telkom and Kominfo); Sari Pan Pacific (place of Lunch at Fiesta Café); and Bandung gala dinner and music at closing ceremony (West Java Province, BPPKB). The network from KPPPA to Asean countries has given help in bringing more participants.

In brief, this IC-GEm 2012, regardless its limitation on resources - it got a great success to Indonesia (93%) out of 15 countries; due to the full spirits and high quality material prepared from the teamwork of IC-GEm between committee, contributors, speakers and participants, including Advisor to President RI in Education and Culture, the Minister of Women Empowerment and Child Protection and UNFPA. Thanks a lot!

A gratitude and gratefulness is delivered to all persons involved, regardless their position and magnitude of their contribution; for this IC-GEEm 2012 great results; however it is hoped that this would be an opening door to be moved on to a brighter future of gender equality and equity through out the gender empowerment and gender harmony process.

Till we meet again in the next IC-GEEm 2014.

IC-GEEmTeam2012