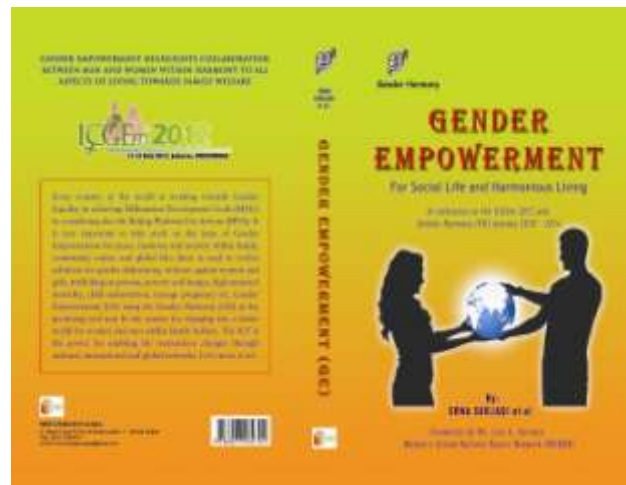


Draft:



**UN COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN SESSION 59
PANEL DISCUSSION:**

GENDER HARMONY & GENDER EMPOWERMENT BEYOND BEIJING



12 March 2015, Church Centre United Nations, Chapel, New York City

**UNITED NATIONS NGO CSW 59 in collaboration with
Yayasan Gender Harmony and Women's United Nation Report Network
(WUNRN)**

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GENDER HARMONY AWARD

Theme : Gender equality
Material: Wood/Timber
Height : 35 cm
Width : proportional

**YAYASAN GENDER HARMONY
INDONESIA**

**Men and Women are created by GOD as partners, in equality,
never been asked, and born free with dignity!**

All men are born after women, except one man only: Adam!

**Women put investment almost of their life time to support family's future:
during menstruation, pregnancy, delivery and breast feeding due to men
cannot do it! Being a Leader means for responsibility; women cannot do
it alone while the baby is the result of men-women partnership;**

**Let's create gender partnership and move on with the gender
empowerment, where women may get their empowerment, men-women
help each other in harmonious living; family get advancement and
become the future investment of the family, nation and world!**

**WISHING ALL THE BEST FOR GENDER HARMONY AND MOVING FORWARD TO
GENDER EMPOWERMENT!**

**March 12, 2015, 2.30 – 4.00 p.m.
Church Centre United Nations. Chapel
777 1st Avenue, East 44th Street, New York, NY 10017**



The NGO Committee on the Status of Women, NY



- Event Title:
Gender Harmony & Gender Empowerment Beyond Beijing!
- Tentative Agenda:
- Distinguished speakers:
 - ❖ **Dr. Erna Surjadi MS.APBI, PhD, President Director and Founder of Gender Harmony Foundation; “Gender Empowerment using Gender Harmony to support Gender equality and Beijing+20”**
 - ❖ **Dr. Sulikanti Agusni, Deputy of Gender Mainstreaming of the Ministry of Women’s Empowerment and Child Protection Republic of Indonesia; “Gender Economic empowerment to increase women quality of life”**
 - ❖ **Ms. Lois A. Herman, Coordinator WUNRN – Women’s United Nations Report Network; *Power point Women- Poverty – Rights - Global Lens***
 - ❖ **The Ministry of Communication and Information Republic of Indonesia; Mr. Bambang Heru Tjahjono, Director general on Informatics Application; “The utilization of ICT and practical approach to support Gender equality in Indonesia”**

Moderator: The PulseWire,,World Pulse: Ms.Rachael Maddock Hughes

Member of Committee:

1. Dra. Mey Mauna MM, KOWANI
2. Ms. Dewi Roza Patria, GH Networks
3. Ms. Uily , KOWANI

GENDER HARMONY & GENDER EMPOWERMENT BEYOND BEIJING

The UN Commission of the Status of Women Session 59 in NYC in early March 2015 will address the 20-Year Review of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action. Additionally, it will focus on the continuing process for documentation of the Post-2015 Development Agenda, which will replace the Millennium Development Goals.

Gender Harmony has chosen CSW 59 for the global launch of our Gender Empowerment Guide, to focus on positive relationships as the building block for human rights, greater quality of life, and progressive and successful development.

Indonesia has shown that through Gender Harmony and Gender Empowerment, the UN mechanisms can, indeed, integrate local to global, for women, men, girls, and boys. Indonesia is now sharing the Gender Harmony and Gender Empowerment learning models with the world.

Gender Harmony program provides tools for more satisfying and supportive living on all levels of society – couple, family, community+.

Gender Harmony has found through research, training, and analysis, that poverty in its many dimensions, can erode harmony and create stressors for all. Gender Empowerment is the new publication of Gender Harmony that specifically addresses factors that enable women, men, families, to help move beyond poverty and the negative impacts that being poor, needy, have on all generations of society.

Gender Empowerment helps people remove negative forces as gender stereotypes, competition as when both parents work, gender violence, separation and divorce, patriarchy, marginalization, stigmas, and unrealistic pressures to achieve, to meet expectations, that can destroy harmony.

In our complex world where conflicts, crises, and insecurity are rampant, and poverty and polarization of the classes is increasing, Indonesia has taken a leadership position for enhancing core values and building social goodness and positive outcomes, on individual and collective levels.

Gender Harmony and Gender Empowerment offer promising tools for accelerating and enhancing family economic, health, education, and social benefits. The key factor in Gender Harmony and Gender Empowerment is respectful communication, with dignity and honor.

Gender Harmony builds from the core level of society, the family, in all its dimensions, offering successful and sustainable grassroots as well as high level guidelines and proven tools, for individuals, families, communities to feel engaged, and empowered.

Gender Harmony and Gender Empowerment provide coping mechanisms to survive the expected challenges and struggles of life and to connect to basic values and reinforcement that build couple, family, community, and national strength and solidarity, human rights, social justice. Women's empowerment could be achieved faster if we give empowerment also to men; due to the patriarchy culture which been detected still occurs in many societies could be handled through Gender Harmony and Gender Empowerment to achieve the Gender Equality by the support of men not only by women alone. Women's empowerment is become family advancement for future investment. Gender partnership could be best promoted through Gender Empowerment, not only women's empowerment!

Gender Empowerment is not abstract. It is clearly defined, concrete, and research tested. It is about skills building for greater satisfaction in social relationships. Gender Harmony and Gender Empowerment show ways to diffuse anger and conflict, and enhance resilience, tolerance, and peace. The ICT would spread this faster for the world beneficiaries.

This CSW 59 Panel will give a full overview of Gender Harmony and the new Gender Empowerment Book, and provide packets for attendees, as well as discussion, and inspiration.

Hosted by: YGH/WUNRN with the NGOCSW59 support.

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GENDER HARMONY & GENDER EMPOWERMENT BEYOND BEIJING

March 12, 2015, 2:30 pm – 4:00 pm at the Church Center of the United Nations, Room: Chapel, NYC

BACKGROUND:

Indonesia has introduced to the world through Gender Harmony Program and Foundation, a highly respected tool against violence that has been proven by research and successful advocacy. Gender Harmony (GH) was born during 2010 which has been supported by the Ministry of Women and Child Protection Republic of Indonesia and several activities afterwards by the presence of the previous Minister and other Officials from line Ministries and Institutions.

The THIRD Gender Harmony event at the United Nations (*First at CSW57, New York and second at the UNHRC session 23, Geneva*), at the UN Commission on the Status of Women, Session 59, in New York City is scheduled on Thursday, 12 March 2015; **GENDER HARMONY & GENDER EMPOWERMENT BEYOND BEIJING**.

The latest GH global activity in Geneva (2013) was opened by HE Ambassador Indonesia< Mr. Triyono Wibowo and being supported by the Ambassador Indonesia to Argentina, Uruguay and Paraguay, Dr. Kartini Sjahrir as well as the Former Presidential Advisory Council RI on Education and Culture, Prof. Dr. Meutia Hatta Swasono. In all Panels, Indonesia Government dignitaries have participated. (*Please see attached the draft flyer*)

Gender Harmony despite to support the achievement of Gender equality faster; it is meant also to distribute peace and security within family, community, nation and the world life. Recently the Gender Empowerment Book is launched in Jakarta, December 2014. (*This is a report book of the first conference on Gender Empowerment started in 2012 which also being supported by the Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection and other related Ministries: ICT; Cooperation and SME; and Ministry of Health*). Gender Harmony and Gender Empowerment believe that dignity and peace are vital for building respect, rights, and resilience in relationships, families, communities, and nations.

In this complex and volatile world, Indonesia has led the way, provided the example, with Gender Harmony and Gender Empowerment (GH and GE). International force and or global arena has already opened for further movement on peace and security, where you are also involved; throughout the Gender Harmony and Gender Empowerment as the tools and the breakthrough for better achievement of Gender equality and women's empowerment.

The proper role of every leader in the world would give resonance to the family values, solidarity, and support as shown earlier by Indonesia through GH experiences in grassroots, society, within national and international arena. Now, we hope to, with Indonesia's example, to share Gender Harmony and Gender Empowerment with a global audience.

The UN Commission on the Status of Women – CSW 59, will review the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action. It will also address the Post-2015 Development Agenda. In spite of the pervasive and protracted challenges in today's world, Indonesia has shown through Gender Harmony and Gender Empowerment, solutions for positive relationships in all levels of society. Gender Harmony and Gender Empowerment address the fundamentals of

multigenerational rights and the core values that are embraced in Indonesia, and with proven examples that lead to more peace, honor, and human dignity.

Women's and children's problems are close related to family development which is best supported by the men and women together within gender partnership in implementing the egalitarian ethos.

Gender Empowerment (GE) is needed; this is not given but acquired – a systematic process within multiculturalism, multi-religions and or multi-ideologies by using Gender Harmony for social life and harmonious living.

Role of ICT:

The informatics era had been started formally in year 2000. We remember warning about millennium bug; so somehow people preferred to grey color as popular fashion within the related time. Afterwards more progress in information technology has been noted. The fast growing social media using internet, black berry messengers, twitter, face book and soon changed the way of people communication and interaction accordingly.

The world is becoming borderless cities. This is also contributed to the Gender Harmony (GH) journey noted since 2010 onwards. The International Conference on Gender Empowerment 2012 – ICGEm2012 (see: www.genderempowerment.com) has been conducted successfully during 10-13 July 2012 in Jakarta and Bandung. The Bandung Declaration on Gender Harmony has been endorsed as the result. In order to support better gender mainstreaming aimed by the world since 2000 in reaching gender equality; it is noted that building the nation character building and the country for advancement through harmonization on gender might be empowered by using the proper and broad advantage roles of ICT. This is acknowledged by the Bandung Declaration on Gender Harmony 2012 supported by individuals from 14 different economies and countries: Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, Bruneidarussalam, Bangladesh, Philippines, Australia, Yemen, France, Romania, Austria, India, Malawi and Ethiopia:

“We recognize the economic role as centrifugal action in family life with the power of ICT (Information, communication and Technology) for awareness rising and learning; accompanied by concrete gender harmony practices in building coping mechanism, will create synergies and collaboration between men and women towards family advancement that integrates local wisdom with global connectivity and knowledge. We pledge to continue to contribute to the movement of gender empowerment by using gender harmony for a better world for women and men that incorporates equity in all living and work aspects.” (Quote as part of the Bandung Declaration on Gender Harmony 2012)

The conference has agreed that Gender empowerment is needed, particularly in spreading more harmonious living for women and men, free from poverty and domestic violence towards family welfare.

The ICGEm2012 noted that 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.

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 is utilizing a widespread communication technology with low barrier, granting privacy for sensitive issues and spending cost effective learning (at 100.000 learner 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. GH has been noted spreading faster within global networks through ICT utilization.

The ICGEm 2012 results needs to be spread and distributed to the whole world as people knowledge for broaden benefits of any community empowerment programmes, particularly women's and poor families. The research findings might reduce financial/programme-cost, help more people to create harmonious living, stimulate spirits and best practices that may develop communities and nations around the world. So, 12 writers from various countries (8) have agreed to create one book, a Gender Empowerment (GE) as reports based on the results of the conference above and academic references to move on for helping more people, men and women in the world.

It is considered important because it may reduce time, problem solving; give more efficiency and effectiveness to many women's empowerment programmes, community programmes, increasing health status, poverty eradication and so on. It is hoped that this GE book can be used to enabling countries on creating, developing and implementing the gender empowerment within society, community and national development, towards a better world for women and men, family advancement and social welfare.

The GE book practically tells us about roles of ICT on the re-orientation of cultural practices and education; human rights implementation including the women's rights and politics within family advancement; prevention of domestic violence and perform Gender Harmony practices; prevention of teenage marriage and pregnancy; supporting reproductive health, nutrition and breast feeding; promoting the gender sensitive in family health care; escalating gender economic in the family home industry and cooperative union; building family coping mechanism for gender empowerment collaboration against poverty and hunger; and implementation of women's empowerment in applied technology for health, social and so on.

The Gender Harmony (GH) is echoing through cyber world; it's been moving on to cover more 'netizen' (internet users), more people pay their interests day by day; so that the GH journey is noted in the book that may give also lesson learnt to other leaders. The GE book contents about 700 pages published in English by one of Indonesia local Publishers that lead by a woman (While it is also noted that Publishing is mostly known as men's arena). It is hoped this book may also help all of women and men in the world (as gender meant to be; not only for women); particularly who live in rural areas, faster on creating harmonization in family and community. Leaders shall utilize this findings accordingly. Nowadays there are people from about 34 countries of the world have supported Gender Harmony (GH).

In approaching free trade in Asian community in year 2015, we are proud to enter the era with more promising tools, namely Gender Harmony (GH) and Gender Empowerment (GE) for supporting social life and harmonious living!

It is hoped that this Gender Empowerment (GE) will be moved on larger and faster throughout the world.

Gender Harmony (GH)

GH promotes proper gender relationship with its aspects between men and women that influenced by the patriarchy culture as predisposing factor; also economic situation in the family (poor/rich) and the importance of communication to support the bonding particularly in early years of marriage.

Gender Harmony is developed based on the respect to human rights for the unity in family to reach family welfare, as the smallest unit in society

(Note: In broaden context Harmony principles have been formulated by the Public Policy Forum nowadays to promote Indonesia Harmony – One Indonesia within harmony of multiculturalism & pluralism for Indonesia one).



Gender Harmony is introduced in 2010; following to the long research and its confirmation on Violence against Women (VAW) in Indonesia during 2003-2008¹; as a tool to build better communication among spouses, between men and women; in order to create coping mechanism against the stressors in all aspects of living,.

The GH approach has proven to reduce the case of 56% VAW within low implementation of the patriarchy culture and high communication. On the contrary, high implementation of patriarchy culture and low communication between spouses or partners has increased the cases to 183%. Gender Harmony (GH) has been declared as future reference by 14 countries within Asia, Pacific, Europe, Australia and Africa during the International Conference on Gender Empowerment conducted on the 10th to 13th July of 2012 in Indonesia.

(See: www.genderempowerment.com); and has been reported through www.wurn.com to be broadcasted to the worldwide for better strategy in promoting gender equality and combating the VAW.

GH promising factors in respect and unity; has centrifugal action in economic for gender empowerment; economic communication in culture and social environment to perform political aspect , knowledge, attitude and practices in family for the advancement and welfare – a better world for women and men!

Peace and Harmony!

No Rights – No Harmony
No Harmony – No Peace; No Peace – No Happiness
Women's empowerment is Family advancement
Towards Future investment

Gender Harmony – Gender Empowerment – Gender Equality

In today's complex and volatile world, Gender Harmony can be a powerful tool against violence, for peace, for dignity and respect of women and men, girls and boys, in the core units of society, the family, and the community. Gender Harmony moves from patriarchy and rigid roles, to human rights, sharing and synergy, and appreciation for the values of all persons.

GENDER EQUALITY means equality between women and men, girls and boys, in all aspects of life including health, economic resources, nutrition, political opportunity, and the full spectrum of the human condition.

GENDER EMPOWERMENT goes beyond the concept of equality to mean a person is the power to make choices and has the ability to control her/his own destiny. Gender empowerment enables persons to access their civil, political, economic, social, and cultural rights.

WUNRN, the Women's UN Report Network, based on a UN Study, addresses the human rights, oppression, and empowerment of women and girls all over the world. WUNRN has had the privilege of partnering with Gender Harmony on high level events at the UN Human Rights Council in Geneva, and the UN Commission on the Status of Women in NYC. In a world of pervasive inequalities, and absolute gender inequity, Gender Harmony is a building block for Gender Equality, Gender Empowerment, in both the public and private spheres, and across cultures and traditions.

Poverty is a core human rights issue. Women comprise the majority of people living in poverty. Economic and food crises, war and conflict, natural disasters, climate change, displacement, migration, can all exacerbate poverty. Poverty increases women's inequality, disempowerment, and vulnerability to violence. Additionally, risks and disadvantages for poor women are compounded by disability, age, ethnicity, race, illness and health issues, class, illiteracy, and challenges for adequate food, housing, water and sanitation.

Gender Harmony focuses on positive human relations, non-violence and peace, resilience and respect, core values and concepts of harmony for the family, the community, the nation, and the world!

Lois A. Herman
Coordinator WUNRN
Women's UN Report Network
<http://www.wunrn.com>

GENDER STEREOTYPES – GENDER HARMONY

Gender Stereotypes have major impact on women and girls, all over the world and in every sphere of life as:

**Devaluation of Females*

**Normalization and Justification/Impunity for Violence Against Women & Girls*

**Restricting Gender Equality and Full Choices in the Rights of Women & Girls*

Informally and very much in media, cultures, traditions, religions, values, marketing and advertising, gender stereotypes prevail. There are often the covert manifestations of power and control, patriarchy, and profit..Even though continuing through history, it has been a challenge to address gender stereotypes with substantive and accountable actions.

It is the legal dimension that progress is being made to examine and dismantle gender stereotypes and engage international law and constitutional principles, to challenge gender stereotypes for gender rights and equality.

The UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights released a Study on Gender Stereotyping, validating the profound intersectionality with the human rights of women and girls.

The UN Special Rapporteur on Violence Against Women has referred to gender stereotypes in her Reports and presentations.

The Beijing Platform for action has multiple references to the negative impact of Gender Stereotypes.

Gender Harmony, in its core principles and philosophy, can diffuse gender stereotypes and the discrimination and even violence they project, can change the paradigm, and instead, through Gender Harmony and Gender Empowerment, lead to dignity, respect, human rights, and social justice for women and girls, men and boys.

Lois A. Herman

Coordinator WUNRN

Women's UN Report Network



By:

Dr. Erna Surjadi MS.APBI, PhD

Founder and Director of Gender Harmony Foundation

12 areas of concerns (BEIJING, 1995)
to be continued in Beijing +20

The BPFA obliges governments to look at its 12 Critical Areas of Concern as priorities for action. Following its empowering mission, government signatories to the BPFA are to address barriers and constraints in these 12 Critical Areas of Concern:

1. Women and poverty
2. Women and education and training
3. Women and health
4. Violence against women
5. Women and armed conflict
6. Women and the economy
7. Women in power and decision-making
8. Institutional mechanisms for the advancement of women
9. Human rights of women
10. Women and media
11. Women and environment
12. The girl-child

Millennium Development Goals

Poverty and hungers
Basic Education
Gender equality and women's empowerment
Child mortality
Maternal mortality
TB, Malaria, HIV/Aids and other diseases
Water, Sanitation and environment
Global Partnership

GENDER PUBLIC ISSUES

High Maternal mortality rate – mostly still out of husband's supports

Illiteracy and or lack of knowledge of women

Perpetrators of violence against women/ girls are mostly men - need re-orientation of mindset

trafficking in persons, women migrant workers, women refugee, women powerless

'Power abuse' men to wife and children to be treated as his 'property' – eliminating the human's freedom

Women HIV/Aids as Housewives

Etc

GENDER INEQUALITY FACTORS

Demography – higher population more burden to women

Technology– less competitive women to men; tend to 'de-skilled job' , less challenges which did not explore the maximum potential of women. **Economy** – first rationalization of company is targetted to women

Politic – internal perception/ individual and external (public, social interaction). The elite tend to use women such as in industry, urbanization, expansion of middle class, ideology conflict tools, anti feminist etc.

Culture – women as the property of men, while in fact she is the partner to men in developing family and continue building the generation

Challenges to:

Egalitarian Ethos

Partnership between men and women

Basic: Human Rights

Human born free with dignity

Respect for Unity → in Harmony

This is a choice of anyone/ family/ community – whether still in traditional or move to egalitarian?

WOMEN BARRIERS

K.J Wilson mentioned several **barriers which mostly expereinced by women in the social life, they are;**

a) **personal barrier** – shy, afraid, incapable, no support

b) **relationship barrier** – no access to financial , transportation, work and violence exist in life

c) **institutional barrier** – immigration, cultural in sensitivity , lack of services to women , discrimination, sexual harassment, oppression

d) **cultural barrier** – language differences, marriage and family beliefs, gender roles and religion practices.

FAMILY COPING MECHANISM

Indonesia Law NO 52/2009

Coping mechanism = process to overcome change together in family (transformation), overcome *stressors* and or crisis

When the Alarm was ringing, wife held the kid, husband picked up documents etc and together went out from the building for safety

High stress mostly when: getting married, waiting for the first child, got the first job

Quid quo pro rule – reaction to existing input for producing expected output

GENDER HARMONY
between men and women

Variable: ‘urmat’ (respect) to get unity; balance , synchronize in domestic and public aspects

Gender harmony is not given but ‘acquired’ – through process, all of the time in life
GH = Relation and position of men and women in harmonic ways based on family situation and condition in various living aspects.

GENDER FAMILY

Gender disparity, to be complementary - gender partnership

There is women/ men **specific needs**.

Respect to each other may become control index to treat each other

No body is perfect; that’s why we need each other

The unity holds the overall mission and goals

HARMONY FAMILY

ELEMENT: respect to get unity; in balance within effective communication; harmony in domestic and public aspects

Gender Harmony (GH) is not given but ‘acquired’ – through process, over the time in the life time

GH = Relation and position men and women in harmonic based on family situation and condition within various living aspects.

ICT made matters

GENDER HARMONY

STRATEGIC ASPECTS

4 Main Aspects:

Relation of social, economic, norm and culture and decision making (politic)

Social Relationship:

Implementing *egalitarian ethos; equality and equity*.

Equality: equal access/opportunities/control

Equity: receiving benefit based on proportion/fairness

Men/ women; boys/ girls have equality in social relationship which is fair; no sub-ordinance, discrimination and marginalization; try to give respect, to fulfill and to protect the related human rights.

Economic relationship:

Supporting the principle of dual income family – family with dual income

Dual income family: husband and wife in equal opportunity to earn money for living, not tight to any method, place, or total income. It could be performed either in house or out of home.

Continue

Norm-cultural relationship:

Implement *egalitarian ethos*; equal rights between men and women who was born free with dignity as human.

Supporting the *family career development* which is in equality and equity based on self potential of any member of the family; regardless position, sex, age and physical condition.

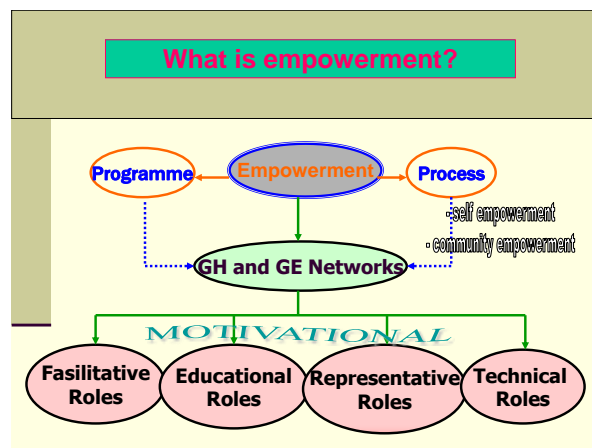
Reducing in maximal impact of patriarchy culture without resucing respect to any local wisdom/ ritual ceremonial that gave national asset as long as not conflicting with the basic human rights.

Against any form of violence in physic/ non physic and symbolic; clear the differences with effective communication and giving respect to each other's human rights as human being.

Decision making process Relationship/ politics:

Implement compromized decision by giving equal opportunity and participation to husband/ wife, son/ daughter to give own *voice/ opinion* and choice; however to put the highest benefits to the family development in a whole.

Finding solution from different opinion, perception and *variousity* of background through *tolerance* and togetherness principle for the importance and benefit of the family.



The Empowerment Characteristics:

- ❖ Relevant
- ❖ Consistent
- ❖ Accessible
- ❖ Participatory

What to do?

- Understand the meaning of gender and harmony
- Use the gender language
- Changing mindset: *re-orientation of cultures*
From patriarchy cultures into egalitarian ethos
- Changing attitudes
- Perform practicing – Best practices

==> Build the Gender Empowerment – for women and men)

End NOTE

Harmony will not born automatically, but through a process starting from will and effort which highlights the needs, perception development, creativity innovation, practicing in togetherness and performing action to recover spoil relationship and or bad condition in family.

Gender Harmony needs practices 'beyond physic' that covers emotional buildings with rational, based on egalitarian ethos (equal rights as human being), sharing with take and give, listening, supporting in spirit and actions; then together building harmonious team work to sail the challenged ocean life.

Vision without action is a day dream;
Action without vision is a nightmare
(Japanese proverb)

Thank You Very much



The First International Conference on Gender Empowerment 2012, Jakarta, Indonesia



“UTILIZATION OF INTERNET COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT) AND IT’S PRACTICAL APPROACH TO SUPPORT GENDER EQUALITY IN INDONESIA”

By:

Bambang Heru Tjahjono

Director General on Informatic Application

The Ministry of Communication and Informatic Republic of Indonesia

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INTRODUCTION

Gender equality is a global issue (1). Issues on Gender equality has been rooted and not only problems to development countries, but also in advanced countries. In Indonesia, the gender equality principles are related to how men and women get equal access (2). Various programmes and activities kept been implementing by the Government in collaboration with stakeholders to enabling and creating equal access to women and girls.

The existence and development on information communication technology (ICT) has given fresh air and colours to the gender equality movement. ICT has potential to bring changes, development and improvement roles of women in various aspects of living, such as: education, human resources, politics, health and so on. The most aspect that need to be emphasized is linked to the powerful of ICT; by ICT information shall be easier to be earned, this gave equal opportunities and challenges abundantly not only to men, but also to women due to the ability of ICT to spread information in fastest ways within borderless and global areas. This paper will explore the utilization of ICT and its practical approach to support gender equality in Indonesia with the women’s empowerment programmes that been performed by the Directorate General on Informatics Application of the Ministry of Communication and Informatics Republic of Indonesia.

Utilization of ICT to support Gender Equality

ICT becomes un-avoidable part for Indonesian society. Computer, smart phone and internet have become compulsory to most of the society. Research Institution data from e-Marketer showed that Internet users in Indonesia in 2014 totally 83.7 million (3). The number is increasing every year due to less price and easier to have hand phone, smart phone and broadband connection. However, data from Baidu has revealed that the *mobile* Internet users in Indonesia, 74.7% males and 25.3% females (4). This is shown that Internet still being dominated by men; while Internet may bring more advantages to women. Below is the explanation on several benefits of Internet.

First benefit: for education. By the Internet women may increase their capability, knowledge and universe through e-learning. Rossen and Hartley say: the e-learning may be defined as one type of cognitive that enabling learning material reached the students through Internet media, Intranet or other computer networks (5). Website e-learning recently has covered many aspects of education; which therefore could be utilized by women free of charge. Some examples on e-learning: <http://elearning.mercubuana.ac.id/>, <http://ilmukomputer.or>, <http://elearning.gunadarma.ac.id/> and so on. With e-learning, women may get informal education and other knowledge anywhere and anytime to increase their self-capacity.

Second benefit: for health. There is various information about health which is available in the Internet. The information could be accessed through health website managed by personal and or several medical doctors. In the doctor-website sometimes being equipped by consultation facility so that women may have direct questions to the health practitioner free of charge. The access is also supported through hand phone; that made the information can be accessed anywhere and anytime. By having health information, women and girls may get first help and or simple medical treatment if any member of the family is sick; the following action on consultation to medical doctor, health centre and hospital is needed though. First health help and simple medical treatment could prevent the condition worse. Besides, by the available information – health information; women may perform prevention to all family members from sickness. Examples: *tanyadok.com*, *doktersehat.com*, *blogdokter.net* and so on.

Third benefit: for increasing working opportunity. As we might know, with the progress of ICT, most companies used the ICT, particularly in recruitment. The utilization of ICT, is proved being effective to support recruitment and save the publication budget. By using the Internet, women have information about job vacancies and opportunity to work at certain company or institution. There are several website which focus on job vacancies, such as: *jobstreet.com*, *loker.web.id*, *jobindo.com*, *id.jobsdb.com* and so on.

There are more benefits of Internet that could be utilized by women to increase their capacity, development universe and certain related knowledge; competitiveness, as well as enriching job and working opportunity. However the overall information in the Internet must be selected; which one positive and which one negative. Women must take advantages of internet in smart, creative and productive so that gave the additional value in life; not become consumer from features, facilities and application on the Internet only. Other point that needs to be concerned in the utilization of Internet is the unwritten norms which “everything good in reality happened in cyber as well as bad in reality happened also in the cyber.” This norm may remind women to be careful in utilization of the Internet particularly to reach the gender equality to get positive values and also to build nation and country of Indonesia.

Practical approach in ICT utilization to support Gender Equality

By consideration of previous reference written above which showed the low utilization of ICT by women in Indonesia, therefore need some practical approach to increase interest for the ICT utilization. The practical approaches are as follows:

- a. Promotion on ICT utilization;
- b. Training on ICT; and
- c. Facilitation on ICT utilization

For most women who live in cities, ICT has attached to their life. They realized and understand the ICT power and maximizing the benefits they got to support their daily life. This is different with most women who live in villages. In simple way, women in village areas could have *handphone* with relative cheap price; however they have proper information to understand the benefits and advantages they could get by utilization of the powerful ICT. The ignorance is caused by constraints that been rooted to customs/ attitude, cultures and religion practices (6) and social as well as cultural value which tend to support men, lack of spirits, availability, affordability and consistency of women in earning their capacity towards gender equality (7). Therefore, the promotion on ICT advantages is needed. Women who have lack of knowledge on benefits, options, opportunities and challenges of the ICT utilization, need the proper information directly. The promotion of ICT utilization could be

performed by central government, local government and non government organizations (NGO) in public to fight for gender equality. The promotion is not enough being performed at one time only; however it needs to be performed repeatedly so that the interest and demand of public on ICT has risen.

The interest and demand to use ICT must be accompanied with training on ICT routinely and sustainable. In general, women hardly get the training for some reasons explained above. They also shy to enter the training on ICT; this should be solved by pointed trainer of women from the internal group. If the trainers are women; then women trainee wouldn't be shy to deliver questions and they feel more comfortable during the training. This training is also not completed without any facilitation. Facilitation could be performed by family (husband and children) as well as from government institutions and civil society organization. The facilitation is aimed if in the practice of ICT utilization those women confront any problems, then they could ask to the facilitators who could solve the existing problems. By this facilitation women later on may become focus in utilization of ICT for themselves and others.

The approach must be performed together and in sustainability to teach the ICT to other women and girls. If the women have some interest and demand, with accomplishment of training and facilitation; then assurance of capability on ICT skills by women is increased as well. By more information to knowledge and universe; women would be realized understand and being informed about gender equality' and they would distribute the related information to other women which hereafter can give additional role to women in the society equally with the men in order to build the country and nation.

The Women's empowerment programmes in ICT

As the *leading sector* in ICT, Directorate General Informatics Application, Ministry of Communication and Informatics Republic of Indonesia has duty and function of Directorate General Informatics Application to form and implement policy and technical standardization on the informatics application; and perform function on policy formulation on informatics application, norms development, standards, procedures, and criteria in informatics application, give technical guidance and evaluation in informatics application and administration implementation within the Directorate General of Informatics application (8). In the duty and functions above, Directorate General Informatics Application must perform community empowerment on ICT, includes women's empowerment.



Indonesian women and technology

- The Women's empowerment programmes on ICT (9); such as:
- a. Training of Trainer Internet smart, creative and productive
 - b. Technical guidance for women on ICT

- c. Availability of Internet access for women
- d. Award to Women on ICT
- e. Facilitation to the ICT utilization by ICT volunteer

Training of Trainer Internet smart, creative and productive is training and socialization about Internet utilization in smart, creative and productive ways. Smart means able to utilize internet well within well utilization, safe along with the ethics, culture and existing norms. Creative means could create new products which has potential to give benefits and added value. Productive means could get or give maximum benefits from the ICT utilization, for self and other persons. Training of Trainer Internet Smart, creative and Productive has been implemented during 2013 by performing transformation of previous Programmes; which was Internet Socialization, health and safe! This been performed since 2008. Where it is emphasized the approach of infrastructure safety. Thus by the Training of Trainer Internet Smart, Creative and Productive it is emphasized self safety in related to utilizes the ICT/ Internet. Total participants that being sosialized and trained since 2013 to 2015 were 4.485 persons. They consists of students, women and other societies all over Indonesia.

Technical guidance on ICT for women is training on how to use ICT and its advantages by women trainers. It is delivered within technical guidance and practices under assistantship and teaching of competent Resource persons on ICT with their assistants. They learned about utilization of blog and how to make business online. The activities had been conducted since 2011 – 2015 with total participants 1500 persons distributed all over Indonesia

The availability of Internet access for women is performed by built a *telecenter of Community Access Point* (CAP). CAP is formed as ICT utility with internet access placed in one particular room which could be easily accessed by public to get communication and information. CAP is not fast investment, however this could be seen as the investment in medium and long term, as the big opportunity to public to get information and long life learning by also appreciate information, process and utilize it; so that public can have added value from the information within all aspects of living. Through CAP public can have opportunity to enter the entrepreneurship, get education, health care and collaboration for achieving better quality of life. CAP becomes place for public to exchange information, get interaction and transaction towards local development on creating opportunity and utilized the market. It is also hoped to be a model of ICT public development which can be duplicated by the local government and or community. The availability of CAP hopefully can stimulate interest and practices on ICT/ internet for a better living of personal and community by the same time. The CAP for women has been settled to 15 locations, which are Jakarta, Mataram, Samarinda, Padang, Medan, Pekanbaru, Pangkal Pinang, Kendal, Surabaya, Pontianak, Manado, Kendari, Makassar, Gorontalo dan Depok. The government grant on CAP is performed based on collaboration among the Ministry of Communication and Information, Local Government and Civil Society Organization (CSO)/ Non Government Organization (NGO).

To give appreciation and push forward the utilization of ICT by women; the Directorate General on Informatics Application has conducted Women Awards on ICT, namely “Kartini Next Generation Award (KNGA)”. Kartini was the first woman in Indonesia, who sounded the gender equality in education in 1903 where at that moment only men earned education at school (10). The fighting spirit of Kartini on gender equality has been echoing up to present days; thus by the KNGA it is hoped that more Kartini put fighting for gender equality within information technology era by using and utilizing ICT. The KNGA has been performed during 2012 – 2014; which succeeded chosen 13 tough women from various fields to inspire and or move other women on ICT utilization.

The ICT Facilitation Programme has been performed by the support of ICT volunteers. The ICT Volunteer Indonesia (RTIK) has become one organization initiated by the Ministry of Communication and Information (KEMKONINFO) since 2009 and just formally announced in 2011. The aim is to be partner of Kemkominfo in giving ICT education for public. Nowadays, RTIK has structure organization at 26 provinces, that have partnership and synergize with several parties, such as local government, Indonesia Internet Service Providers Association (APJII), Indonesia Internet Domain name Services (PANDI), Village's Movement on Development (GDM), ICTWatch, community organizations, telecommunication operators, School and Universities. ICT volunteer has some activities as follows:

- a. Socialization of Internet: Safe and Healthy
- b. Facilitation to villages with GDM
- c. ICT Festival for people (within seminar series, workshop and technology information exhibition)
- d. Facilitation on utilization CAP, PLIK (District internet centre services) and MPLIK (Mobile District centre services)
- e. Training for Information Community Group (KIM)
- f. Socialization to use the Open Source Software (OSS)
- g. Internet training for Small Medium Entrepreneurship (UKM)
- h. Material and module development for the internet training



MPLIK Batang Alai

REMARKS:

In the utilization of ICT, the practical approach is needed to attract interest of people particularly women, they are Promotion, Training and Facilitation (PTF). Those three items must be performed completely and sustainability. The real example of the practical approach is women's empowerment programme on ICT performed by the Directorate General on Informatics Application, the Ministry of Communication and Information Republic of Indonesia. By the practical approach, the women have knowledge, information and understand the benefits of ICT. They could increase self capacity, knowledge, and enough atmospheres to grasp further opportunities and challenges unlimitedly to reach gender equality in all aspects of living. However, it is need to remember that in utilization of ICT; we need to obey unwritten norms that control all activities in *cyber* with the real world - "which is good or bad in reality is also the same in the *cyber*".

In addition, in order to utilize internet, the women must be smart, creative and productive (SCP); so that they are not only consumers to various features and facilities available in the Internet, but also can produce any feature and facility to give certain added value which impacted to better quality of life, family welfare and gender equality.



Pringgabaya PLIK Mataram

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Processed:

Rg.kemenkominfo/02/03/15/ES/GH.GENYC/04mar2015/BHT.Kemenkominfo



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BANDUNG DECLARATION ON GENDER HARMONY 2012

On Friday, 13th July 2012 in Bandung city we, the participants and speakers of the 2012 International Conference on Gender Empowerment, agreed to support gender empowerment against poverty towards family welfare today and into the future. We realise that the significant percentages of people with income below 1\$/day affected are women, resulting in higher percentages of women with HIV/AIDS, TB and malaria; and high percentages of maternal mortality particularly in developing countries.

In order to create equity in family welfare (including for women, men, children, the elderly, disabled, and the poor) gender empowerment is needed through harmony between men and women. We realize that the harmony in family life, particularly among husband and wife, may not always develop naturally, and therefore needs to be supported by concrete actions and processes that reduce inequitable gender status and enhance spirits with proper gender perception, creativity, togetherness, and actions of the equal relations that results in a healthy lifestyle, free from poverty/hunger and domestic violence.

On behalf of organizations represented at the IC-GEEm2012 and as individuals from 14 different economies and countries: Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, Bruneidarussalam, Bangladesh, Philippines, Australia, Yemen, France, Romania, Austria, India, Malawi and Ethiopia – who support the MDG achievements by 2015, and in particular MDG#3 on gender empowerment, we urge ministers and senior government officials, along with private sector and community leaders everywhere, to endorse the 2012 Bandung Declaration on Gender Harmony by adopting gender harmony approach to gender equality actions and measures that lead to gender empowerment and family welfare. Actions are required on four key livelihood aspects, namely economic, social, cultural, and political that impact women's health and family welfare.

We also draw attention to the need for access to education and culture change as key barriers for women's empowerment and the need to shift patriarchy culture-based practices to gender-inclusive practices in both public and private life. This will have economic, social and cultural benefits for women, their families, communities and regional economies. We encourage the empowerment of women to remove discriminatory practices which inhibit women's capacity and ability to build their skills. We advocate gender empowerment in the family and in the work place in order to create thriving communities, gender equality and more agents of changes.

We recognize the economic role as centrifugal action in family life with the power of ICT (*Information, communication and Technology*) for awareness rising and learning; accompanied by concrete gender harmony practices in building coping mechanism, will create synergies and collaboration between men and women towards family advancement that integrates local wisdom with global connectivity and knowledge. We pledge to continue to contribute to the movement of gender empowerment by us

ing gender harmony for a better world for women and men that incorporates equity in all living and work aspects.

In conclusion, this is a commitment among participants and speakers of the ICGEm 2012 as the starting point to push forward gender empowerment by advocating and implementing gender harmony practices in our own environments and by bringing the gender empowerment issue to the attention of world wide forums, so disadvantaged people and in particular women, may benefit. In turn this will help the reduction of poverty and domestic violence and achieve family welfare.

Bandung, 13th July 2012

[Participants and Speakers from 14 Countries.](#)



Under the coordination of Gender Harmony Foundation (YGH)

In collaboration with:

The Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection RI

The Ministry of Cooperation and Small Medium Enterprises RI

The Ministry of Health RI

The Ministry of Communication and Information RI

The Ministry of Internal Affairs, West Java Province, Institute of Agriculture Bogor

UNFPA Indonesia, PT TELKOM and INERSIA AE



The Minister of Cooperation and SME, Mr. Syarif Hasan opened the ICGEm 2012 and then received The Gender Harmony Award from the Founder of Gender Harmony Foundation, Dr. Erna Surjadi MS.APBI, PhD The Deputy Minister of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection, Drg. Ida Soesilo Wulan MM and UNFPA representative Dr. Lanny Harijanti, had also supported the event, 10 July 2012, Jakarta, SMESCO Building



GH & GE/ ICGEm 2012



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GH Training for Medical Professional 2012

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Produced by:

Yayasan Gender Harmony in collaboration with the WUNRN – Women's United Nations Report Networks, the Office of Permanent Mission of Indonesia to the United Nations NY and Indonesia GH Networks

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