INDONESIA-AUSTRALIA DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION IN REDUCING POVERTY BY EMPOWERING WOMEN IN INDONESIA: A CASE STUDY OF EMPOWERING INDONESIAN WOMEN FOR POVERTY REDUCTION OR MAJU PEREMPUAN INDONESIA UNTUK PENANGGULANGAN KEMISKINAN (MAMPU) PROGRAM (2012-2015)

By

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A thesis presented to the Faculty of Humanities President University In partial fulfillment of the requirements for Bachelor Degree in International Relations Concentrate in Diplomacy Studies 2017
This thesis entitled “Indonesia-Australia Development in Reducing Poverty by Empowering Women in Indonesia: A Case Study of Empowering Indonesian Women for Poverty Reduction or Maju Perempuan Indonesia untuk Penanggulangan Kemiskinan (MAMPU) Program (2012-2015)” prepared and submitted by Wurangian, Lindie Rutry in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Bachelor of Arts in International Relations in the School of Humanities has been reviewed and found to have satisfied the requirements for a thesis fit to be examined. I therefore recommend this thesis for Oral Defense.

Cikarang, Indonesia, January, 2017

Recommended and Acknowledged by,

Teuku Rezasyah, Ph.D
Thesis Adviser
DECLARATION OF ORIGINALITY

I declare that this thesis entitled “Indonesia-Australia Development Cooperation in Reducing Poverty by Empowering Women in Indonesia: A Case Study of Empowering Indonesian Women for Poverty Reduction or Maju Perempuan Indonesia untuk Penanggulangan Kemiskinan (MAMPU) Program (2012-2015)” is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, an original piece of work that has not been submitted, either in whole or in part, to another university to obtain a degree.

Cikarang, Indonesia, January, 2017

Wurangian, Lindie Rutry
Panel of examiners stated that the thesis entitled “Indonesia-Australia Development Cooperation in Reducing Poverty by Empowering Women in Indonesia: A Case Study of Empowering Indonesian Women for Poverty Reduction or Maju Perempuan Indonesia untuk Penanggulangan Kemiskinan (MAMPU) Program (2012-2015)” that was submitted by Wurangian, Lindie Rutry majoring in International Relations from the School of Humanities was assessed and approved to have passed the Oral Examinations on ______________

____________________
Chair Panel of Examiners/Examiner II

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Examiner I

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Adviser
ABSTRACT

**Title:** Indonesia-Australia Development Cooperation in Decreasing Poverty by Empowering Women in Indonesia: The Case Study of Empowering Indonesian Women for Poverty Reduction or *Maju Perempuan Indonesia untuk Penanggulangan Kemiskinan* (MAMPU) Program (2012-2015).

Geographically located quite close to each other, Indonesia and Australia are neighboring countries with strong ties in bilateral partnership on multiple areas. There is various cooperation in the sector of education, economy, security, including in development cooperation. In order to keep the extent relationship, both countries realize that it is important to support each other’s development, as it contributes to each other’s growth. Until now, Australia has been a supporting neighbor for Indonesia in its development by providing foreign aid in many sectors, includes support poverty reduction in Indonesia. There are many programs that are designed to support poverty reduction in Indonesia. In 2012, Indonesia and Australia established a gender-based poverty reduction program namely Empowering Indonesian Women for Poverty Reduction or *Maju Perempuan Indonesia untuk Penanggulangan Kemiskinan* (MAMPU), with goals to improve the livelihoods and access to services of poor women in Indonesia. The research of this thesis aims to explain the strategies of MAMPU as a development cooperation program between Indonesia and Australia in supporting Indonesia’s efforts to poverty reduction by empowering Indonesian women. Hopefully, this thesis could provide a clear analysis and information regarding the strategies of MAMPU in supporting the poverty reduction in Indonesia. This thesis is written using qualitative method in analyzing the case chosen and in gathering all the data needed, with the combination from descriptive analytical research method to elaborate the primary sources. The result of this thesis will explain in detail on how MAMPU as a development cooperation program could contribute in supporting poverty reduction in Indonesia.

**Key words:** MAMPU, Development Cooperation, Poverty Reduction.
ABSTRAK


Kata kunci: Maju Perempuan Indonesia untuk Penanggulangan kemiskinan (MAMPU), Kerjasama Pembangunan, Pengentasan Kemiskinan
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

“God never said it would be easy, but He said it would be worth it.”
(Matthew 7:13-14)

As one of the most challenging moments in life, thesis writing process has made me learned a lot. Throughout the process, I am really grateful to be surrounded by incredible people who have been very supportive to me through every triumph, every failure, every fear, and every gain in my life.

First and foremost, I would like to thank the one and only God Almighty for being with me all the way, for His never-ending blessings, guidance, and protection towards me. There is no enough words to express how grateful I am that He always give me strengths in every circumstance of life.

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Cikarang, January 27th, 2017

Wurangian, Lindie Rutry
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<th>Full Form</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AANZFTA</td>
<td>ASEAN-Australia-New Zealand Free Trade Agreement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACILS</td>
<td>American Center for International Labor Solidarity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AIPEG</td>
<td>Australia Indonesia Partnership for Economic Governance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AIPEID</td>
<td>Australia Indonesia Partnership for Emerging Infectious Diseases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AIPJ</td>
<td>Australia Indonesia Partnership for Justice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AIP-Rural</td>
<td>Australia Indonesia Partnership for Rural Economic Development Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUD</td>
<td>Australian Dollar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AusAID</td>
<td>Australian Agency for International Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BaKTI</td>
<td>Bursa Pengetahuan Kawasan Timur Indonesia or Knowledge Exchange on the Eastern Region of Indonesia Foundation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BAPPENAS</td>
<td>Badan Pembangunan Nasional or Ministry of National Development Planning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BITRA</td>
<td>Yayasan Bina Keterampilan Pedesaan Indonesia or Building Skills of Rural Indonesia’s Foundation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BKF</td>
<td>Badan Kebijakan Fiskal or Fiscal Policy Agency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BNP2TKI</td>
<td>Badan Nasional Penempatan dan Perlindungan Tenaga Kerja Indonesia or Placement and Protection of Indonesian Overseas Workers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BPJS</td>
<td>Badan Penyelenggara Jaminan Sosial or Social Security Organizing Body</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
BPS = *Badan Pusat Statistik* or Statistic Indonesia

BSM = *Bantuan Siswa Miskin* or Cash Transfer for Poor Students

CSO = Civil Society Organization

DFAT = Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade

DPR = *Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat* or People’s Representatives Council

ECOSOC = Economic and Social Council

GAP = Gender Action Plan

GC-KOPEL = Consortium of Global Concern and KOPEL

GPF = Government Partnership Fund

HKSIR = *Hak Kesehatan Seksual dan Reproduksi* or Women’s Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights

IA-CEPA = Indonesia-Australia Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement

ICMC = International Catholic Migration Commission

INOVASI = Innovation for Indonesia’s School Children

JKN = *Jaminan Kesehatan Nasional* or National Health Insurance

JP2K = *Jaringan Perempuan Peduli Kesehatan* or Women’s Health Care Network

*Kapal Perempuan* = *Lingkaran Pendidikan Alternatif untuk Perempuan* or Alternative Education Circle for Women

*Komnas Perempuan* = *Komisi Nasional Anti Kekerasan terhadap Perempuan* or The National Commission on Violence Against Women
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Description</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>KOMPAK</td>
<td>= Kolaborasi Masyarakat dan Pelayanan untuk Kesejahteraan or Community and Service Collaboration for Welfare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KPI</td>
<td>= Koalisi Perempuan Indonesia or The Indonesian Women’s Coalition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KSI</td>
<td>= The Knowledge Sector Initiative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KUR</td>
<td>= Kredit Usaha Rakyat or Credit for Business Programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAHKOTA</td>
<td>= Menuju Masyarakat Indonesia yang Kokoh Sejahtera or Towards a Strong and Prosperous Indonesian Society</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAMPU</td>
<td>= Maju Perempuan Indonesia untuk Penanggulangan Kemiskinan or Empowering Indonesia Women for Poverty Reduction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MoU</td>
<td>= Memorandum of Understanding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MPWRI</td>
<td>= Mitra Wanita Pekerja Rumahan Indonesia or Partners of Indonesian Female Homeworkers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ODA</td>
<td>= Official Development Assistance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OECD</td>
<td>= Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OTMI</td>
<td>= On Track Media Indonesia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P2TP2A</td>
<td>= Pusat Pelayanan Terpadu Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Perlindungan Anak or Integrated Service Center for Women’s Empowerment and Child Protection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAMSIMAS</td>
<td>= Penyediaan Air Minum dan Sanitasi Berbasis Masyarakat or Water and Sanitation for Low Income Communities Project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PEKKA</td>
<td>= Yayasan Pemberdayaan Perempuan Kepala Keluarga or Women Headed Household Empowerment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acronym</td>
<td>Full Form</td>
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<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERMAMPU</td>
<td><em>Konsorsium Perempuan Sumatera MAMPU</em> or Consortium of MAMPU’s Women in Sumatera</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PKH</td>
<td><em>Program Keluarga Harapan</em> or Conditional Cash Transfer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PNPM</td>
<td><em>Program Nasional Pemberdayaan Masyarakat</em> or National Program for Community Empowerment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSF</td>
<td><em>PNPM Support Facility</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>PRIM</td>
<td>Provincial Road Improvement and Maintenance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raskin</td>
<td><em>Program Beras Miskin</em> or Subsidized Rice for the Poor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RPJMN</td>
<td><em>Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Nasional</em> or Indonesia’s Medium-Term Development Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sAIIG</td>
<td>The Australia Indonesia Infrastructure Grant for Municipal Sanitation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPPT</td>
<td><em>Sistem Pengadilan Pidana Terpadu</em> or Integrated Legal Service System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TKPKD</td>
<td><em>Tim Koordinasi Penanggulangan Kemiskinan Daerah</em> or The Regional Poverty Eradication Coordination Team</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TNP2K</td>
<td><em>Tim Nasional Percepatan Penanggulangan Kemiskinan</em> or National Team for the Acceleration Poverty Reduction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TURC</td>
<td>Trade Union Rights Centre</td>
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<tr>
<td>UN</td>
<td>United Nations</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNDP</td>
<td>United Nations Development Programme</td>
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<tr>
<td>USAID</td>
<td>US Agency for International Development</td>
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<tr>
<td>YKP</td>
<td><em>Yayasan Kesehatan Perempuan</em> or Women’s Health Forum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YSKK</td>
<td><em>Yayasan Satu Karsa Karya</em> or Institution of Satu Karsa Karya</td>
</tr>
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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

I. 1 Background of Study

As neighboring countries that are geographically located quite close with each other, Indonesia and Australia are known for its close relationship with ups and downs. This also supported by the statement from an adjunct professor from the Griffith Asia Institute, Colin Brown, who defined the historical relations between Indonesia and Australia in a metaphor as a roller-coaster which stated:

“For anyone interested in Australia–Indonesia relations, nothing so characterises the phenomenon as a car on a roller-coaster. Any rise is followed inevitably by a fall. The ride is never boring, and in a bizarre kind of way it is quite predictable. But sometimes you might hope for a little more stability, a few more moments of calm.”

The relations between Indonesia and Australia were established since the struggle of Indonesia for independence. In 1947, Australia had been a supporting neighbor to Indonesia with initiating United Nations intervention in the colonial war between Indonesia and the colonialism of the Dutch. Furthermore, in the beginning of 1950, the relations officially continued with the appointment of Dr. Oesman Sastroamidjojo as a Charge d'Affaires Ad Interim in Canberra. After that, Oetojo

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3 Chargé d'affaires: The official representative that is in charge temporarily of a diplomatic mission during the absence of the ambassador or minister. Retrieved November 15, 2016 from http://www.dictionary.com/browse/charge-d-affaires-ad-interim
Ramelan was appointed as the Ambassador of Indonesia to Australia replacing Dr. Oesman Sastroamidjojo.⁴

The years of early of 1990s are such marvelous years for the relations between Indonesia and Australia as it was the time for the first big surge of Australian investment in Indonesia, which brings a significant growth on the partnership in other areas among two countries. However, no longer after the high peak of relations, political tensions appeared as a challenge for the relationship of Indonesia and Australia in 1999 over the involvement of Australia in the independence of East Timor.⁵

Moreover, experiencing a fluctuated relationship does not make Indonesia and Australia becomes an enemy to each other. Yet, both Indonesia and Australia always keep trying to maintain a cooperative relationship among others. The bilateral relations between Indonesia and Australia has strong ties in their cooperation towards multiple areas which are politics, economic, security, education and people-to-people links, including development cooperation.⁶ Both Indonesia and Australia has contributed in several partnerships and agreements such as ASEAN-Australia-New Zealand Free Trade Agreement or AANZFTA, Indonesia-Australia Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement or IA-CEPA, and the establishment of Lombok Treaty in 2006 as an agreement that governs the security cooperation between both countries.⁷

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This extensive cooperation between both countries also contributed to strengthen the relations between Indonesia and Australia. With this strategic partnership in multiple areas, it makes any situation happen in one country could affect the partnership country. In this case, the sustainability of Indonesia as one of Australia’s most important bilateral relations does matter to contribute in the regional growth and stability of Australia. According to Australia Foreign and Trade Policy White Paper in 2003, Australia also stated its interest in the stability of Indonesia: “Australia has a fundamental national interest in Indonesia’s stability. We strongly support Indonesia’s unity and territorial integrity. Indonesia’s creation of a robust and functioning democracy is crucial to achieving these goals.”

Recently, the economic growth in Indonesia is quite slowing with the rising of inequality. Around 100 million people in Indonesia are remaining living under poverty. In regards to address this issue, Australia committed to work together with Indonesia to improve the development of Indonesia on infrastructure, economic governance, human development, and social policy with providing policy and technical advice through development cooperation program.

The development cooperation program of Australia to Indonesia has been going since the early 50s through the Australian Agency for International Development or commonly known as AusAID, which no longer exist as the restructured government of Australia in November 2013. Since then, all of the programs of AusAID were handled directly under the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade of Australia (DFAT). In the beginning, AusAID was established to run its mission in promoting prosperity, reducing poverty, and enhancing stability as a state to state program to its

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neighboring countries in Asia Pacific, including Indonesia. Fundamentally, the purpose of the aid program provided by the government of Australia is to promote the national interests of Australia by contributing in sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction.\textsuperscript{11} AusAID in Indonesia was started with the Colombo Plan, a scholarship program provided for Indonesian students which then evolve continuously to develop the aid to the other sectors.\textsuperscript{12}

On the poverty situation faced by Indonesia, inequality among gender has become one of the causes, and women tend to have more impact from poverty.\textsuperscript{13} Among all sector of the development cooperation between both countries, gender equality also become a priority concern in the implementation of each program with emphasizing on women’s empowerment and gender focus.\textsuperscript{14} In regards to address poverty in Indonesia, various development cooperation which are poverty alleviation program with aims to support poverty reduction are established. In 2012, Australia through the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) together with the government of Indonesia represented by the Ministry of National Development Planning or Badan Pembangunan Nasional (BAPPENAS) launched an initiative on a gender-based poverty reduction program entitled Empowering Indonesia Women for Poverty Reduction or Maju Perempuan Indonesia untuk Penanggulangan Kemiskinan (MAMPU).\textsuperscript{15} The program was launched with focusing on gender issues, especially on women as a vulnerable victim of poverty. Furthermore, the following chapters will


\textsuperscript{15} MAMPU Program. Retrieved September 21, 2016 from http://www.mampus.or.id/en
elaborate more in regards of the strategies of this program in supporting poverty reduction in Indonesia.

I.2 Problem Identification

As mentioned earlier, in regards to support poverty reduction in Indonesia, MAMPU program was established to empower Indonesian women. Launched in 2012, this program will end in 2020 and currently has completed its first phase of the implementation which is from 2012 – 2015, and now is continuing the second phase.

To continue the legal basis for the inception of this program by the government of Australia which is to promote the national interests of Australia by contributing to sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction, the government of Indonesia through BAPPENAS launched a legal regulation regarding the formation of the program coordination team which is written on the legal regulation by the Ministry of National Development Planning or Keputusan Menteri Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional Number 98/M.PPN/HK/10/2014. It is stated that in order to improve the welfare of poor women in Indonesia as the cooperation of the government of Indonesia and Australia, the existence of coordination team is required. The legal regulation of this program was made by considering several laws and regulations which comes from the President of Indonesia and ministries.16

As an eight-year program, MAMPU supports the poverty reduction in Indonesia with its goals to increase the access and livelihoods of Indonesian poor women.17 This leads to the question on how was the strategies of MAMPU in empowering Indonesian women, as a support to the poverty reduction in Indonesia. Thus,

furthermore, in this research, the author will focus more on explaining and elaborating the strategies of the MAMPU program in supporting poverty reduction in Indonesia.

I. 3 Statement of the Problem

Title: This research is a study of Indonesia – Australia Development Cooperation in Reducing Poverty by Empowering Women in Indonesia through the case study of MAMPU program (2012 – 2015)

Therefore, the statement of the problem for this research would be:

How was the strategies of MAMPU as a development cooperation in supporting the poverty reduction in Indonesia? (2012-2015)

I. 4 Research Objectives

According to the statement of the problem that is already mentioned above, the objective of this research is focused to the strategies of MAMPU program in supporting the poverty reduction in Indonesia during the year of 2012 – 2015 by using descriptive method.

I.5 Significance of the Study

The significance of the study in the case of the chosen topic is to understand on how the strategies of MAMPU program support the poverty reduction in Indonesia in 2012 – 2015.

Moreover, not only supporting the poverty reduction in Indonesia with empowering Indonesia women, the MAMPU program also could strengthen the relations between Indonesia and Australia. Through this program, there is big opportunity for both countries to enhance their relations. The researcher deeply hopes that this research will be useful to academic community such as students or people with similar interest of study.
I.6 Theoretical framework

In analyzing this research, the author would use several theory and concept in order to have a better understanding regarding the issue. Thus, the author would use Neoliberalism theory as the significant theory with focusing on the Interdependence and Cooperation to explain more about the topic discussed in the research, followed by the concept of Foreign Aid.

I.6.1 Neoliberalism

Fundamentally, there are many perceptions of neoliberalism theory. For this research, this researcher will only focus on several points that are related with the issue discussed in this research. As the result of the development of liberalism, the essence of neoliberalism is cooperation for common goal, in the international system. Here, neoliberal treats states as the primary actors, while also recognize the non-state actors.

According to Robert Axelrod and Robert O. Keohane (1985), neoliberal argued that the nature of state in international system is anarchy and admit the interaction among actors, which defined anarchy as “the importance of anarchy defined as the absence of government but argue that this constant feature of world politics permits a variety of patterns of interaction among state.”

Moreover, the anarchic international system leads to the situation in which the world tends to characterized by interdependence, where the situation of any actor could affect the other actors. Here, according to David Baldwin (1993), one of the point of neoliberal also its emphasize on maintaining international cooperation. In the cooperation, Arthur A. Stein (1982), stated that neoliberal is more concerned on the absolute gains, where actors involved in the cooperation will get equal advantage. Here, neoliberal believes that actors with common interest are trying to maximize their

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absolute gains through the cooperation.\textsuperscript{19} Furthermore, neoliberal also emphasize on domestic milieu of the actors, where any actions are taken by the milieu of the actors.\textsuperscript{20}

Thus, the researcher believes that the MAMPU program reflects the value of neoliberalism, where the anarchic international system characterizes the world with interdependence and become more concern to maximize common interest of the actors through cooperation, in this case are Indonesia and Australia. Here, development cooperation is the result of interdependence, which makes this research uses neoliberalism as the main theory. In addition, the cooperation between Indonesia and Australia also shaped by the impact of milieu. Here, the milieu of Australia, which is Indonesia, is important for its development.

\textbf{1.6.2 Interdependence}

In this research, the researcher also use the theory of interdependence. The basic understanding of interdependence is an elemental feature of social experience, it is the manner in which – as well as the degree to which – interacting individuals act upon or influence one another’s experiences, in reference to the fact that the preferences, motives, and behavior of the individual are relevant to those of the interaction partner.\textsuperscript{21}

In the very beginning, interdependence theory was popularized by two scholars; Robert O. Keohane and Joseph S. Nye (1977) through their book, “\textit{Power and Interdependence}”. According to these two scholars, interdependence simply defined as mutual dependence, which refers to situation, where the situation of one actor could affect the others, and vice versa. Under this mutual dependence, the relationship between the actors involved, is characterized by cooperation, dependence,
and interaction in several sectors. In this system with relational concept, states as the major actor are doing cooperation with the others in order to fulfill their mutual interest. Moreover, the cooperation also believed as the tool that could strengthen the relations among actors. As the result, cooperation could bring positive impact to the actors involved.

Here, the researcher believes that MAMPU program is classified as the form of interdependence of Indonesia and Australia, where the development of Indonesia could affect to the growth of Australia.

1.6.3 Cooperation

According to a scholar, Robert Keohane (1965), cooperation occurs “when actors adjust their behavior to the actual or anticipated preferences of others through a process of policy coordination”. From the definition mentioned, there are two important elements of the conception of cooperation, which are the assumption of the behavior of actors that is directed towards several goals and it provides the actors mutual gains or rewards. Generally, it requires the actors to engage in negotiations in order to achieve mutual interest, as well as potential goals.

In this case, cooperation is categorized as the result of interdependence. Therefore, MAMPU program as the cooperation between the government of Indonesia and Australia occurred.

I.6.4 Foreign Aid

In this research, foreign aid comes as the tool of cooperation between Indonesia and Australia to maximize each of their common interests within the cooperation. The term foreign aid also known as Official Development Assistance or ODA, it is defined as an assistance provided by government of a country, to support the development, whether it is economic development or welfare, of developing countries. Based on Jack C. Plano and Olton Ray, it is the economic, social, or military aid given to a country provided by the government of a country or international organization, which aims to support partnership, rebuild economy damaged by war, promote economic growth, ideological support, achieve strategic raw materials, as well as saving nation’s lives from economic collapse or natural disaster.

According to Carol Lancaster (2007), the idea of foreign aid believed as a diplomatic tool which motivated by various motives such as state’s interests, ethical manifestation as a support by developed countries to developing countries, as well as the way for cooperation among countries in addressing global problems. Moreover, according to Alan Rix (1993), there are motives and purposes of foreign aids which are humanitarian motive, political motive, security motive, and national interest motive.

In this research, the researcher believes that foreign aid provided by Australian government to the government of Indonesia as the way of both countries to address poverty as a global issue, specifically in Indonesia. With humanitarian motive, as it helps Indonesia in improving the welfare of its citizens.

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In this research framework, the researcher is trying to correlate the chosen variables in order to give a clear explanation regarding the topic discussed. As mentioned above, this research will analyze the strategies of the initiative program by the government of Australia and the government of Indonesia on poverty reduction through women’s empowerment.

Here, MAMPU program is acknowledged as one of the development cooperation program between Indonesia and Australia. The researcher found that MAMPU program is a result from the neoliberal theory which characterize the interdependence among actors. As to confirm the interdependence theory from Robert O. Keohane and Joseph S. Nye, which believed that interdependence is an elemental feature in the society, it is a nature for state to have cooperation, a country could pursue its interest together with another country if it would achieve both interests. As the main
actors within this research, both Indonesia and Australia realized that their mutual dependence could meet and be fulfilled through cooperation, which is foreign aid. With focus on analyzing the strategies of the program in supporting poverty reduction in Indonesia, the researcher will provide the data on poverty and gender inequality as the main issue, followed by the explanation on Indonesia and Australia’s development cooperation. Moreover, on the analysis part, the researcher will analyze the strategies used by MAMPU program during its first phase of the program.

I.7 Literature Review

In order to explain more regarding the topic issued, the researcher would use literature review as the tool to get a basic understanding before further analysis. In this research, the literature review comes from a book, journals, and report.

The first book that being reviewed is titled “Measuring Empowerment: Cross-Disciplinary Perspectives” published by the World Bank and written by Deepa Narayan. The researcher found that this book is relevant with the chosen topic since it gives a clearer explanation regarding the role of women in the international development and provides 27 perspectives from various researchers and practitioners in several sectors such as economics, political science, sociology, psychology, anthropology, and demography regarding the measuring empowerment in reducing poverty which divided in several chapters. This book provides a basic understanding on the poverty reduction’s strategies that focuses on the improvement of the investment climate in developing countries and on the empowerment of poor people. The book argues that the empowerment approach is very beneficial, it could strengthen good governance and enhance growth on the citizens. In the other words, citizen participation could create a significant impact in supporting the poverty reduction as well as improving the performance of the government. Therefore, the researcher found that this book is suitable as a supporting material for the chosen topic.

Moreover, this review would specifically focus on the third chapter entitled “Women's Empowerment as a Variable in International Development”. From this chapter, the researcher found that women’s empowerment has been acknowledged as an important goal in the international development as women fill several roles in it. However, this book argued that the conceptualization of women’s empowerment is still too universal and need to be measured. Empowerment itself is multidimensional. The nature already shows that men and women are typically unequal in various ways. Thus, the women empowerment could not just happen all in one to many aspects of life. According to this book, there are two factors that distinguish women’s empowerment which are process and agency. Here, process in women’s empowerment implies to a change, there is a process needed to be done in doing the empowerment, it means there must be a progress in the empowerment. The second is agency, it argued that women have to be the one who act in the women’s empowerment as the significant actors, women should directly involve as the agent of change itself. Women’s empowerment is important as it could lead women to have more choice, options, and control over their life. And if women are empowered, it also affects other aspects, it leads to better outcomes for their families and surroundings. This book argued that there are various roles of women in many different sectors such as economic, politics, as well as socio-cultural, women has their roles at the households and in bigger community including state. Therefore, if we talk about women empowerment, it talks about a lot of things in life.31

The second review comes from a journal with title “The Feminization of Poverty: Women, Work, and Welfare” written by Diana Pearce. It explains how poverty is unequal and women tend to get more impact of poverty. Thus, without realizing it, poverty is become a female problem. Yet, the journal argued that poor women are not just become poor because they are women, there also other things that cause the poverty on women. Other reasons of poverty on women are because some of

them are a single parent, and or having big responsibilities in the family, as well as
discrimination on women in the working world. Poverty are different towards men and
women, it is different issues which requires different solutions. Poverty on men tends
to refers to a welfare problem which involve regarding their wage and burden on the
family. Different with men, poverty on women implies more than wage issue, there are
economic and social consequences of being female which makes women have a higher
rate of poverty.  

The researcher found that there are two aspects of the feminization of poverty
which are the role of different source of income and the role of the welfare system that
makes women’s poverty keep going. On the first aspect, it clearly explains that women
are indicated to suffer with limited job opportunity. Here, the high rate of
unemployment mostly happens on women. Even for those who have a job, most of
them are low-paying. The researcher concludes that generally, there is a huge gap
between men and women in having a job and strong wage discrimination. For the
second aspect, this paper found that the creation of low wage job program such as
Work Incentive Program which contributes to create more poverty on women. The
program is not as effective as it should be. In the practice, not all women with low
education and skill get the opportunity to work. In the end, women are still become a
vulnerable victim of poverty and this issue is still remaining as a challenge for country.

The third review entitled “Gender and Poverty” by Nilüfer Catagay is trying
to explore gender equality as the cause of poverty. It argued that the correlation
between gender and poverty is quite complex and controversial. As this issue continues
to grow, the policy making regarding poverty also tend to focus on women’s
empowerment by seeing the fact that women tend to be a vulnerable victim of poverty.
Usually, poverty commonly refers to income poverty. Yet, this paper sees that poverty
must be understood with a multidimensional sense, in which not only about income

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33 Ibid.
poverty but also human poverty. Human poverty itself refers to the situation where there is discrimination for people to access in basic capabilities, which mostly happen on women.\(^{34}\)

Gender inequalities can be found anywhere in the society, many women experience social exclusion in accessing basic services, economic, and the opportunity in the political institutions. Thus, there is no doubt that gender inequalities contribute in increasing the number of poverty. As one of the ways to address this issue, increasing income and creating a sustainable growth is indeed important, but it turned out as a not really effective way. Instead, there must be a policy that addresses gender inequalities issue. This paper is trying to explore poverty eradication on women, which argued could be achieved by enhancing women’s capabilities. It could not be done without the empowerment of the people itself as the actor, and a lot of efforts are required to address this issue.\(^{35}\) Again, this book also emphasizes the role of women that should act for reducing poverty.

The next review comes from the official journal of the government of Australia with title “Gender equality and women’s empowerment” published by AusAID. The government of Australia through its Australian aid has committed to provide aid to its neighboring countries since a long time ago, the aid program is one of the ways of Australia to promote its national interests to other countries. Poverty reduction is one of the concerns of Australia in providing the aid, including women’s empowerment and gender equality. Both poverty and gender equality exists in all countries throughout the world. The paper also provides facts on how inequalities affect women’s opportunities to have a better life. Inequalities itself can be found in several sectors such as in political sector, access to food, and discrimination. Thus, the government of Australia acknowledged that gender equality is a key of economic and human development which could help to reduce poverty. Together with governments,


\(^{35}\) Ibid.
civil society organizations and multilateral agencies of partner countries to achieve these goals, Australia works put the focus of the aid in Asia Pacific region.\textsuperscript{36}

Australia realized the importance of gender equality and women’s empowerment in international development. The journal argued that investing in gender equality and women’s empowerment are beneficial for women itself, as well as men and the larger communities since it affects each other. In order to achieve the goals on gender equality and women’s empowerment, the government of Australia focuses on four thematic areas. The first is advancing equal access to gender-responsive health and education services with provide such girls’ enrolment, scholarship opportunities, construct separate toilets in schools, as well as provide health services. The second is increasing women’s voice in decision-making, leadership, and peace-building with encourage women’s participation in various committees and strengthen women’s groups and civil society organizations. Moreover, Australia also focuses on empowering women economically and improving their livelihood security with open employment opportunities, improve the access to financial services, also provide training and support on social protection. The last is ending violence against women and girls, here, the government of Australia work together with partner governments to implement specific law and policy regarding violence against women, and provide counseling as the legal support.\textsuperscript{37}

The author of this research believes that the review from aforementioned books and journals are relevant with MAMPU program. Realizing the significant role of women to state, both government of Indonesia and Australia decided to launch this initiative program that is beneficial to all actors that involved. And since women’s empowerment is involve with a lot of things, this program has five thematic areas for the implementation of the program which are social protection, access to employment, migrant workers’ protection, maternal and reproductive health, 

\textsuperscript{36} Australian Government, AusAID. (2011). Promoting Opportunities for All: Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment.

\textsuperscript{37} Ibid.
and reducing violence against women. All the books and journal explains about the importance of women’s empowerment. From the review, the researcher believes that if women act as the agency of change to address poverty issue, it could encourage the other women to do the same thing since not all women realized that and benefits the community, which reflected from the review above. One of the journal from AusAID also very relevant with the topic as it clearly provides the explanation on gender equality and women’s empowerment as the concern of Australian government. Moreover, the four thematic areas of AusAID also included in five thematic areas of MAMPU program itself.

I.8 Scope and Limitation of the Study

The scope and limitation of this research would focus on the development cooperation between Indonesia and Australia, specifically on the strategies of MAMPU program in supporting poverty reduction through women’s empowerment. This research will only describe on the strategies of the program to support the poverty reduction in Indonesia. Due to the confidentiality of data, it is important to note that this research will only focus to describe the strategies used by MAMPU to support poverty reduction in Indonesia, without a deep analysis on the program, and not going to prove and measure the effectiveness of the program. The author would take the timeframe for the research in the first phase of MAMPU Program which is in the year of 2012 until 2015.

I.9 Research Methodology

In this research, the researcher will use qualitative approach. Through the qualitative approach, the researcher will elaborate the correlation of available facts and data regarding the issue discussed. Bryman (2004), defines this research method as “a technique for collecting data”. In the data collection, there are four main techniques
which are observation, text and documents analyzing, interviews, as well as recording and transcribing.\textsuperscript{38}

Moreover, this research will adapt the descriptive-analytical method in order to analyze the issue under the study in a particular situation. Descriptive-analytical method is defined as a method which required the researcher to use available facts or information which includes surveys and fact-finding to describe the variables which the researcher has no control of.\textsuperscript{39} Here, the researcher can only report and describe regarding what has happened or is happening in regards of the chosen topic. Furthermore, by using qualitative approach, this research is considered suitable to meet the explanatory objective of this research with giving a better picture about the research.

I.10 Definition of Terms

1. Poverty Reduction Program

Generally, poverty reduction program, is a program to reduce as well as to combat poverty, which also known as poverty alleviation and poverty eradication. Poverty is an aspect of human development, which is defined as “a process of enlarging people’s choices” (UNDP 1990).\textsuperscript{40} Moreover, according eradication to the Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (2002), there are several priority actions on poverty eradication which includes improving access to sustainable livelihoods, entrepreneurial opportunities and productive resources, providing universal access to basic social services, progressively developing social protection systems to support those who cannot support themselves, empowering people living in poverty and their organizations, addressing the disproportionate impact of poverty on women, working with interested donors and recipients to allocate increased shares of

\textsuperscript{38} Silverman, D. (2001). 2\textsuperscript{nd} ed. Sage Publication. \textit{Interpreting Qualitative Data.}


Official Development Assistance (ODA) to poverty eradication, and intensifying international cooperation for poverty eradication.²¹

2. Empowerment

According to the World Bank, empowerment is defined as the expansion of increasing the freedom of opportunities and capabilities of poor people to participate in, negotiate with, influence, control, and hold accountable institutions that affect their lives.²²

3. Empowering Indonesia Women for Poverty Reduction or Maju Perempuan Indonesia untuk Penanggulangan Kemiskinan (MAMPU)

Empowering Indonesia Women for Poverty Reduction or Maju Perempuan Indonesia untuk Penanggulangan Kemiskinan (MAMPU) is a joint initiative program of the Government of Australia together with the Government of Indonesia that aims to reduce the poverty rate in Indonesia through empowering Indonesian women. This program was established with aim to improve the access of poor women in Indonesia to services and livelihoods by strengthening women’s and gender-interested organizations and parliamentarians in order to influence government policies and services across five thematic areas.²³

4. Development Cooperation

In some extent, the term of development cooperation mostly refers to financial aid, or specifically with Official Development Assistance (ODA).²⁴

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Moreover, it is also stated that development cooperation aims to assist other countries that are less developed.\textsuperscript{45}

\textbf{I.11 Thesis Structure}

\textbf{I.11.1. Chapter I: Introduction}

The first chapter will provide the reader the basic information regarding the topic that will be observed. This chapter will focus to explain the background of the study, problem identification, statement of the problem, the objectives of the research, significance of study, theoretical framework, scope and limitations of the study, research methodology, definition of terms, and the thesis outline itself. Through this chapter, the author hopes that the reader will get a basic understanding about the issue before the further discussion in the following chapters.

\textbf{I.11.2. Chapter II: Poverty and Gender Inequality in Indonesia}

In the second chapter, there will be explanation regarding the development of poverty especially in Indonesia. Moreover, it will be focusing on gender equality issue as one of the causes of poverty, with the data on inequality of women and men in Indonesia.

\textbf{I.11.3. Chapter III: Indonesia-Australia Development Cooperation}

The third chapter will provide information to the reader about the cooperation in the bilateral relations of Indonesia and Australia, especially in supporting the poverty reduction in Indonesia.


In this chapter, the author would provide the explanation that would fulfill the objective of this research. As the answer to the statement of the problem regarding Indonesia – Australia development cooperation in reducing poverty issue by empowering women in Indonesia, this chapter will describe the strategies used by MAMPU program in supporting poverty reduction in Indonesia on its first phase.

I.11.5. Chapter V: Conclusion

This last chapter will conclude and sum up all the research from the previous chapters’ explanation.
CHAPTER II

POVERTY AND GENDER INEQUALITY IN INDONESIA

II.1 Overview

In this chapter, the researcher will describe regarding the dependent variable of this research, which is poverty. This chapter will provide data of poverty rate in Indonesia, and will be followed by further explanation on gender inequality as one of the causes of poverty. Moreover, the researcher also provides the data of gender gap between men and women in several indicators that indicated by Asian Development Bank.

II.2 Poverty

As both universal and situational phenomenon, poverty has become a major concern faced with different level by all countries in the world. Based on the report of the Millennium Development Goals Report in 2015, the rate of extreme poverty has decreased significantly as the time goes by these past two decades. In the year of 1990, around 47% or almost half of the populations in developing countries were living under extreme poverty, and the number has declined to 14% in 2015.  

Moreover, there are a lot of definitions of poverty. According to the United Nations, fundamentally, poverty is defined as follows:

“A denial of choices and opportunities, a violation of human dignity. It means lack of basic capacity to participate effectively in society. It means not having enough to feed and clothe a family, not having a school or clinic to go to, not having the land on which to grow one’s food or a job to earn one’s living, not having access to credit. It means insecurity, powerlessness and exclusion of individuals, households and communities. It means susceptibility to

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violence, and it often implies living in marginal or fragile environments, without access to clean water or sanitation.”

The causes of poverty are very diverse and come from various sectors. According to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, poverty is caused by the lack of knowledge and skills as the main cause, and which followed by natural disasters, unemployment, as well as related to human’s life-cycle. Meanwhile, according to the World Bank Development Report 2000/01 edition, there are three root causes of poverty as follows:

1. Lack of income and assets to fulfill basic needs such as food, shelter, clothing, health as well as education. Moreover, the term assets here include human assets such as the capacity in basic labor, skills, and good health, natural assets such as land, physical assets such as infrastructure, financial assets such as savings and credit, and social assets which contains networks.

2. Voicelessness and powerlessness in state’s institutions and society.

3. Vulnerability to adverse shock with inability to reduce the risk.

Nevertheless, despite the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals in declining the number of poverty rate, this issue still remains as a crucial challenge to the world. As a deadly issue, which could kill world’s populations slowly, there are a lot of impacts of poverty to every human being. Poverty could threaten the social structure, economic development and environment, as well as political stability of countries. Through the practice of Millennium Development Goals signed by its 191 UN members in 2000, to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger as its first goals which

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has end in 2015, it still leaves more than 800 million people who are living in poverty.\textsuperscript{51} As of October 2015, the World Bank has set $1.90 as the global poverty line, the standard usually periodically updated since there are differences in the cost of living of every country across the world.\textsuperscript{52} Meanwhile in Indonesia, the government classified the poverty line for people with 312,328 as their monthly per capita income since 2014.\textsuperscript{53} Furthermore, this chapter will focus on elaborating poverty situation in Indonesia and how gender inequality related with this issue.

\textbf{II.2.1 Poverty in Indonesia}

Indonesia experienced an impressive growth on its economic since 2011. According to the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), Indonesia ranked as the 16\textsuperscript{th} largest economy in the world in 2011.\textsuperscript{54} Despite its steady development, Indonesia still faces poverty as one of the major concerns that needed to be addressed.

Two decades under the New Order government of Suharto in 1976 – 1996, Indonesia experienced a rapid decline in poverty. During that progressive period, the number of poverty rate eased from 40 to 11.7 percent as shown in \textbf{figure 2.1}. However, those impressive periods were challenged by the Asian financial crisis in 1997 – 1998 which has affected the declining number of poverty rate in Indonesia significantly. After recovering from the peak of Asian financial crisis, Indonesia started to rise again from poverty. In the year of 2006 until 2010, the number of poverty in Indonesia has fallen by an average of 1.2 percent.\textsuperscript{55}

Moreover, the Chairman of the Fiscal Policy Agency or *Badan Kebijakan Fiskal* (BKF) of the Ministry of Finance of Indonesia, Mr. Suahasil Nazara in 2007, stated that there are five factors which are inter-linked to each other that could affect poverty especially in Indonesia, which are:

1. Education

   Education does affect poverty as many people could not afford to have a proper education which makes them could not get a proper job and gain income to fulfill their needs.

2. Job

   Job also contributes in defining poverty in Indonesia. According to a research in 2006, in the year of 1984 and 2002, agriculture sector has become the main cause of poverty as it brings more than 50 percent to the total number of poverty in Indonesia, compared to the other sector of job.

**Figure 2.1 Decline of Poverty in Indonesia, 1976 – 2015**

Source: BPS, 2015.
3. Gender
  Gender and poverty is indeed relatable, following the fact that women tend to be in an unfortunate position than men in several indicators of poverty such as the level of illiterate, unemployment, and others.

4. Access to basic health care and infrastructure
  It is undeniable that good infrastructure system could increase the income of the poor people both directly and indirectly, this makes people with a lack access to basic health care and infrastructure tends to live in poverty.

5. Geographical location
  Here, geographic and poverty is correlated in contributing to affect the poverty rate in Indonesia. There are two concerns in defining geographical situation and poverty in each region which are which are natural resources and equitable development.56

All those five factors of poverty above are inter-linked to each other, and one factor could affect the other factor. Education has its role in poverty reduction, since it helps people to increase their income or to have bigger opportunities in accessing higher-paid jobs by having high level of education.57 Thus, that is why education is such a powerful instrument for poverty reduction. Furthermore, the level of education correlated in defining employment or job. Attaining higher level of education could affect household’s welfare and contribute to poverty reduction.58 Access to good, steady jobs, and living wages are important factors needed in order to reduce poverty.59

Meanwhile based on gender, poverty brings more disadvantage for women and there is gap between men and women in the access to basic needs such as education, health, as well as employment. Geographical location also contributes in determining poverty in a region, this also supported by a Scottish economist Adam Smith, which argued that a geography of a region can influence the economic performance of the region.

In addressing this issue, there are several bodies designed by the government of Indonesia to work in regards to poverty in the country such as the Coordinating Ministry for People Welfare, Ministry of Social Affair, National Team for the Acceleration Poverty Reduction or Tim Nasional Percepatan Penanggulangan Kemiskinan (TNP2K), and The Regional Poverty Eradication Coordination Team or Tim Koordinasi Penanggulangan Kemiskinan Daerah (TKPKD).

As one of the ways to decline the poverty rate in Indonesia, the government of Indonesia launched a Presidential Regulation Number 10 of 2010 on Accelerating Poverty Alleviation through TNP2K as one of the bodies by the government to fight against poverty, has designed three clusters of poverty alleviation programs as follows:

1. Family-based Integrated Social Assistance Poverty Alleviation Programs

The aims of this first cluster is to attain the basic rights of the poor such as the right to food, education, health service, clean water, and other activities. This social protection and protection-based poverty alleviation also created to decrease the life burdens of the poor as well as improve their quality of life. Several projects under this cluster are Jaminan Kesehatan Nasional or National Health Insurance (JKN), Program Keluarga Harapan or Conditional Cash Transfer (PKH), Program Beras Miskin or Subsidized Rice for the Poor

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(Raskin), and Bantuan Siswa Miskin or Cash Transfer for Poor Students (BSM).\textsuperscript{62}

2. Community Empowerment Poverty Alleviation Programs

Not only providing direct access to the poor, the government of Indonesia also realized the importance of empowerment the communities since materialistic qualities are not the only cause of poverty. Through empowerment, this second cluster intents to encourage the awareness of poor people regarding their potential and resources in participating on a wider scale of development to have a better quality of life. Under this cluster, there are several approaches used by the government of Indonesia in implementing the programs such as:

- Participative approach to encourage the involvement of community in the implementation of the program, started from the process of identifying needs, planning, implementing and monitoring and safeguarding.

- Strengthening community institutional capacity through emphasizing the institutional community to increase the participation which would enable the communities to be independent in their development while strengthening the function of their social institutions in reducing poverty.

- Self-managed activities with encouraging the communities to promote trust among each other and managing themselves in implementing programs.

- Sustainable development planning with prioritizing the principle of from communities to communities, which means that every plan, implementation, and outcomes involves the communities as stakeholders.

Under this cluster, the program that has already implemented is Program Nasional Pemberdayaan Masyarakat or Community Empowerment Program (PNPM).  

3. Small and Micro Enterprise Empowerment Poverty Alleviation Programs

This third cluster designed to provide access and strengthen the economic for small and micro-scale entrepreneurs such as:

- Providing micro-scaled capital or financial assistance, through financial or banking institutions which are guaranteed by the government
- Enforcing the independence of entrepreneurs and access to markets, through providing greater access in markets and expansion domestically and internationally
- Increasing entrepreneurship skills and management, through training and counseling

Here, Kredit Usaha Rakyat or Credit for Business Programme (KUR) is one of the implementations of this cluster.

The three clusters of poverty alleviation in Indonesia brings a significant impact to the development of Indonesia in reducing poverty. According to the Minister of Social Affairs of Indonesia, Ms. Khofifah Indar Parawansa, the Conditional Cash Transfer (PKH) as one of the programs under the first cluster has successfully decrease the poverty rate in Indonesia through the survey from the World Bank, Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional or the Ministry of National Development Planning (BAPPENAS), and National Team for the Acceleration Poverty Reduction (TNP2K). This also followed by the latest data from the Badan Pusat Statistik or Statistic Indonesia (BPS), from September 2015 until March 2016, where the poverty

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rate in Indonesia has declined significantly into 500,000 people.\textsuperscript{65} Also, under the second cluster, there is Community Empowerment Program (PNPM) that focuses on reducing poverty through a community planning process that creates employment and contributes in small-scale infrastructure projects in order to support the development of the region. Since it has launched officially in 2007, the program has brought a significant development towards the region where it has implemented.\textsuperscript{66} For the third cluster’s program which is Credit for Business Programme (KUR), the government of Indonesia is trying to improve the program with decreasing the bank rate of the citizens. Through Mr. Askolani, as the Director General of Budget of the Minister of Finance of Indonesia, stated that the government of Indonesia will decrease the bank rate from 9\% into 7\%.\textsuperscript{67}

\section*{II.3 Gender Inequality and Poverty}

According to the United Nations, poverty cannot be separated with inequality issue in our society. Through the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) under Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations, it is stated that inequalities in income distribution and access to productive resources, basic social services, opportunities, markets, and information have been on the rise worldwide, often causing and exacerbating poverty.\textsuperscript{68}

The inequality itself happens in any forms such as gender, ethnics, and race. Among all inequalities, gender inequality comes as a complex issue that affects

\begin{itemize}
\item \textsuperscript{68} The United Nations Secretariat, The Division for Social Policy and Development (DPSD) of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA). Poverty and Inequality. Retrieved September 18, 2016 from http://undesadspd.org.dnnmax.com/Poverty/PovertyandInequality.aspx
\end{itemize}
poverty. There are more than 1 billion people in the world with the majority of women, live in unacceptable conditions of poverty, especially in the developing countries.\textsuperscript{69} In this case, women seem likely to be vulnerable victim of poverty. This is followed by the updated data by the World Bank that there are around 62 million young women who remain could not get a formal and proper education.\textsuperscript{70} The correlation between poverty and inequality in poverty reduction also already stressed in the 2005 Report on the World Social Situation: The Inequality Predicament. It is explained that the goal of sustained poverty reduction cannot be achieved without the equal opportunity and access to basic services.\textsuperscript{71} Therefore, as one of the efforts to decrease poverty, an equal participation of both men and women is surely needed.

Until now, there are many poverty alleviation programs that put gender equality as the concern in declining the number of poverty, one of them is the Gender Action Plan (GAP) by the World Bank as an international financial institution which aims to promote women’s economic empowerment and gender equality.\textsuperscript{72} Not to mention the first goal of Sustainable Development Goals regarding poverty reduction also has its focusing area in gender and poverty. Even more, there also one of the United Nations bodies that is dedicated to gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls which is United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women or known as UN Women.

II.3.1 Gender Inequality in Indonesia

In improving its citizens’ welfare, Indonesia has been very progressive. However, inequalities between men and women still remain as a significant challenge in the country. According to the report of Country Gender Assessment by Asian Development Bank, there is gender gap between women and men in several indicators such as access to employment, access to land, property, and financial services, as well as access to human capital (education and health), followed by the inequalities in other sectors such as politics, violence against women, and international migration. In this sub chapter, the researcher will provide several data on inequalities between men and women in Indonesia using the indicators by Asian Development Bank as follows:

- Women and Access to Employment

In accessing employment, high disparity still remains between women and men in Indonesia. The rate of unemployment in Indonesia in the Table 2.1 shows that women tend to have higher opportunities to be unemployed compared to men. During the period 2009-2012, the gap between men and women still remain high. According to the World Bank, access to jobs and increasing wages drives poverty reduction as it could contribute in supporting poverty reduction. In the 2013 World Development Report, job is categorized as an essential element for development that combine the living standards, productivity, and social cohesion.

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32
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Women</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>7.51</td>
<td>8.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>6.15</td>
<td>8.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>5.90</td>
<td>7.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>5.75</td>
<td>6.77</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2.1 Open Unemployment Rate for Population 15 years and over by gender, 2009-2012

Source: BPS RI-SAKERNAS, August 2009-2012

- Women and Access to Land and Property, Financial Services
  Not only in the access to employment, the gap also happens in the access to productive resources such as land and poverty, as well as financial services. Here, women still have challenges to access productive resources, especially married women, as the government of Indonesia adopts the concept of joint ownership for people who have married in the Article 35 of the 1974 Marriage Law. However, there still no specific annual reports of the statistics on the ownership by gender in Indonesia. Moreover, in the tax regulations, married women are also not allowed to have separate tax number and required to use their husband’s. Thus, lack of access in credit and financial services automatically bring impact for women’s access in economic opportunities.\(^\text{76}\) In addition, a research in 2004 found that men dominate the ownership of land tenure rights in the urban areas in Indonesia, 76.9% of the land owned by men and 14.3% by women.\(^\text{77}\)

Women and Access to Human Capital (Education and Health)

Generally, human capital refers to an employment’s values in terms of skill, knowledge, and such things. However, according to a university professor of economics and sociology at the University of Chicago who also was a pioneer in the study of human capital, Gary S. Becker, argued that education, training, and health are also categorized as important investments in human capital since people cannot be separated from their knowledge, skills, health, or values. According to the World Bank, the importance of education and health is significant as education is a strong driver in the development for poverty reduction as well as improving health, gender equality, peace, and also stability. Meanwhile, protecting people’s health also important to protect people or to avoid from poverty due to poor health situations. In accessing human capital, there is also gap between women and men in education and health which shown on the table 2.2 and table 2.3 below. Both tables show that women tend to be more vulnerable in access their self into schools and in having health issues.

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Women</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>3.84</td>
<td>9.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>3.94</td>
<td>9.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>3.38</td>
<td>8.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>3.10</td>
<td>7.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>3.04</td>
<td>7.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>2.82</td>
<td>6.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>3.32</td>
<td>7.18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2.2 Population of 10 years of Age and Over who could not get the access to school by gender, 2009-2015

Source: BPS RI-SUSENAS, 2009-2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Women</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>33.19</td>
<td>34.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>30.43</td>
<td>31.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>28.69</td>
<td>29.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>27.60</td>
<td>29.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>27.21</td>
<td>28.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>28.55</td>
<td>29.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>29.34</td>
<td>31.36</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2.3 Population of health issues’ cases by gender, 2009-2015

Source: BPS RI-SUSENAS, 2009-2015
Women in Politics

Politically, the participation of women also still low. According to table 2.4 below, there is a gap between women’s participation in politics compared to men. The table below shows the participation of men and women in parliamentarian, such as in the People’s Representatives Council or Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat (DPR). This shows that gender inequality in political participation is still high. Here, the participation of women in politics represents the access of women in employment.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Men</th>
<th></th>
<th>Women</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>(%)</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>(%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>438</td>
<td>87.60</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>12.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>442</td>
<td>88.40</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>11.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>456</td>
<td>91.20</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>8.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>485</td>
<td>88.18</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>11.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>460</td>
<td>82.14</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>17.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>463</td>
<td>82.68</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>17.32</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2.4 Numbers of Members of the People’s Representatives Council (Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat or DPR), 1995-2014.

Source: General Elections Commission, or Komisi Pemilihan Umum (KPU) Indonesia’ statistical publications, 2015.

• Violence Against Women

The National Commission on Violence Against Women or Komisi Nasional Anti Kekeraasan terhadap Perempuan (Komnas Perempuan), believes that violence against women is the result of inequality between men and women and it is a barrier to achieve social justice, peace, and self-sustainable development.\(^3\) Moreover, the chairperson of Integrated Service Center for Women’s Empowerment and Child Protection or Pusat Pelayanan Terpadu Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Perlindungan Anak (P2TP2A) in West Nusa Tenggara, Ms. Hajjah Raningdiyah, also stated that poverty is the dominant factor that contribute to the violence against women itself.\(^4\) According to the data from National Comission on Violence Against Women (Komnas Perempuan), the number of cases on violence against women is increasing continuously. Figure 2.2 below shows the number of the cases during the year of 2005 until 2015.


Women and International Migration

In the employment as migrant workers, the disparity between men and women also still remain high. In migrant workers, the data from National Authority for the Placement and Protection of Indonesian Overseas Workers or Badan Nasional Penempatan dan Perlindungan Tenaga Kerja Indonesia (BNP2TKI) in table 2.5 shows a high number of women participated as migrant workers.\(^85\) Moreover, as the result of poverty, many people tend to seek an easy way to get job with high income such as international migrant. Until now, there are many Indonesian women who seek to migrate abroad. In some cases, international migrants are usually vulnerable to be in unfortunate working conditions. One of the examples is the fact that a lot of migrant workers interlinked with human trafficking. Here, women tend to be the most frequently

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trafficked for sexual and/or labor exploitation. Generally, human trafficking is a violence controlled by international criminal organizations which makes it quite difficult to get the reliable data. However, according to a 2003 study on trafficking in Indonesia by US Agency for International Development (USAID), International Catholic Migration Commission (ICMC), and American Center for International Labor Solidarity (ACILS), the ranges of number of women and children in sectors that are vulnerable to trafficking such as sex workers, migrant workers, and domestic workers were around 2.4 to 3.7 million.\textsuperscript{86}

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Men</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>Women</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>(%)</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>(%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>148,600</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>496,131</td>
<td>76</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>103,188</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>528,984</td>
<td>83</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>124,684</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>451,120</td>
<td>78</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>210,116</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>376,686</td>
<td>64</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>214,825</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>279,784</td>
<td>57</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>235,170</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>276,998</td>
<td>54</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>186,243</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>243,629</td>
<td>57</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>108,965</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>166,771</td>
<td>60</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2.5 Number of Indonesian Migrant Workers by gender, 2008-2015.
\textit{Source: BNP2TKI, 2008-2015}

In conclude, the correlation of poverty and inequality are indeed relatable following the development of inequality which has been increasing throughout the world (United Nations Development Programme, 2007). Minister of Foreign Affairs of Australia, Her Excellency Julie Bishop, in her speech during International Women’s Day 2014 also stated the significance role of women in the development, “empowering women is one of the best ways to promote economic growth and to achieve peace and security”.

The aforementioned indicators are becoming the barriers for women since there is still gender gap within the society, and followed by the fact that women are the vulnerable victim that tend to get more impact from poverty. All indicators are interlinked with each other, which leads into situation where the participation of women is low in one indicator could affect the rate in the other indicator as well. Thus, the researcher found that promoting gender equality and empowering women is important as it contributes to growth, development, and stability.\textsuperscript{87}

\textsuperscript{87} Australian Government, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade. (2016). \textit{Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment Strategy}. 
CHAPTER III

INDONESIA – AUSTRALIA DEVELOPMENT
COOPERATION

III.1 Overview

In the third chapter, there will be explanation on the development cooperation between Indonesia and Australia, as the independent variable of this thesis. As explained before in the first chapter, Indonesia and Australia already has an extensive framework of cooperation in numerous sectors such as education, economy, as well as politics. In order to strengthen the cooperation’s ties between Indonesia and Australia, both countries also working together to improve the development of Indonesia. In this case, the cooperation between both countries in the development cooperation implemented as foreign aid by the government of Australia to Indonesia.

III.2 Indonesia – Australia Development Cooperation

As neighboring countries, where any development of Indonesia or Australia could affect each other’s growth, the development of Indonesia is important for Australia as it contributes the stability and development of Australia, directly or indirectly. According to the Minister-Counsellor of the Australian Embassy in Jakarta, Ms. Fleur Davies, a strong future of Indonesia is good for Australia as well.

“We very much said, our neighbor’s future is affecting Australia’s future as well, and if Indonesia is a country that is growing strongly that has people with opportunities who are participating in the economy, and that is because people are accessing services and aims to participate that is stable, and continuing to grow, and that is a good thing for Australia as well. It means that, there are opportunities for Australia’s business, to work

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here, and to also have Indonesian investees invest in Australia, opportunities for more trade between our countries, opportunities for our countries to have tourism in both directions, to have people study in each other’s countries, all those things, when you are a good neighbors, it is a good thing for you to be able to have trading in goods, people, and services, in terms of sharing those things.”

Furthermore, as already stated in the previous chapter, foreign aid from Australian government has already started since a long time ago when the Colombo Plan was first time provided by the government of Australia. From the beginning, this development cooperation program was managed by the Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID), until it was shifted in November 2013 when AusAID was integrated into the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade. The purpose of the aid program also clearly explained on its current aid development policy in 2014, which is to promote the national interests of Australia by contributing to sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction. This development cooperation is a Government to Government cooperation, where state is the main actor, and implemented as a foreign aid provided by the Australian government to Indonesia. The government of Australia represented by the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) as the donor that will provide the fund for all programs under this cooperation through its Official Development Assistance (ODA), meanwhile the Ministry of National Development Planning or Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional (BAPPENAS) is the main partner from the Indonesian government as the donor’s recipient, each program also cooperated with other Indonesian ministries that are related with each program. In designing the development cooperation program, Australian government works to engage with Indonesian government to align the program that are being designed with Indonesia’s Medium-Term Development Plan or

89 Informational Interview with Minister-Counsellor of the Australian Embassy in Jakarta, Ms. Fleur Davies. 15 November 2016 at MAMPU Secretariat Office.
Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Nasional (RPJMN). Recently, the total Australian ODA estimated outcome to Indonesia in 2015-16 is $379.1 million, and estimated $365.7 million is be provided by the Australian government for 2016-17 in Indonesia.  

III.3 Indonesia – Australia Development Cooperation Program’s Objectives

In 1998, both governments of Indonesia and Australia signed an agreement of development cooperation program, called General Agreement of Development Cooperation, to strengthen their congenial relations. According to the agreement, both governments agreed to promote development cooperation with the objectives of economic and social development of Indonesia. The agreement was signed by the Former Foreign Minister of Australia, His Excellency Alexander Downer, and Former Foreign Minister of Indonesia, His Excellency Ali Alatas. As mentioned previously, the Australian DFAT and BAPPENAS are two government bodies of both countries that are assigned to work in handling the development cooperation.

Moreover, according to the Australian DFAT, the development cooperation program between Indonesia and Australia is structured into three objectives as follows:

III.3.1 Effective Economic Institutions and Infrastructure

In order to support the inclusive economic growth of Indonesia, Australia cooperates with Indonesia in technical assistance that will focus on several areas such as financial sector supervision, tax collection, budgeting, macroeconomic management, as well as boosting the trade and investment. Moreover, the cooperation also contributes in helping Indonesia to deal with the underlying disincentives to

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investment in infrastructure, particularly from the private sector, as well as providing input on regulations and project planning. In order to maximize the infrastructure development, the programs will be improving several sectors such as roads, water, and sanitation investments, also public services including schools and health clinics especially on rural areas. Here, the government of Australia will partnerships with relevant ministries of Indonesia to provide policy advice and improve the preparations of projects regarding infrastructure. The cooperation programs also focus on the development of the agricultural sector since there are around two thirds of Indonesia’s poor live in rural areas. The programs aim to strengthen the operation of agricultural markets, improving food security, raising agricultural productivity, contributes to boost poor farmer’s income and employment by addressing constraints such as access to loans. Under the first objectives, there are three outcomes that are expected to be achieved which are:

- Improvements in infrastructure and the economic environment
- Private sector development, markets reform and improved financial systems
- Enhanced quality of the spending of the government.

Numerous of programs are implemented under the first objective which are:

a. Indonesia Infrastructure Initiative (IndII)

IndII is a ten-year development cooperation program that helps the government of Indonesia in addressing the force to infrastructure investment, such as delays and high costs to freight due to congestion on roads and railways, energy shortages, and uncompetitive technologies, and enabling the efficiency and effectiveness of infrastructure on its service delivery. This program was started in 2007 and designed to be finish in 2017 which focuses on water and sanitation,

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roads and transport, and cross-cutting policy and regulations. In this program, technical assistance is provided to assist the challenges faced by Indonesian government, as well as experts for the analysis such as practicability studies, document planning, engineering and architectural designs, evaluations, and provide training for particular infrastructure projects if it is needed.

b. Water and Sanitation Hibah Phase 2

This water and sanitation grants program is designed to help the government of Indonesia to improve the connection of water and drainage across Indonesia by working with local government to boost the investment in water and sanitation infrastructure. In this program, local governments are reimbursed up to 45 per cent of the connection costs for the verified new connection which has functioned for minimum three months. This program was started in 2009 and will be finished in 2018. There are 115 local governments that already involved in this program in providing around 330,000 new water connections, and 9,0000 sewerage connections.\footnote{38,000 out of the total 330,000 of new water connections is supported by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID).}

c. Water and Sanitation for Low Income Communities Project or Penyediaan Air Minum dan Sanitasi Berbasis Masyarakat (PAMSIMAS) 2

PAMSIMAS is a 5-year national program of the government of Indonesia which aims to deliver water, sanitation and developed hygiene to rural and peri-urban areas. In the program management related with the planning, financing and managing the implementation, PAMSIMAS is working with communities and delivered through the Indonesian Ministry of Public Works with the co-financed from Australia and the World Bank. Since it was started in 2013, this program has contributed water access towards 1.5 million people and the access of sanitation to 390,000 people in 2014, and will be finished in 2018.
d. The Australia Indonesia Infrastructure Grant for Municipal Sanitation (sAIIG)
The Australia Indonesia Infrastructure Grant for Municipal Sanitation is designed as a 6-year program which was started in 2012 and will end in 2018. This program assists the government of Indonesia to provide approximately 40 selected local governments in implementing sanitation infrastructure. This program has been designed to improve the investment of local government in sanitation infrastructure and to help prepare the governance reform to increase the sanitation services’ delivery.

e. Provincial Road Improvement and Maintenance (PRIM)
This Provincial Road Improvement and Maintenance Pilot Program is an output-based grant that incentivizes the implementation of road maintenance and rehabilitation works of local governments. This program is a 2-year program from 2014 – 2016 with aims to increase the plan, budget, and implementation of investing in road maintenance on a sustainable basis by the local governments. This program works to expand the use of grant mechanism which has successfully piloted in the water and sanitation sector.

f. Multilateral Development Bank Infrastructure Assistance Program
Multilateral Development Bank Infrastructure Assistance Program is an initiative program managed by the Australian government together with the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank in order to support certain activities, started from the preparation and implementation, analysis, as well as engineering design and environmental impact assessments. Started in 2013 and will end in 2019, this program also helps to support the development of a Public Private Partnerships Centre under the Ministry of Finance.
g. Government Partnership Fund (GPF) Phase II

The Government Partnership Fund is a whole-of-government program started in 2011 which aims to facilitate and create a strong government-to-government partnerships and policy dialogue between Indonesia and Australia in order to achieve a developed economic and public sector governance. Designed to finish in 2017, this program provides Indonesian agencies the access to the institutional knowledge of the government of Australia agencies that are experienced in the reform of economic and public sector. Currently, thirteen partnerships have been placed between the government agencies of both countries.

h. Australia Indonesia Partnership for Economic Governance (AIPEG)

AIPEG is a partnership program that support Indonesian government agencies which responsible in economic management as the way to promote economic growth and stability. In order to support the government of Indonesia in terms of its economic growth and stability, this program provides technical assistance and capacity building to the agencies of Indonesian government through five economy policy areas which includes revenue, spending, markets, stability in financial sector and economic diplomacy. In its design, AIPEG was started in 2009 and will end in 2017.

i. Australia Indonesia Partnership for Rural Economic Development Program (AIP-Rural)

Established and started in 2013, AIP-Rural is designed to improve inclusive economic growth in particular provinces in eastern Indonesia through influencing the system of agricultural markets for the poor. Designed to end in 2018, this program aims to decrease the rate of number of Indonesian people who are living in poverty, address the challenges to the growth of rural income with developing the productivity in agricultural sector. Moreover, this program
also assist the investment progress of private sector-led in greater agricultural practices while support the aid for trade and the empowerment of women’s economic priorities.

j. Indonesia-Australia Partnership on Food Security in the Red Meat and Cattle Sector

In order to improve and strengthen long-term economic relations between Indonesia and Australia, this program is created in 2013 focuses on increase economic opportunities in the cattle and beef sector supply chain as the support of Indonesia’s food security and promote stronger ties on that sector.97

III.3.2 Human Development for a Productive Society

In the second objectives, the cooperation focus in supporting the government of Indonesia to improve the quality services through facilitating the system, particularly on the labor force. The programs under this objective focuses on increasing the quality of health and education services. In order to improve the quality of education, this program also focus to improve the teacher quality and pay attention on the learning outcomes through partnerships in education such as scholarship program that has already implemented which is the New Colombo Plan, as well as strengthening the alumni links and people-to-people connections between Indonesians and Australians. Through improving the quality of education and workforce skills, it helps Indonesia to face and compete in this globally-competitive world. Meanwhile for the health sector, the program prepared to improve the health of human and animal in order to decrease the global threat caused by diseases.98


expected outcomes includes improved access to services and economic opportunities for all, increasing the quality of practices and personnel in services, as well as developed service systems.99 Currently, there are eight programs are running to fulfill the expected outcomes under this objective as follows:

a. Australia’s Education Partnership

Launched and started in 2011, this program has successfully support the government of Indonesia in improving its national system in the school management and leadership, policy and programming, and the quality development of 1,500 Islamic schools. Moreover, as a highly successful program, several projects of building and expanding 1,155 new junior high schools in low enrolment areas will be completed by January 2017.

b. Australia Awards in Indonesia

Australia Awards is one of the well-known cooperation program between Indonesia and Australia. As the largest and longest-running international scholarship program to Indonesia from Australia, a lot of scholarship alumni have gone on to having careers that contribute to support the relations between Indonesia and Australia, one of them is the current Minister for Female Empowerment, Cabinet Ministers Professor Yohana Susana Yembise. This education assistance is provided and offered to Indonesian students with potential and meet the requirement.

c. Innovation for Indonesia’s School Children (INOVASI)

This cooperation program with the Indonesian Ministry of Education and Culture is started in 2016 and aims to support innovation and enhance the

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learning outcomes in the basic education sector in Indonesia. To improve literacy and numeracy at the classroom and school level, this program investigates and evaluates numerous approaches to improve the teaching and learning quality of both students and teachers. In identifying solutions and local problems on the teaching and learning system at the sub-national level, this program works with education stakeholders which includes provincial and district governments. As of November 2016, INOVASI has worked with its first partner province which is West Nusa Tenggara.

d. Australia-UNICEF Rural and Remote Education Initiative for Papuan Provinces
This Rural and Remote Education Initiative was started in 2014 with focus on the development of children’s literacy and numeracy in rural and remote regions of Indonesia’s Papuan Provinces. To achieve that, this program is piloting efforts and steps to development the quality of teachers and help education officials in making informed choices.

e. World Bank Trust Fund – Teaching and Education
World Bank Trust Fund – Teaching and Education is another education assistance program in Indonesia which was started in 2016 and designed to end in 2018. This 2-year cooperation program helps Indonesia by providing technical assistance and models to improve the quality of teachers. Since Indonesia adopt the 12 years of basic education, this program also aims to promote a greater understanding of education costs and financing.

f. Disaster Management Program
Launched in 2015, this program aims to help Indonesian people to be prepared in responding and recovering from humanitarian crises. Moreover, in order to develop the ability of Indonesia in responding a large-scale humanitarian crisis, this program implements it through science innovation, which focus on hazard,
exposure mapping, and tools in disaster responding, provide policy collaboration, and humanitarian assistance in a disaster.

g. Australia Indonesia Partnership for Emerging Infectious Diseases (AIPEID 2) – One Health

One Health program is the cooperation program which emerges infectious diseases and support sustainable economic development and food security through increasing the system of both human and animal health as a global threat. Started in 2015, this program supports the World Health Organization together with the Ministry of Health of Indonesia in increasing the emergency of public health and its risk management. Designed to be finished in 2018, this program also assist the cooperation of Indonesia through its Ministry of Agricultura and Australia through the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources in creating a stronger emergency management system and improve the information system related with animal health.

h. The Micronutrient Initiative

Working to increase nutrition, especially on women, children and newborns, this program aims to assist the government of Indonesia on its efforts to improve the consumption of iron and folic acid supplements of pregnant women, as the way to lower the risk of low birthweight, maternal anemia and iron deficiency. Launched in 2015, this program also helps Indonesian government in promoting the increased use of vitamin A, zinc and oral rehydration salts in the childhood diarrhea treatment in East Java and East Nusa Tenggara.\(^\text{100}\)

III.3.3 An Inclusive Society through Effective Governance

Not only focus on improving the economic, infrastructure, health, and education, the development cooperation also recognize the importance of strengthened governance in order to maximize the improvement on Indonesia’s growth. The third objective aims to support the government of Indonesia by supporting the policy makers in analyzing the policy development in Indonesia. Furthermore, the cooperation development program also works improve the access of Indonesian women to jobs, business, and also women’s involvement on the parliamentarians. Not only women, the programs also addressed for the poor, people with disabilities, children, as well as combating corruption. Moreover, the analysis for policy makers will focus on social policy’s issues such as poverty reduction, health, and education.101 In designing the third objectives, there also three expected outcomes that needed to be achieved which are improved participants, in which especially women, in household, community and government decisions, increased public institutions’ responsiveness towards community especially women, as well as increasing a more inclusive and evidence-informed policy and programs.102 To reach an inclusive society, the Australian government with Indonesian government have several programs which defined as follows:

a. Community and Service Collaboration for Welfare or Kolaborasi Masyarakat dan Pelayanan untuk Kesejahteraan (KOMPAK)

KOMPAK is a development cooperation program that contributes to help Indonesian government in achieving its poverty reduction targets through the increased coverage and basic services quality, with creating more economic opportunities for the poor. Designed in 2015, this program focuses on the


community empowerment, service delivery, governance and civil society strengthening. For its coverage areas, this program implementation coverage includes seven provinces in Indonesia which are West Nusa Tenggara, East Java, Central Java, Aceh, South Sulawesi, Papua and West Papua.

a. Empowering Indonesian Women for Poverty Reduction or Maju Perempuan Indonesia untuk Penanggulangan Kemiskinan (MAMPU)

Started in 2012 and just as its name, this program helps to develop the livelihoods of Indonesian poor women. To achieve the purpose of the program, this program contributes it by improving several sectors that are become the barriers for women in accessing basic services and others that will hinder women to achieve gender equality. Works with gender-interested organizations, this program is also doing an analysis to promote positive change which includes promote women’s voices in decision making.

b. Towards a Strong and Prosperous Indonesian Society or Menuju Masyarakat Indonesia yang Kokoh Sejahtera (MAHKOTA)

Established in 2016 as one of the way to achieve inclusive society, MAHKOTA works to support the Indonesian Vice President’s National Team for the Acceleration of Poverty Reduction or TNP2K. This program works with objectives to strengthen existing social protection programs’ efficiency and effectiveness and lead the framework agenda of comprehensive social protection. In the implementation, this program generates knowledge related with the assistance started from informing policies, the implementation process of the policy into programs, any technical assistance and until the monitoring and evaluation.
c. Australia-Indonesia Partnership for Pro-Poor Policy: The Knowledge Sector Initiative (KSI)
Caused by the little policy-relevant research emerged from domestic sources, this program established in 2017 to address the issue by produce a stimulation on the production and use of research quality, as well as policy decision-makers’ analysis.

d. National Program for Community Empowerment (PNPM)
Launched in 2007, PNPM exists as one of the successful development projects among the world. Local economies on the small-scale infrastructure investment, such as roads, bridges and irrigation system have developed. Moreover, this program helps Indonesian government in generating jobs and providing loans to women small traders and home-based business.

e. Australia Indonesia Partnership for Justice (AIPJ)
Together, key Indonesian justice institutions and civil society partners are cooperating together in improving the access to justice for marginalized groups, which particularly poor women, disability people and vulnerable children. Not only focus on the development, this program also aims to combat corruption and help the effectiveness of Indonesian courts in delivering judgements to be available to the public online.\(^{103}\)

As a development cooperation program that is established under the third objective, the design of MAMPU’s program is believed to be aligned with the third objective to reach an inclusive society. The focus of MAMPU as a gender-based poverty reduction program is intended to contribute in supporting the third objective

which concerned to address the welfare of women, the poor, people with disabilities, including children.

III.4 The Overview of Indonesia – Australia’s Development Cooperation in Addressing Poverty

As one of the way to support the development of Indonesia, the cooperation also focus on poverty reduction. The following programs are intended to address poverty with establishing new program or either providing support to existing poverty reduction programs, as the contribution to empower Indonesian people who are still live below the poverty line which are IDR 312,328 as monthly per capita income. Furthermore, the researcher found that from all the program of three objectives above, there are several programs which put poverty reduction as the objectives which are structured into table below and followed by the explanation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Actors</th>
<th>Objectives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>Indonesia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Peduli</td>
<td>2014-2018</td>
<td>DFAT</td>
<td>Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Culture of Indonesia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>MAMPU</td>
<td>2012-2020</td>
<td>DFAT</td>
<td>BAPPENAS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Time Period</th>
<th>Funds</th>
<th>Partners</th>
<th>Objectives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>KOMPAK</td>
<td>2015-2018</td>
<td>DFAT</td>
<td>BAPPENAS, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Villages, Disadvantages Regions Transmigrations, Ministry of Home Affairs, and Coordinating Ministry of Human Development and Culture</td>
<td>Develop the delivery of basic services for the poor and vulnerable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>MAHKOTA</td>
<td>2015-2019</td>
<td>DFAT</td>
<td>TNP2K</td>
<td>Improve the efficiency and effectiveness of social protection programs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3.2 Indonesia-Australia Development Cooperation in Addressing Poverty
III.4.1 Peduli

Peduli is a program aims to assist the poverty alleviation efforts of Indonesian government by partnering with Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) in ensuring communities that are socially excluded and marginalized in accessing public services and economic opportunities.\(^\text{105}\) Designed as a 4-year program from 2014-2018, the Australian government provides total estimate budget of AUD 40 million for this program.\(^\text{106}\)

This program was established to address concerns that were not reached by the National Program for Community Empowerment or Program Nasional Pemberdayaan Masyarakat (PNPM Mandiri). Peduli is an initiative program between which represents by the Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Culture of Indonesia. In this program, the government of Indonesia use social inclusion as one of the way to empower marginalized communities, increase welfare, and eradicate poverty. In the implementation, this community empowerment program is partnering with CSOs to reach the people around the region to participate in the program. There are six targets to receive the benefit of the program which are children and vulnerable youth, indigenous communities, religious minorities and local beliefs, human rights violations’ victims, people with disabilities, as well as transgender people. This program works with 72 civil society organizations in 84 cities in 26 provinces. In the first phase, this program was known as PNPM Peduli and facilitated during 2011-2014 by PNPM Support Facility (PSF) – World Bank. Moreover, in 2014, the managing partner has shifted to The Asia Foundation to facilitate the second phase of Peduli program. In the second phase, the activity focuses to increase the social inclusion and

economy in the development of Indonesia, with improving the access of basic services for marginalized communities.107

Through intensive facilitation by CSOs, cadres, and other actors, the targets of this program have received an improvement at the access to health and education services, new small business also established, and the support of local-government and private-sector in addressing the challenges of marginalization have been upgraded. In 2014, the program has benefited around 19,645 people consists of 59 percent women, 29 percent male, and 2 percent transgender. In total, there were 13,254 marginalized individuals have benefited from improved access to basic services such as health and education and around 6,026 marginalized individuals were involved in livelihoods activities through the establishment of 72 new small business supported by this program. Also, project of books that describe about beneficiaries’ change stories have been published in 2014 which are Mereka yang Tidak Pernah Menyerah (The Ones Who Never Give Up) by Kemitraan; and Transformasi NU dan Kaum Marginalitas (NU Transformation and Marginalized Peoples) by Lakpesdam.108

III.4.2 Empowering Indonesian Women for Poverty Reduction (MAMPU) Program

Empowering Indonesian Women for Poverty Reduction or Maju Perempuan Indonesia untuk Penanggulangan Kemiskinan (MAMPU) is a poverty reduction program initiative in 2012 by the government of Indonesia through the Ministry of National Development or BAPPENAS together with the government of Australia through the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade. The program is a gender-based poverty alleviation which focus to empower Indonesian women. Throughout the period of the implementation, this program will focus on reducing women’s poverty through supporting civil society organizations that become the partners in


implementing the program towards 26 provinces in Indonesia. As an eight years’ period program, MAMPU works with 9 main partner organizations and 10 small scale partners to implement the program and each partner delivers different program that reflects each thematic area. With aims to increase the livelihoods and access to services of Indonesian poor women, MAMPU designed several strategies that become its focusing thematic areas as follows:

a. Increasing women’s access to social protection programs.
b. Improving women’s access to employment.
c. Developing the protection for women migrant workers.
d. Strengthening women’s access to maternal and reproductive health.
e. Reducing violence against women.\textsuperscript{109}

For MAMPU program, the government of Australia provides total estimate budget for AUD 104 million in implementing this program. In 2014, MAMPU through its partner organization ‘Aisyiyah has supported over 4,500 poor women to have a better access to reproductive health services. ‘Aisyiyah provided pap smear services in seven districts by using its village-based cadre’s network and motivators to improve demand and training towards the health facility staff.\textsuperscript{110}

\textbf{III.4.3 Community and Service Collaboration for Welfare or Kolaborasi Masyarakat dan Pelayanan untuk Kesejahteraan (KOMPAK)}

Community and Service Collaboration for Welfare or Kolaborasi Masyarakat dan Pelayanan untuk Kesejahteraan (KOMPAK) is a development partnership program launched in 2015 by the government of Indonesia and Australia with aims to reduce poverty in Indonesia. The key partners of this program in implementing its

\textsuperscript{109} MAMPU Program: Background. Retrieved December 17, 2016 from http://www.mampu.or.id/en/mampu-program

program are BAPPENAS, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Villages, Disadvantages Regions Transmigrations, Ministry of Home Affairs, and Coordinating Ministry of Human Development and Culture. In addressing poverty issue in Indonesia, this program works to develop basic services and economic opportunities for people who are poor and vulnerable. As a governance facility program that contributes to support the five-year poverty reduction of Indonesian government, this program works both in the national and sub-national levels, and invest in community empowerment, service delivery, governance, and civil society strengthening. The coverage working areas of this program is specified to seven provinces in Indonesia which are West Nusa Tenggara, East Java, Central Java, South Sulawesi Papua, and West Papua. The goal of this program itself is for the poor and vulnerable Indonesians to get benefit from developed delivery of basic services and greater economic opportunities. In order to implement this program, the total estimate budget of AUD 80 million is provided for this program.

KOMPAK helps the government of Indonesia in enhancing the reporting of fiscal transfer at the province and district level. Together with the PNPM Support Facility (PSF) which managed by the World Bank, KOMPAK supports reforms that improve the quality of spending of fiscal transfers, including village funds. Studies from both program has helped Indonesian government to identify the result of the village funds’ spending in 2015, that actually was not being well targeted to local needs. Thus, these programs work to develop the national policy framework and guidelines for communities in the development priorities for village funds with the government.

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III.4.4 Towards a Strong and Prosperous Indonesian Society or Menuju Masyarakat Indonesia yang Kokoh Sejahtera (MAHKOTA)

Towards a Strong and Prosperous Indonesian Society or *Menuju Masyarakat Indonesia yang Kokoh Sejahtera* (MAHKOTA) is a three years’ program established in 2016 to support the Indonesian Vice President’s National Team for the Acceleration of Poverty Reduction or *Tim Nasional Percepatan Penanggulangan Kemiskinan* (TNP2K). The objectives of this program are to deliver the support in enhancing the efficiency and effectiveness of social protection programs that are already exists in Indonesia, as well as advancing Indonesia’s agenda to improve a comprehensive social protection framework. In order to achieve those objectives, this program generates knowledge in informing social assistance policies, define the policy options which will be interpreted into programs that provides technical assistance and high-quality monitoring and evaluation.\(^ {114}\)

The Australian government provides amount of AUD 40 million to implement this program. As a social protection investment, MAHKOTA assisted Indonesian government through TNP2K to increasing its targeting of social protection programs which is the Poverty Reduction Support Facility, that includes updating the unified database that comprise almost 26 million households. The database helps the government in targeting the Family Hope conditional-cash transfer program which contribute to help around 3,512,000 very poor households, meanwhile the Smart Indonesia cash transfer program benefited almost 19 million poor school students in 2015. MAHKOTA also supported a small pilot in five districts in conducting an integrated referral system’s test to identify poor and vulnerable people and link them

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to appropriate support systems, which helps the Indonesian Ministry of Social Affairs to scale up operations including the fund into additional 50 districts.\textsuperscript{115}

CHAPTER IV

EMPOWERING INDONESIAN WOMEN FOR POVERTY REDUCTION OR MAJU PEREMPUAN INDONESIA UNTUK PENANGGULANGAN KEMISKINAN (MAMPU) PROGRAM (2012 – 2015)

IV.1 Overview

As the main part of this thesis, this chapter will answer the research question that has already stated in previous chapter by describing the strategies of MAMPU Program as the contribution to support poverty reduction in Indonesia, particularly in the year of 2012-2015 as the first phase of MAMPU program. The researcher will then describe started from the background and strategies of MAMPU Program that aims to support the government of Indonesia to reduce poverty. Then, this chapter will be closed with the perspectives of the researcher towards the role of MAMPU Program in supporting the poverty reduction.

IV.2 Background of MAMPU

As stated in the previous chapter, Empowering Indonesian Women for Poverty Reduction or Maju Perempuan Indonesia untuk Penanggulangan Kemiskinan (MAMPU) is established with goal to improve the access and livelihoods for poor women in Indonesia in the areas that already selected with targeted themes. Fundamentally, the success of this program will be determined on the extent to its contribution towards the improvement in the lives of poor women in Indonesia. Initiative in 2012 with the eight-year time frame, which will end in 2012, MAMPU

116 Informational Interview with MAMPU staffs. Ms. Maesy Angelina, Research and Innovation Manager. 15 November 2016 at MAMPU Secretariat Office.
Program is believed to create changes in governments’ policies, regulations and services which could benefit Indonesian women.\textsuperscript{117} As of 2015, the coverage areas of MAMPU operate in 1809 villages, 187 regencies, in 26 out of 34 provinces across Indonesia.\textsuperscript{118} In choosing the region where this program operates, MAMPU utilizes the analysis and research by the partner CSOs on where progress can be made.\textsuperscript{119}

MAMPU is established as a government to government development cooperation between Indonesia and Australia through the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs together with Indonesian Ministry of National Development Planning (BAPPENAS), with five strategies to reach its goal in increasing women’s access and livelihoods, and contribute to support poverty reduction in Indonesia, which are increasing the access of women to social protection and poverty reduction program, improving the access to employment for women, developing women’s migrant workers’ protection, strengthening the access for women to the maternal and reproductive health, as well as decreasing the violence against women.\textsuperscript{120} As stated by the former Ambassador of Australia to Indonesia, His Excellency Greg Moriarty, that MAMPU program is established with purpose to empowering Indonesian women for poverty reduction and gender equality.

\textit{“The aid program by the Australian government this year is focused on the issue of gender equality and women’s empowerment through MAMPU program, towards several organizations including Komnas Perempuan with aims to empowering Indonesian women for poverty reduction and gender equality.”}\textsuperscript{121}

\textsuperscript{118}MAMPU Info Kit. 2016.
\textsuperscript{120}MAMPU Program: Background. Retrieved December 17, 2016 from http://www.mampu.or.id/en/mampu-program
The establishment of MAMPU represents the concern of the government of Australia towards women and girls, it is confirmed by the Minister-Counsellor of the Australian Embassy in Jakarta, Ms. Fleur Davies, that women’s empowerment has a role in poverty reduction.

“I think we very much recognize that there is a lot of research and evidence that when women are empowered, when they are able to participate strongly in work force, when they have rights within the community and the households, and the services, and control over their own life, and those things, usually also contribute to the broader benefit to the community and society and their own family. So, we know that women who are educated, their family benefit, women who have better access to employment and income earn opportunities, are able to support their family, and so on. Thus, we very much recognize that it is an important issue for Australia that all people, women and men, boys and girls, are able to develop their potential and contribute to their community.”122

In addition, according to one of the speeches by Australian Foreign Minister, Her Excellency Julie Bishop, during the launch of Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment Strategy in 2016, also stated that:

“We all know that women’s empowerment, educating women, addressing women’s health issues, women’s economic issues, addressing domestic violence, these are all fundamental to sustainable economic growth, to prosperity, to ending poverty and ensuring that there’s peace and stability.”123

The establishment of MAMPU Program has been designed with the assistance of numerous women and gender-interested organizations as well as cross-section of local partners through three consultation workshops at national and regional levels in order to gain feedback on the design of the program and implementation as follows:

122 Informational Interview with Minister-Counsellor of the Australian Embassy in Jakarta, Ms. Fleur Davies. 15 November 2016 at MAMPU Secretariat Office.

a. The first national consultation workshop was held on 2 November 2011 at Aryaduta Hotel in Central Jakarta. The first consultation was attended by 19 participants from 10 prominent Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) with a wide working area which are ‘Aisyiyah, Rahima, Fatayat, NU, Women Headed Household Empowerment or Yayasan Pemberdayaan Perempuan Kepala Keluarga (PEKKA), National Commission on Violence Against Women or Komisi Nasional Anti Kekerasan terhadap Perempuan (Komnas Perempuan), Migrant Care, Alternative Education Circle for Women or Lingkaran Pendidikan Alternatif untuk Perempuan (Kapal Perempuan), Forum Perempuan, The Indonesian Women’s Coalition or Koalisi Perempuan Indonesia (KPI), and the Wahid Institute. During the workshop, the Australian government introduced the concept of the program and invited feedback from participants regarding the proposed program outcomes, preconditions, possibility of risks, capacity building, and relations among stakeholders. The participants were very welcome with the initiative and appreciated the focus of the program which is on poverty reduction and women, as well as the multi-level links to work at sub-national and national levels to influence policies at the national level. Moreover, the participants have agreed with the proposed program outcomes that need certain preconditions, and shared information based on their perspectives regarding the importance of institutional capacity and capacity building, issue mapping, the development of parliamentarians’ capacity to improve pro-poor regulations and policies, as well as sustainability and synergy between stakeholders which includes the government of Indonesia.

b. On 17 November 2011, the regional consultation workshop was held at Aryaduta Hotel in Makassar and assisted by AusAID’s local partner in Makassar which is The Bursa Pengetahuan Kawasan Timur Indonesia (BaKTI) Foundation. The workshop was attended by 3 independent facilitating consultants and 46 participants consists of the representatives from Eastern
Indonesia CSOs (South Sulawesi, Central Sulawesi, Southwest Sulawesi, Maluku, East Nusa Tenggara, West Nusa Tenggara, and Papua), local government, and academics as well as international development agencies that works in Eastern Indonesia. The agenda of the second workshop was similar with the first workshop, with sharing information from the participants about their experiences in mobilizing, networking, and building coalitions with civil society in order to address specific issues, as well as the mechanisms to influence a policy. In addition, the participants also identified the critical tools for the program which has resulted valuable points for consideration, such as organizational mapping, detailed goal-setting, program roadmaps, strong and consistent updated data and analysis, the establishment of women’s forum with a clear tasks’ distribution, engaging support from local government, as well as capacity building among member organizations. Other frequently issues also discussed in the second workshop which includes the emphasis on local context and dynamics of relations between both national and local organizations. The participants of the workshop also stressed the importance of incorporating local knowledge into the program design, a critical view of national organization based on experiences, and their hope that the program will pay attention to both the national level’s organizations and the grassroots level of society at the regional entities.

c. After conducting two workshop at national and regional level, the final consultation workshop then conducted two days on 9 – 10 February 2012 at Aryaduta Hotel, Central Jakarta, and attended by 20 participants from 10 organizations and independent consultant that facilitated the workshop. In the workshop, there were several organizations that have submitted their interest to involve in the program which are Aisyiyah, Rahima, Fatayat NU, the Wahid Institute, PEKKA, Kapal Peremuan, Koalisi Perempuan Indonesia, Migrant Care and BaKTI. Beside those organizations, the National Commission on
Elimination of Violence Against Women (Komnas Perempuan) also invited to join the program. The purpose of the workshop itself was to gain input from the participants through a detailed discussion regarding the elements of the program. Thus, the participants were provided with an update on the process of the program design, which includes the selection process for the partner and the program timeframe. During the workshop, the design team also introduced a new program element that taken based on feedback from the previous two workshops and research, namely women in politics. Divided into three groups, the participants were given the chance to review the program includes enabling and inhibiting factors which could influence change. The workshop also discussed the operating principles of the program and presented examples from their organizations’ best practice that adopt one of the principles. The participants also reviewed the proposed major program activities which consist of learning and networking, monitoring and evaluation, research, documentation, sustainability as well as collaboration, and present ideas for pilot activities. In addition, the last workshop has resulted an important outcome which is the agreement of participants on the roles and responsibilities of the Managing Contractor and decision-making body for the program, and the creation for the program’s name which is MAMPU.124

IV.3 Australia, Indonesia, and CSOs’ Role in MAMPU Program

As a development cooperation program, MAMPU works as a government to government cooperation. However, in the program’s implementation, this program utilizes the partner CSOs, as non-state actors, to reach the women in the operating region to get involved in the program. Below are the arrangements among actors that involved in the program.

IV.3.1 Australia

As the donor of this program, Australia, is represented through the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade under the Aid Management Division which rules the aid under the DFAT. has the role to be engaged in a strategic committee in providing advice to all partners of the program as an advisory role, includes ensuring that there are global knowledge and lessons within the program.\textsuperscript{125}

IV.3.2 Indonesia

And as the recipient and main partner of the development cooperation between both countries, the government of Indonesia is represented by the Ministry of National Development Planning (BAPPENAS) under the Poverty Reduction Section. Moreover, to keep the program aligned with Indonesian government’s poverty reduction agenda, MAMPU is embedding in the Vice-President’s Commission for the Accelerated Reduction of Poverty (TNP2K) as the Subsidiary Agreement and Technical Specialist, since TNP2K works closely with all relevant government agencies that are related with poverty reduction programs and helps the program to access information regarding government policies, regulations, and services. In addition, other Indonesian government ministries also involved at the program’s implementation according to the relevance of each program.\textsuperscript{126}

IV.3.3 CSOs

Operated in 26 provinces across Indonesia, MAMPU maximize the using of CSOs’ networks to reach the women in its coverage areas. According to the Technical Program Manager of MAMPU, Ms. Enurlaela Hasanah, by working with women organization, it helps MAMPU in reaching the women in the region where MAMPIU program operates.

“MAMPU is working with women organization and women who are interested with gender issues, so they already have experience in working with poor women, they know how to organize them, how to facilitate discussion with them, to identify what is specific issue faced by them in reducing poverty, as well as the challenges for them to get away from poverty.”127

In implementing the program to all region across Indonesia, MAMPU works with 9 main CSOs partners which are ‘Aisyiyah, BaKTI, Kapal Perempuan, National Commission on Violence Against Women (Komnas Perempuan), KPI, Migrant Care, PEKKA, Consortium of MAMPU’s Women in Sumatera or Konsorsium Perempuan Sumatera MAMPU (PERMAMPU), and Women’s Health Forum or Yayasan Kesehatan Perempuan (YKP). Not only working with main partners, MAMPU also works closely with 10 small scale partners which includes Building Skills of Rural Indonesia’s Foundation or Yayasan Bina Keterampilan Pedesaan Indonesia (BITRA), Consortium of Global Concern and KOPEL (GC-KOPEL), Infest Yogyakarta, Yayasan Kopernik, Partners of Indonesian Female Homeworkers or Mitra Wanita Pekerja Rumahan Indonesia (MPWRI), On Track Media Indonesia (OTMI), Trade Union Rights Centre (TURC), Walang Perempuan Institution, Institution of Annisa Swasti or Yayasan Annisa Swasti (Yasanti), Institution of Satu Karsa Karya (YSKK).128

Furthermore, the next explanation will be focused on describing the strategies of MAMPU Program in supporting the poverty reduction as well as, hopefully, answering the research question which has been stated earlier in the previous chapter.

127 Informational Interview with MAMPU staffs, Ms. Enurlaela Hasanah, Technical Program Manager. 15 November 2016 at MAMPU Secretariat Office.
IV.4 MAMPU’s Strategies in Supporting Poverty Reduction in Indonesia

Based on the analysis and consultations that have been conducted during the design process, MAMPU Program has identified that there are five thematic areas which are believed could advantage Indonesian women, especially the poor communities, that contributes as the strategies to support poverty reduction in Indonesia as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strategies</th>
<th>Actors</th>
<th>Working Areas</th>
<th>Method</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Women’s access to social protection programs</td>
<td>PEKKA, KPI, Kapal Perempuan</td>
<td>Aceh, DKI Jakarta, West Java, Central Java, East Java, West Kalimantan, South Kalimantan, North Maluku, West Nusa Tenggara, East Nusa Tenggara, South Sulawesi, North Sulawesi, Southeast Sulawesi, West Sumatera, South Sumatera, North Sumatera, Bali, Banten, DI Yogyakarta, Bengkulu, Jambi, Central Sulawesi</td>
<td>Community organizing, women’s leadership empowerment, gender watch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women’s access to employment</td>
<td>MWPRI, BITRA, TURC, Yasanti</td>
<td>North Sumatera, East Java, Central Java, DI Yogyakarta</td>
<td>Homeworkers’ improvement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women migrant worker’s protection</td>
<td>Migrant Care</td>
<td>West Nusa Tenggara, East Nusa Tenggara, East Java, Central Java</td>
<td>Ensure protection guarantee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maternal and reproductive health</td>
<td>‘Aisyiyah, PERMAMPBU, YKP</td>
<td>West Java, Central Java, East Java, South Sulawesi, Aceh, Bengkulu, Jambi, Lampung, Riau, West Sumatera, South Sumatera, North Sumatera, DKI Jakarta, DI Yogyakarta, Bali, West Nusa Tenggara, East Nusa Tenggara, North Sulawesi, Maluku</td>
<td>Women’s leadership empowerment, advocacy on sexual and reproductive health rights</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reducing violence against women</td>
<td>Komnas Perempuan</td>
<td>Aceh, North Sumatera, Riau, West Sumatera, Bengkulu, Banten, West Java, DKI Jakarta, Central Java, DI Yogyakarta,</td>
<td>Transformative recovery for victims</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
IV.4.1 Increasing Women’s Access to Social Protection Programs

In order to increase the access of Indonesian poor women to social protection programs, MAMPU works with its three partners which are PEKKA, KPI, and Kapal Perempuan. The term social protection in this program refers to the basic public services which provided by Indonesian government, that sometimes are not reached by women as a vulnerable victim of poverty, such as Social Security Organizing Body or *Badan Penyelenggara Jaminan Sosial* (BPJS) or National Health Insurance or *Jaminan Kesehatan Nasional* (JKN). Each partner is bringing different method to contribute in increasing the access to social protection and poverty reduction programs which defined below:

a. **PEKKA**

To increase the access of women in social protection and poverty reduction programs, PEKKA is focusing on the community organizing to improve the effectiveness of government’s social protection program in its working areas towards 19 provinces and 57 regencies across Indonesia includes Aceh, DKI Jakarta, West Java, Central Java, East Java, West Kalimantan, South Kalimantan, North Maluku, West Nusa Tenggara, East Nusa Tenggara, South Sulawesi, North Sulawesi, Southeast Sulawesi, West Sumatera, South Sumatera, North Sumatera, Bali, Banten, and DI Yogyakarta. As a CSO that
emphasize on the concern of widows as heads of families, there are three key activities of PEKKA which helps to increase the access of social protection program as follows:

- Capacity building, by providing training and cadre development workshops, community organizational training, family management training on the district level, and establishing women’s groups.

- Knowledge development related with media publication, documentation and information, by providing training on the monitoring system and database center, and journalism training.

- Initiative pilot project of community-based social protection, such as health insurance.\(^\text{129}\)

b. KPI

Different with PEKKA, the focus of KPI, as an organization that concerns on the gender equality and justice, in this program is on strengthening women’s leadership to improve the access to social protection and other basic services. The working areas of KPI is on 16 provinces and 72 regencies which are Aceh, Bengkulu, West Sumatera, Jambi, West Java, Central Java, DI Yogyakarta, East Java, South Sulawesi, Southeast Sulawesi, Central Sulawesi, North Sulawesi, West Kalimantan, West Nusa Tenggara, East Nusa Tenggara, and North Sumatera. To contribute in increasing the social protection program for women, KPI conducts four kind of activities which are:

- Research on the impact of social protection program for poor women in Bengkulu, Jambi, and East Java.

\(^{129}\) MAMPU Info Kit. 2016.
• Training for women’s legislative candidates and arranging agreement on the political contract among candidates and KPI to promote social protection programs.

• National seminar regarding women in politics, and Training of Trainer regarding general election.\textsuperscript{130}

c. Kapal Perempuan

Besides community organizing and strengthening women’s leadership, through Kapal Perempuan as a women’s movement organization, MAMPU develops a gender watch program with theme on the social protection. Through the gender watch program, MAMPU believes that it could increase the participation of poor and marginalized women in to social protection programs towards its coverage areas in 6 provinces and 9 regencies consists of DKI Jakarta, West Sumatera, West Nusa Tenggara, East Nusa Tenggara, South Sulawesi, and East Java. In Kapal Perempuan, there are several activities that contributes to the improved social protection program as follows:

• Knowledge development through workshops and research regarding social protection and its impact towards women’s welfare and participation.

• Implement the gender watch, district monitoring committees’ recruitment, conducting forum, and developing database.

• Capacity building by establishing program that aims to raise awareness of women’s right and provide skills training such as Sekolah Perempuan, recruiting a women leader in the poor women’s groups, leadership training for poor women.

\textsuperscript{130} MAMPU Info Kit. 2016.
Organizational strengthening with the development of organizational management, documentation and publication system, financial audit, and community relations.  

Here, MAMPU has successfully established a project called “Sekolah Perempuan”, with the collaboration together with government agencies such as local government, social affairs, health affairs, BPJS, BPS, TNP2K, and Ministry of Villages. According to Ms. Maesy Angelina, as the Research and Innovation Manager of MAMPU, the aims of Sekolah Perempuan is more dynamic than raising women’s awareness regarding their rights to social protection and providing skills training.

“The main idea might be where the women come and learn something. But it is not only that, it is more dynamic than that, the curriculum in Sekolah Perempuan is about making sure that women understand their rights, but not only as an abstract concept, but also about what kind of government programs that actually entitled to the access especially in social protection.”

Moreover, Sekolah Perempuan also provides Monitoring Committees, that is established to supervise particular issues from Sekolah Perempuan members, and the Monitoring Committees will collect all complaints that have come up and provide solutions with the relevant government agencies.

By the establishment of Sekolah Perempuan, it shows the support of MAMPU in increasing the access of women to social protection as one of the strategies of MAMPU itself. The researcher believes that the access of women in social protection is important, since the data has been provided on the previous chapter shows regarding the gap between men and women on the access of social protection.

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131 MAMPU Info Kit. 2016.
132 Informational Interview with MAMPU staffs, Ms. Maesy Angelina, Research and Innovation Manager. 15 November 2016 at MAMPU Secretariat Office.
133 Informational Interview with MAMPU staffs, Ms. Maesy Angelina, Research and Innovation Manager. 15 November 2016 at MAMPU Secretariat Office.
protection. Thus, in the perspective of the researcher, the efforts of MAMPU in supporting the poverty reduction in Indonesia has shown through its establishment of Kapal Perempuan itself.

**IV.4.2 Improving Women’s Access to Employment**

Working to improve the access to employment for women, MAMPU works with its four small scale partners which are BITRA, MWPRI, TURC, and Yasanti to improve homeworkers groups, create women’s leader among homeworkers’ groups, and advance government’s policies regarding homeworkers protection. BITRA is the organization that focus on the development of marginalized communities, and MWPRI works as an organization that serves to improve women’s employment opportunities, while TURC is a labor service organization, and Yasanti’s concern is on the equality opportunities for women.\(^{134}\) Comes from various background, these four organizations are working together on this strategy. Moreover, this program operates in 4 provinces and 15 regencies which includes North Sumatera, East Java, Central Java, and DI Yogyakarta. Here, there are three kind of activities that contributes to improve the access of women to the employment which defined as follows:

- Workshops and training to raise and increase the awareness of women regarding homeworkers and wage determination.

- Workshop with the supplier of IKEA in regards to pilot project and research.

- Improving guidance for employers to increase their awareness regarding their obligation to the homeworkers with The Employers’ Association of Indonesia or *Asosiasi Pengusaha Indonesia* (APINDO).\(^{135}\)


\(^{135}\) MAMPU Info Kit. 2016.
Here, MAMPU organizes Homeworker Groups that aims to increase the awareness of homeworkers and understanding of their rights that is specifically in social protection, and to broaden the livelihood options for homeworkers, as well as doing legislative reform so that homeworkers are recognized in the labor law. Together with the Ministry of Manpower, local parliamentarian, and local government agencies, there are more than 3,000 women homeworkers organized in 139 groups.¹³⁶

The establishment of Homeworker Groups has shown the commitment of MAMPU in improving the access of women to employment, specifically for women homeworkers, as its second strategy. By that, the researcher believes that with improving women’s access to employment, it could help to decrease the number of gap of employment opportunities between men and women as one of the inequality issue that happened that has already showed in the previous chapter.

IV.4.3 Developing the Protection for Women Migrant Workers

In developing the protection for women migrant workers, Migrant Care is the main partner of MAMPU that works to develop local initiatives to ensure protection guarantee for women migrant workers.¹³⁷ Since Migrant Care is an experienced organization with aim to strengthen migrant workers’ protection which provided by state institutions, it is very suitable for Migrant Care to implement this strategy.¹³⁸ According to Ms. Maesy Angelina, as the Research and Innovation Manager of MAMPU, this program also aims to support safer ways for migrants. “The idea of what Migrant Care wants to do here is that there are safer ways for women to migrate.”¹³⁹

¹³⁶ Informational Interview with MAMPU staffs, Ms. Maesy Angelina, Research and Innovation Manager. 15 November 2016 at MAMPU Secretariat Office.
¹³⁷ MAMPU Info Kit. 2016.
¹³⁹ Informational Interview with MAMPU staffs, Ms. Maesy Angelina, Research and Innovation Manager. 15 November 2016 at MAMPU Secretariat Office.
Working in 4 provinces and 7 regencies which covers West Nusa Tenggara, East Nusa Tenggara, East Java, and Central Java, there are several activities by Migrant Care to improve the conditions for women’s overseas migration as follows:

- Policy advocacy in the revision of the Indonesian Workers’ law.
- Socialization of the United Nations (UN) Convention on Migrant Workers.
- Capacity strengthening of the local partners in grant management and data collection of migrant workers (DESBUMI).
- Working together with ICT Laboratory in conducting research and training to villagers that will be doing the data collection.\textsuperscript{140}

Realizing that there is a gap of the family of migrant workers, MAMPU through its local partner Migrant CARE, launched a facility system to record the migrants’ data called DESBUMI. This project was established as the realization of the importance of district government to record the data of migrant workers, thus, this project created to expand services and support for migrant workers and their families at the village level. In order to do so, this project works in the stages of before, during, and after migration. At the before stage, this facility aims to ensure that the village government has a system to record the complete data’s list of the villagers who are going abroad to work. During and after the migration, this project also seeks to models that will reintegrate the opportunities for migrant workers to have a small business that can sustain their livelihoods.\textsuperscript{141}

Here, by concerning in developing the protection towards women’s migrant workers, it shows the efforts of MAMPU in supporting the poverty reduction in Indonesia. Since the case regarding women’s migrant workers remains high in

\textsuperscript{140} MAMPU Info Kit. 2016.
\textsuperscript{141} Informational Interview with MAMPU staffs, Ms. Maesy Angelina, Research and Innovation Manager. 15 November 2016 at MAMPU Secretariat Office.
Indonesia as already mentioned in the previous chapter, thus, it is such a good strategy for MAMPU to pay attention on women’s migrant workers issue. Even more, the researcher believes that with the system of the project that record all the data of women’s migrant workers, it could benefit the government of Indonesia in addressing the issue on women’s migrant workers.

**IV.4.4 Strengthening Women’s Access to Maternal and Reproductive Health**

In strengthening the access for women in maternal and reproductive health, there are three partners that are working under MAMPU which are ‘Aisyiyah, PERMAMPU, and YKP. Moreover, each partner has their own concern on strengthening the access to maternal and reproductive health for women, which defined as follows:

a. ‘Aisyiyah

In order to strengthen the access of women to maternal and reproductive health, ‘Aisyiyah emphasizes on strengthening women’s leadership to improve a more affordable reproductive health services particularly on the 5 issue of ‘Aisyiyah that includes breastfeeding, Family Planning services or pelayanan Keluarga Berencana (KB), cervical cancer screening using Pap Smear and visual inspection with acetic acid (VIA) tests, breast cancer and National Health Insurance or Jaminan Kesehatan Nasional (JKN). ‘Aisyiyah itself is a Muhammadiyah women’s organization that concerning on advancing women’s quality of life. And here, this program operates in 4 provinces and 11 regencies which are West Java, Central Java, East Java, and South Sulawesi. To improve women’s access to reproductive health services, ‘Aisyiyah works through range of activities as follows:

- Training on the knowledge of reproductive health.

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- Establishment of Balai Sakinah ‘Aisyiyah (BSA).

- Media campaign regarding government’s policies on health.\textsuperscript{143}

b. PERMAMPU

Meanwhile ‘Aisyiyah focuses more on the reproductive health, PERMAMPU, as a consortium that strengthen the leadership of grassroots’ women, works more on the awareness of Women’s Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights (HKSR).\textsuperscript{144} Working in 8 provinces and 29 regencies, consists of Aceh, Bengkulu, Jambi, Lampung, Riau, West Sumatera, South Sumatera, and North Sumatera, PERMAMPU works with two activities which are:

- Organizing women in increasing their knowledge related with women’s HKSR and government’s policies.

- Raise awareness through a regularly discussion forum which involve community, traditional and religious leaders, as well as lawyer and media.\textsuperscript{145}

c. YKP

Different with the previous two partners, the focus of YKP is generally on the health services for women. As an organization with concern on the women’s reproductive health, women’s network forum on health issues, and public’s knowledge on reproductive health, the work of YKP covers 15 provinces from Aceh, North Sumatera, West Sumatera, Jambi, Lampung, DKI Jakarta, Central Java, East Java, DI Yogyakarta, Bali, West Nusa

\textsuperscript{143} MAMPU Info Kit. 2016.
\textsuperscript{144} Ibid.
\textsuperscript{145} MAMPU Info Kit. 2016.
Tenggara, East Nusa Tenggara, South Sulawesi, North Sulawesi, and Maluku. Several initiatives under YKP are defined as follows:

- Conducting a study on National Health’s Insurance or *Jaminan Kesehatan Nasional* (JKN) related with women’s needs and sexual and reproductive health services.

- Organizing national meeting *Jaringan Perempuan Peduli Kesehatan* (JP2K).

- Advocating government’s regulations number 36 in 2009 regarding health and government’s rules number 61 in 2014 regarding reproductive health

- Creating communication media and promoting activities through social media such as website, facebook, and twitter.\(^{146}\)

Through the local partner namely ‘Aisyiyah, MAMPU created a campaign called “Model Layanan” to increase the access to reproductive health services especially the Pap Smear and Visual Inspections with Acetic Acid or IVA tests for poor women, in order to detect cervix cancer in the early stages as one of the reproductive health issue that has emerged in Indonesia. This campaign aims to improve the awareness and willingness of poor women to get their selves checked.\(^{147}\)

By establishing the Model Layanan, the researcher believes that it has already showed the commitment of MAMPU in strengthening the access of women to maternal and reproductive health as its fourth strategy. Specifically focus on maternal and reproductive health, the researcher sees that MAMPU realized the high rate of Indonesian women in the access to health services. And by providing

\(^{146}\) MAMPU Info Kit. 2016.

\(^{147}\) Informational Interview with MAMPU staffs, Ms. Maesy Angelina, Research and Innovation Manager. 15 November 2016 at MAMPU Secretariat Office.
this strategy, the researcher believes that it could help to increase the access of women in health services, particularly on maternal and reproductive health.

**IV.4.5 Reducing Violence Against Women**

For this working areas, MAMPU collaborated with the National Commission on Violence against Women or Komnas Perempuan. As an independent state agency with concern on the enforcement of women’s rights, Komnas Perempuan works in the fifth strategy of MAMPU with emphasizing the transformative recovery for women victims through establishing support services. The coverage areas of this strategy cover 18 provinces and 44 regencies from Aceh, North Sumatera, Riau Islands, West Sumatera, Bengkulu, Banten, West Java, DKI Jakarta, Central Java, DI Yogyakarta, East Java, Bali, East Nusa Tenggara, Maluku, South Sulawesi, North Sulawesi, Southeast Sulawesi, and Central Sulawesi. Here, the work of Komnas Perempuan are defined as follows:

- At the national level, advocating policy, develop mechanism and programs to protect women that become victims of violence, and reforms on the draft of anti-sexual violence legislation.
- At the regional level, providing document cases of sexual violence through women crisis center networks or Forum Pengada Layanan, case management services for women victims of violence, discussion on minimum service standards and support for gender-based violence cases.\(^{149}\)

Here, there are two works that are being done which are the advocacy of the sexual violence law in the parliamentarian, that already been advocated by the National Commission on Violence Against Women and its women crisis center network. The second is the development of Integrated Legal Service System or Sistem Pengadilan Pidana Terpadu (SPPT), which aims to improve better

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\(^{149}\) MAMPU Info Kit. 2016.
services in handling integrated case of women who are experiencing violence. With this facility, the victim of any violence will be facilitated with the service arrangements once the accident happened.\textsuperscript{150}

According to the data from National Comission on Violence Against Women (Komnas Perempuan) that already provided in previous chapter, the number of cases on violence against women in Indonesia is quite fluctuated each year. However, it still remains as a challenge that is needed to be addressed. Here, MAMPU as a development cooperation program that is focusing on women, also pay attention to address this issue with put this as one of the strategies. As the effort in reducing violence against women, the researcher believes the commitment of MAMPU has already shown by the establishment of the system that specifically focus on improving better services in handling the case of violence on women.

From the perspective of IR theories that has been explained by the researcher in the previous chapter, it is proven that the principal of neoliberalism is applied on the bilateral relation between Indonesia and Australia since the cooperation among states established in regards to address poverty as a global agenda in the international system. The character of interdependence also reflected in this cooperation, where the development of Indonesia could contribute in to Australia’s development as its neighboring country. In this term, MAMPU could become the tools for Indonesia and Australia to reduce poverty from the development cooperation through foreign aid which is the MAMPU program. As the closing statement, the researcher believes that MAMPU program could create a distinguish impact for poverty reduction in Indonesia through empowering Indonesian women with providing strategies which implemented in to projects that involve the participation of women itself. Through its five thematic areas, it shows that MAMPU program is supporting the poverty reduction in Indonesia and it also could contribute

\footnote{\textsuperscript{150} Informational Interview with MAMPU staffs, Ms. Maesy Angelina, Research and Innovation Manager. 15 November 2016 at MAMPU Secretariat Office.}
to strengthen the cooperation ties between Indonesia and Australia. At last, this is verified the strategies of MAMPU as a development cooperation program between Indonesia and Australia in supporting the poverty reduction in Indonesia as being asked in the research question.
CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

Indonesia and Australia are two neighboring countries that are known for its extent relationship on various cooperation towards many sectors. Cooperation between Indonesia and Australia has started from the sector of education, economy, security, as well as development. The development cooperation between both countries was started in 1950s through the scholarship program Colombo Plan, provided by the government of Australia for Indonesian students. As a government to government cooperation, the government of Australia works through its Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT), with Ministry of National Development Planning or Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional (BAPPENAS) as the main partner of this cooperation. Before integrated into DFAT, the development cooperation was managed by Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID).

Realized their interdependency, Indonesia and Australia understand that the growth, development, and stability of one country, could affect the other country. Thus, it is part of Australia’s interest to support the development of Indonesia. Numerous sectors are addressed under the development cooperation between these two countries, the development cooperation also commit to support the poverty reduction in Indonesia. There are many poverty reduction programs under the development cooperation of both countries, and each program has its focus that contributes to poverty reduction. Here, one of the causes of poverty is inequality among men and women, where women tend to be more vulnerable victim to live under poverty compared to men.

The governments of Indonesia and Australia then taken action for this issue. In 2012, both governments agreed to establish a development cooperation on a program which called Empowering Indonesian Women for Poverty Reduction or Maju
Perempuan Indonesia untuk Penanggulangan Kemiskinan (MAMPU). As a gender-based poverty reduction program, MAMPU aims to increase poor women’s livelihoods and access to services as the support to poverty reduction. Not only established to address poverty issue and inequality, MAMPU also could contribute to the stronger cooperation ties of both countries’ relations.

The discussion of this research concludes that the strategies of MAMPU in supporting the poverty reduction in Indonesia fall into the five strategies: increasing the access of women to social protection and poverty reduction programs by the government, improving the access of women to the employment, developing women migrant workers’ protection, strengthening the access of women to the maternal and reproductive health, and reducing violence against women. Here, this research as also shown that neoliberalism theory which emphasize on interdependence between states that leads to the making of cooperation, has been proven through the establishment of MAMPU.

In addition, the researcher personally think that Indonesia and Australia have a high potential in various cooperation which could benefit both countries and strengthen the relations among each other. By this, the researcher does hope that MAMPU and such kind of development cooperation will lead Indonesia and Australia to a better and stronger cooperation ties and relations.
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First, I am going to start with the main reason why MAMPU was designed by the Australian Aid Government.

One of the goals in poverty reduction is of course to make sure that both men and women would benefit from this effort and both of them become empowered to be able to have a better life for themselves and to family around them. But, even though Indonesia has been doing better in terms of reducing poverty, challenges are remained because women are falling behind. Some analysis done by Simon Schaner in 2012 back when DFAT was designing this program shows that there is a discrepancy among poor men and women. It is easier for poor men to be able to get jobs and other access in facilities that enable them to be lifted out of poverty, but it is definitely more difficult for women headed households to do so. So, actually the research found that female
headed households are three times more likely to fall below the earned income poverty line. So, there are not only poorer women, compared to poor men, but in terms of vulnerability, people who are just suffering above the poverty line, it is more vulnerable for the women headed households and poor women to fall back below the poverty line compared to men. So, investing in women in that sense make sense because not only that there are more poor women or women headed households that are poor, but investing in households would empower women also make sense because more women, more people in families would become healthier and wealthier. So, that’s one of the main ideas why the MAMPU program was received by Australian government in 2012, but this program that is not set in isolation, so the Australian and Indonesian government do have an ongoing bilateral cooperation to reduce poverty, but the other programs that the Australian government have, focuses more on improving policies at the national level. The MAMPU program is different, because a) its focuses on the poor women, and b) it also focuses on channeling the women organizations’ network and having them influence policy. So, it is a really good complement to other existing programs that the Australian government has to help Indonesian government reduce poverty overall.

So, this is the concept of MAMPU. The idea is quite simple, it’s a collective evidence-based advocacy by strong partner organizations and hopefully will catalyze change in government policies. Collective in here is a really important keyword because we don’t think that individual women will be able to advocate their interest, it will be much stronger if it is done collectively but we are also not only talk about women groups with the neighborhoods on villages, but networks of women organizations that spanned from the village level up to the national level, and so that kind of collective network will be able to access different level of government policies as well, starting from national parliament or national executive level, but also in the villages and influencing the way funding as allocated in the village for programs that have interest for women. Evidence-based is another really important principle, because it’s not enough just to say this is what we see around us but we will need to be able to
back it up with data or other practices in different part of Indonesia but also abroad. So, it’s one of the principle that we uphold in the program. Advocacy is also important, because try to do direct implementations will not be sustainable in the long run. The way that MAMPU think of sustainability, is that the changes we want to see suits at the government level through policies and advocacy is the way to influence government policies and help shape up what the government is able to implement from the national level, district level, up to the village level. Strong partner organizations is really important for MAMPU because we do not do direct implementations by the people sitting around this table, what we do is we support networks of women organizations that are going to do the community organizing and the policy advocacy and our job here is to help strengthen these organizations, so, they are able to do organizing and advocacy in the most effectively possible.

And of course, the bottom row about catalyze change in government policies, that’s the way we see the effect of MAMPU will be sustainable in 2020. But this concept has to be looked to bigger picture, the outcome that both Indonesian government and Australian government are both invested in. As to increase livelihoods and access to services for poor women in Indonesia. Because both the Indonesian and Australian believe that being lifted out of poverty does not only mean that you have more income, but you are able to have better access to direct services given by the government. So, that’s the big idea. But how will MAMPU get there? From what we see in 2012 up to the design that supposed to be over in 2020, MAMPU is divided into second phase. The long-term goal of having improved livelihoods and increased access to services is definitely what we want to see by 2020, but there are steps that needs to be in place to achieve that. So, in the short run, what we want to see within 2 or 3 years is the capacity and readiness for collective action, because MAMPU work with partner organization and they have their own networks, we invested the initial years of MAMPU to make sure that these organizations and networks are the strongest they could be in terms of organizational strength, how they do their policy advocacy, and also how they manage their finances, so they are able to take on more complex on
doing policy advocacy. Now, we are already in the transition between the first phase and second phase, and what we want to see in this phase in the medium term is the capacity of partner organizations to do what we called voice and influence, so capturing the needs and voices of the women that they organize but also use that and translate that into policy ideas and recommendations and influencing the government practice. We hope that through these stages, we will be able to achieve improved livelihoods and increased access to services by 2020.

So, again poverty reduction is a really big idea and government services is important. So, through consultations in 2012 with various government agencies, MAMPU decided to do its main interventions on five thematic areas. The first one is on increasing women’s access to social protection. This is one of the main government intervention to reduce poverty so social assistance like rice for the poor or the BPJS or JKN that’s been emerging these days, access to the services and being able to have this in their arch channels will help women deal with jobs and be lifted out of poverty. So, we have three partner networks that work on this, PEKKA, KPI, and Kapal Perempuan and they are focusing their work on the access on health insurance schemes or JKN. The second really important thematic area is about access to work and removing workplace discrimination. Again, if you hear only about the thematic area, it sounds really big, but what we really want to focus on the poorest women, we need to look at where in the constellations of women in the workplace is it the weakest and it is what we call the homeworkers situations. Most people think homeworkers as domestic helpers or Pekerja Rumah Tangga, but it’s actually quite different, homeworkers are people who do their work in their home, but actually if you trace how they get their work, it is going to be linked with branch or bigger agencies. So, we have 4 partners that are doing community organizing and also tracing the supply chain of the homeworkers and which kind of best better way to through to find out opportunities to improve their working conditions. The third one is improving conditions for women’s overseas migration. And our main partner is migrant care. So, I think if we see the news every day, it’s very often that we see issues that is experienced by women migrant
workers who are going abroad. There are cases on abuse, there are cases on extortion and the idea of what migrant care wants to do here is that there are safer ways for women to migrate. Because it does offer better economic opportunities compared to what is available within their villages. So, the question for migrant care is how through MAMPU they can make the process safer for women to work overseas. The other one is strengthening women’s leadership for maternal and reproductive health. And for MAMPU this is about making sure that women understand what they the means of reproductive ways/8.57 because there is not a lot information through schools, or any other channels about reproductive health. But services is increasingly available by the government as well. So, what our partners in here are trying to do is find out what are the barriers, from the women’s side to access this services, and have facilitate better access to services in reproductive health. And finally the issues is on violence against women. And we are working with the national commission on violence against women or Komnas perempuan and the network of about 32 women crisis center that provide direct assistance and service to women who are experiencing violence. So, the idea is to advocate for more responsive services from the government.

So, where does MAMPU work? We are all over the place, thanks to our partner networks and their organizations. So, the MAMPU program is operating in 1609 villages in 177 districts in 26 provinces across Indonesia (Sept 2016) and we always keep updating the date because the number fluctuate, mostly they are increase but this is the data in September 2016. And what does it means in terms of our reach, so in these areas, there are approximately 8 million Indonesians, including 4 million women and girls that are live in villages where MAMPU works (BPS census 2010). So, again we work through influencing policies and its only through influencing policies that we are able to reach this many women without having to work directly.

Now, is the implemented activities. This is what we really want to see coming up from MAMPU’s partners, so not only doing organizing and channeling their voices up. But coming up with solutions that the government of Indonesia can also replicate to going forward.
In the access to social protection programs, there is School for Women or Sekolah Perempuan. The first time hearing the name of the program, the idea might be where the women come and learn something. But it’s not only that, it’s more dynamic than that, the curriculum in Sekolah Perempuan is about making sure that women understand their rights but not only as an abstract concept but also about what kind of government programs that actually entitled to access especially in social protection. We have seen some indications where initial members have progress to become facilitator or teachers and they’re also able to do the direct advocacy to the local government. So, one of the mechanism that PEKKA builds in Sekolah Perempuan is what they called monitoring committees which established to supervise particular issues that have come up from Sekolah Perempuan members, the task is collect the complaints that have come up and how to solve it with the relevant government agencies. There are more than 5,000 women members in 25 villages in different areas in Indonesia have been involved in Sekolah Perempuan. And one of the most successful advocacy is to get Kepulauan Pangkep, where the government replicated the Sekolah Perempuan with allocating IDR 1.2 billion for the replication.

Second is the access to work. Here, MAMPU is organizing homeworkers in 7 provinces across Sumatra and Java, and in organizing it’s not only to make sure that the people understand their rights but also, to make sure that they are understand the government programs that they are entitled to especially on social protection. The other aim of this group is to broaden livelihood options for homeworkers and doing legislative reform so that homeworkers are recognized in the labor law. This is the big goal that this organization would like to achieve, but this could be done through several different parts. So, one of our partners that is actually doing the steady the values change of the homeworkers communities that they saw and they found out and it is linked to one of the shoes company in Indonesia and they are able to open up discussion with this brand so probably the advocacy part is not only through the government but looking at the different models working with private sectors on how to address this issues.
Third one is about the protection for Migrant Workers, and Migrant Care is our partner since the very beginning has been working on this issue. They spot the main issue with the migration sometimes is the people who understand that there is a problem experienced by their family members who are working abroad are those in the villages, but the family in the villages do not have access to any information about which companies that the migrant workers go with, or who to report where there are cases like this. So, one of the gap is definitely to making sure the data is available at the village level because that’s the immediate network with the families of migrant workers and making sure that once the issue arises, it could be taken up by the village government. So, what the DESBUMI models wants to do is expand services and supports for migrant workers’ families at the village level, before during and after the migration. At the before stage, what DESBUMI aims to do is to make sure that the village government has a system to record who among the villagers are going abroad for work, to which countries, and most importantly to which companies as well and the contact person in that particular company. So, when the family members find an issue, then they could go to their village head and there will be a record of who you can contact in terms of the company. It makes easier and faster to do advocacy and responsive cases as well. After migration, DESBUMI also looks to models to reintegrate the migrant workers back to the communities and probably having small business, or they can sustain their livelihoods while they come back into the villages. There are more than 2,000 members of DESBUMI migrant workers’ groups in 18 villages in Central and East Java, NTT, NTB were chosen because those are the main sending areas of migrant workers. The Ministry of Manpower has commitment to replicate the concept in fifty other Kabupaten/Kota in 2017, the name changes a bit from DESBUMI to DESMIGRATIF, but the concept remains the same.

The next is on maternal and reproductive health. One of the implementation is by our partner, ‘Aisyiyah. What they do here when they set the goal is doing the research with the community groups to understand what are the perceptions around health services especially reproductive health, to identify barriers why they don’t really
go to the Puskesmas and have their reproductive health check, or have you had the
conv about the contraceptives and the findings shows that it has to deal with
perceptions and the idea of reproductive health is something private. What `Aisyiyah
did is behavior change communication campaign, to address those barriers, so women
have more willingness to access Puskesmas but at the same time they are working with
the health providers, to ensure that there are schemes that can provide subsidize that
are not free reproductive health services to women that will end up accessing them. So,
the interventions are done at both the demand and supply side. The focus of
reproductive health is especially on the pap smear and IVA test to detect cervical
cancer in the early stages as one of the main reproductive health issue that has emerged
in Indonesia. So, it has worked in 67 villages in West, Central and East Java, as well
as South Sulawesi. As May 2014, 3,946 women have accessed IVA tests and a further
824 have accessed Pap Smears.

In the violence against women, there are two works that are being done here.
The first one is focus on the advocacy, regarding the law of sexual violence that is
currently discussed at the parliament, and being advocated by Komnas Perempuan and
its women Crisis Center network. Other than that, they develop its model called
integrated legal service system, or SPPT (Sistem Pengadilan Pidana Terpadu), what
they do here is to make sure that there are integrated case handling for women who are
experiencing violence. So, if women is raped, for instance, they have to go to the police
and police will ask them to go to the hospital to be checked. So, the victim who got
traumatized after the accident while still have to follow the procedure in the police.
But here, they only need to go to one place whether it is hospital or police, and the
integrated service will arrange for other services to come to them. The trial was
successful in Semarang in 2015, and it was funded by MAMPU. In November, the
government of Central Java signed a MoU to scale up the concept across Central Java.
There is 6,373 number of women who have accessed counselling services and case
handling since 2014.
Wurangian, Lindie Rutry: How Australia sees aid in its foreign policy? Is there any foreign policy in Australia regarding giving aid to its neighboring countries?

Fleur Davies: Yes, we have our aid policy in 2014, the Australian government have a policy in 2014 for aid directions which stated that Australia’s policies aid is aim to reducing poverty and promoting economic growth, and it is very much working in Australia’s national interests and also the interests of our partners particularly our neighbors in the Asia Pacific region, so that we can help address some of big challenges about economic growth and poverty reduction. Our aid policy said that a number of areas of focus and one of them is gender equality and women’s empowerment, it is very prominent, but it also identify a number of areas such as social protection, help the education, and ensuring the private sector development and its activities for women to participate. So that’s the overall Australian aid policy, and then for each country where we have a major development partnership, we have an aid investment plan and so the Indonesia aid investment plan which said that the particular priorities we have here in Indonesia which are great together with Indonesian government especially through BAPPENAS and again it’s a very broad range of priorities field of Indonesian substantial development program, it’s around costs three hundred million AUD per year, it’s a second biggest development program after the program to Papua New Guinea, and it includes gender equality and women’s empowerment and
investment in poverty reduction as well as economic growth and private sector development, infrastructure, and some of the key objectives

Wurangian, Lindie Rutry: What is the benefit for Australian government in giving aid to its neighboring countries?

Fleur Davies: We very much said, our neighbor’s future is affecting Australia’s future as well, and if Indonesia is a country that is growing strongly that has people with opportunities who are participating in the economy and that is because people are accessing services and aims to participate that is stable, and continuing to grow, and that is a good thing for Australia as well, it means that there are opportunities for Australia’s business, to work here and to also have Indonesian investees invest in Australia, opportunities for more trade between our countries, opportunities for our countries to have tourism in both directions, to have people study in each other’s countries, all those things, when you are a good neighbors, it is a good thing for you to be able to have trading in goods, people, and services, in terms of sharing those things. So, if Indonesia has a strong future, then we know it’s also good for us, so in general, that is the purpose of having a development program, and helping us to have a good relationship and partnership.

Wurangian, Lindie Rutry: How Australia sees the role of women’s empowerment in poverty reduction?

Fleur Davies: I think we very much recognize that there is a lot of research and evidence that when women are empowered,
when they are able to participate strongly in work force, when they have rights within the community and the households and the services, and control over their own life and those things usually also contribute to the broader benefit to the community and society and their own family. So, we know that women who are educated, their family benefit, women who have better access to employment and income earn opportunities are able to support their family, and so on. Thus, we very much recognize that it is an important issue for Australia that all people, women and men, boys and girls, are able to develop their potential and contribute to their community.

Wurangian, Lindie Rutry: Compared to the other poverty reduction programs, what makes MAMPU is different with the other programs?

Fleur Davies: Each of them has their own focus in terms of the policy how they work with the partners, the space of their work, here the MAMPU program is very much working with partners who are already working on issues around women’s empowerment, who have strong networks working on those issues, and who are working on those particular five areas that are already identified as important in promoting women’s role in society and their ability to contribute to the economic and the community. So its very much working that space, each of the other programs has their own space that they works in.
Wurangian, Lindie Rutry: How does MAMPU encourage women to involve within the program?

Enurlaela Hasanah: Because MAMPU working with women organization and women who are interested with gender issues, so they already have experience in working with poor women, they know how to organize them, how to facilitate discussion with them, to identify what is specific issue faced by them in reducing poverty, what are the challenges for them to get away from poverty. That helps us to encourage women to involve.

Wurangian, Lindie Rutry: How MAMPU program choose its working areas?

Maesy Angelina: The area that chosen during the design process to collaborative agreement between the MAMPU partner networks, but also with Indonesian government. So, the choice of workings in particular area is not only based on data even though that there is important consideration, but we also look at areas where MAMPU partners already have presence or networks. So, the idea is not for MAMPU to work from scratch in a completely blank new area to start building relationships, but what we want to do is to capitalize on the existing network that they have, but to push the work to the next level so it’s able to influence government policies.

Nugraheni Pancaningtyas: When MAMPU started, we give grant for partners to assessment research, so they are collecting data and they are doing the research in selected area to look at what the problems are, and the locations.
Maesy Angelina: The decision was not being taken from the people that sitting here, the partners are given the opportunity to assess their working areas and what would make it more sense, the choice of locations also presented to BAPPENAS at that time
MAMPU Working Areas

Currently MAMPU Partners operate in 1809 Villages, 11

Small Scale Partners

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Main Partners

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AECHE Komnas Perempuan, KPI, PEKKA, Perumpuan, YKP
SUMATERA BTRTA, PECPO
JAMBI KPI, Perumpuan, YKP
SELATAN
KIPULIGAAN KIPU Komnas Perumpuan
DKI JAKARTA KIPAL PECPO
DI YODYAKARTA Komnas Perempuan, KPI, PEKKA, YKP
JAVA TIMUR
DIWAKA Komnas Perempuan, KPI, PEKKA, YKP
NUSA TENGGARA
JAVA TIMUR
SULAWESI
MALUKU UTARA

MANUS 11/2/2015

110
WORKING AREAS
17 Municipalities/Regencies and in 26 of 34 Provinces

- Women's Access to Social Protection
- Women's Access to Employment
- Women Migrant Worker's Protection
- Maternal and Reproductive Health
- Reducing Violence Against Women

Diagram showing various locations and regions with specific notations for partners and districts. The map includes details of partners and regions, such as BENGKULU, JAWA BARAT, BALI, etc., with corresponding notes on partner(s) in specific districts.
GENERAL AGREEMENT ON DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION BETWEEN
THE GOVERNMENT OF AUSTRALIA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF
THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

The Government of Australia and the Government of the Republic of Indonesia,
Wishing to strengthen the existing cordial relations between the two countries and their
peoples, and
Desiring to promote development cooperation between the two countries in conformity
with the objectives of economic and social development of the Government of the Rep-
public of Indonesia,
Have agreed as follows:

Article I. Programme of development cooperation

The Government of Australia and the Government of the Republic of Indonesia shall
under this Agreement promote a programme of development cooperation between their
two countries (the Programme). The Programme may include the following:

(a) the sending of technical, appraisal, evaluation and other missions to the Republic
of Indonesia in respect of development Projects;

(b) the granting of fellowships to nationals of the Republic of Indonesia for studies
and professional training in Australia, the Republic of Indonesia or third countries;

(c) the sending of technical missions of nationals of the Republic of Indonesia to Aus-
tralia and other countries;

(d) the assignment of Australian experts, advisers and other specialists to the Republic
of Indonesia;

(e) the provision of equipment, materials, goods and services required for the success-
ful execution of development Projects in the Republic of Indonesia;

(f) the development and carrying out of studies and Projects designed to contribute to
the attainment of the objectives of this Agreement;

(g) the encouragement and promotion of relations between firms, organisations, institu-
tions and persons of the two countries; and

(h) any other form of development cooperation which may be mutually agreed upon.

Article II. Definitions

In this Agreement:

(a) "Activity" means any discrete unit of development cooperation which may include
any one or more of the forms of development cooperation described in Article I;
(b) "Australian project personnel" means Australian nationals or permanent residents or other persons who are not nationals or permanent residents of Indonesia who are working in Indonesia on an Activity under this Agreement and whose salaries or other costs are funded from the contribution of the Government of Australia to the Activity;

(c) "Australian firm" means Australian or other non-Indonesian firms, organisations, institutions, or executing agencies engaged in an Activity;

(d) "Australian project supplies" means equipment, material, and other goods supplied for the execution of development Activities under this Agreement, the cost of which is funded from the contribution of the Government of Australia to the Activity;

(e) "Dependant" means a spouse of a member of the Australian Project personnel and the child of a member of the Australian Project personnel who is:

(i) under twenty-one years of age, or

(ii) twenty-one years of age or older and dependant on the member of the Australian personnel for support by reason of mental or physical incapability.

The dependant referred to above shall be certified as such by the Australian Embassy in the Republic of Indonesia;

(f) "Intellectual Property" shall have the meaning provided for in Article 2 of the Convention establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization, done at Stockholm, 14 July 1967, and shall include all rights relating to plant varieties, confidential information, circuit layouts and semi-conductor chip products, unregistered trade marks and service marks;

(g) "Background Intellectual Property" means Intellectual Property that has been developed independently of an Activity and that is made available by one of the Participants for use in an Activity;

(h) "Foreground Intellectual Property" means Intellectual Property created in, or as a direct result of, an Activity;

(i) "Implementing Arrangement" means the special arrangements for Intellectual Property concluded in accordance with Article VII of this Agreement;

(j) "Participant" means any natural person or legal entity participating in an Activity, including the Government of Australia and the Government of the Republic of Indonesia;

(k) "Personal and household effects" means equipment and other goods imported by members of the Australian personnel for the personal use of Australian personnel or their Dependents; and

(l) "Project" means a self-contained Activity based on a mutually approved design and involving the provision of Australian and Indonesian services and supplies.

Article III. Coordinating Authorities

1. Both Governments shall, in accordance with their respective laws and regulations, nominate their Coordinating Authorities for the implementation of this Agreement.

2. Subject to the overall responsibility of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia for implementation and coordination of Activities under this Agreement, the two Coordi-
nating Authorities shall be responsible for the planning and coordination of the Programme which function shall include but not be limited to:

(a) establishing priorities under the Programme;
(b) choosing Activities for implementation under the Programme;
(c) monitoring, reviewing and reporting on progress in the Programme to the two Governments; and
(d) recommending to the two Governments any appropriate changes to the Programme including budget and future development.

Article IV. Subsidiary arrangements

1. In support of the objectives of this Agreement, the Government of the Republic of Indonesia and the Government of Australia may conclude a subsidiary arrangement in respect of an Activity.

2. Unless stated otherwise, a subsidiary arrangement shall be considered as an administrative arrangement.

3. A subsidiary arrangement shall make specific reference to this Agreement and the terms of this Agreement shall, unless stated otherwise, apply to such a subsidiary arrangement.

4. Whenever possible a subsidiary arrangement shall set out:
(a) the name and duration of the Activity;
(b) the Activity locations;
(c) a description and statement of objectives of the Activity;
(d) the nominated implementing agencies in both countries;
(e) the Activity organisation;
(f) details of the contributions to the Activity by the two Governments including:
   (i) financial contributions;
   (ii) materials, services and equipment to be supplied;
   (iii) the numbers and areas of expertise of Australian and other personnel to be engaged;
   (iv) counterpart staff of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia; and
   (v) estimated annual budgets;
   (g) timetable for implementation; and
   (h) monitoring, review, evaluation and reporting arrangements.

Article V. Project Coordinating Committees

1. In respect of a Project a Joint Project Coordinating Committee shall normally be established to:
(a) monitor, review and report on progress to the two Governments;
(b) recommend to the two Governments any appropriate changes in the Project including budget and future development; and

(c) undertake such other functions as may be set out in arrangements between the Coordinating Authorities.

2. The Chairperson of each Joint Project Coordinating Committee shall be appointed by the Government of the Republic of Indonesia. The Committee shall include members appointed by the two Governments.

Article VI. Responsibilities

Unless otherwise indicated in a subsidiary arrangement, the Government of Australia shall assume the responsibilities described in Annex A and the Government of the Republic of Indonesia shall assume the responsibilities described in Annex B in respect of an Activity.

Article VII. Intellectual property

1. Unless the two Governments otherwise decide, Activities shall be conducted in accordance with Implementing Arrangements and/or subsidiary arrangements, which address the matters in this Article and in Annex C.

2. Implementing Arrangements and/or subsidiary arrangements shall provide for the protection of Background Intellectual Property and Foreground Intellectual Property.

3. The Government of Indonesia and the Government of Australia shall use their best endeavours to ensure that the Participants shall be entitled to any Foreground Intellectual Property in accordance with the provisions specified in the Implementing Arrangement and/or subsidiary arrangement which shall be developed taking into account:

(a) the intellectual contributions of each Participant;

(b) the financial contributions of each Participant;

(c) the contributions of Background Intellectual Property, materials, research effort and preparatory work of each Participant;

(d) the facilities provided by each Participant;

(e) legal considerations;

(f) objects of study and research activities; and

(g) such other relevant considerations as the Participants may agree upon.

4. Implementing Arrangements and/or subsidiary arrangements shall include provision for checking for and protection against infringement of Intellectual Property rights of third parties.

5. Unless the Government of Indonesia and the Government of Australia otherwise decide, Implementing Arrangements shall be legally binding documents.

6. The Government of Indonesia and the Government of Australia shall use their best endeavours to ensure that prospective Participants in a Project enter into a confidentiality deed with each other before they exchange information about their Intellectual Property.
Article VIII. Public charges

The Government of the Republic of Indonesia shall ensure that Australian development cooperation funds are not used to pay any taxes, customs duties or any other levies imposed by the Government of the Republic of Indonesia, on any goods, materials, equipment, vehicles and services purchased or acquired for, or related to, the execution of an Activity being carried out in the Republic of Indonesia.

Article IX. Claims

The Government of the Republic of Indonesia shall be responsible for dealing with any claims which may be brought by third parties against the Government of Australia, Australian personnel or Australian firms and shall hold harmless the Government of Australia, Australian personnel and Australian firms in case of any claims or liabilities resulting from this Agreement. This provision will not relieve any person or entity from liability from a criminal act, gross negligence, or wilful misconduct on the part of that person or entity.

Article X. Claims arising from short term attachments in Australia

1. The Government of Australia undertakes to assume full responsibility for claims arising from the conduct of Government of Indonesia personnel while they are in Australia on short term attachments under this Agreement.

2. In return for the Government of Australia's undertaking in paragraph (1), the Government of Indonesia undertakes to indemnify the Government of Australia against reasonable payments made and all costs, damages and expenses incurred by it as a result of any claims which may be brought against such Government of Indonesia personnel or the Government of Australia, its officers or servants by any third party arising from the conduct of such Government of Indonesia personnel in Australia pursuant to this Agreement.

3. Paragraphs (1) and (2) shall not apply where the liability results from a criminal act, gross negligence or wilful misconduct on the part of that person.

Article XI. Income tax

The income tax liability of Australian firms and Australian personnel shall be borne by the Government of the Republic of Indonesia.

Article XII. Personnel

The Government of the Republic of Indonesia shall, in accordance with Law Number 7 of 1983 on Income Tax (as amended by Law Number 10 of 1994), Government Regulation Number 19 of 1995 and their implementing regulations each as at the date of entry into force of this Agreement:

(a) exempt Australian firms and Australian personnel from, or bear the costs of, import duties and other taxes imposed by the Government of the Republic of Indonesia on taxable
goods and services or import of taxable goods for, or related to, the execution of Activities; and

(b) exempt Australian personnel from the payment of custom duties, excise duties and other taxes in respect of bona fide Personal and Household effects brought into the Republic of Indonesia within six months of his or her first arrival in the Republic of Indonesia for their own use or the use of their dependants. In the event of theft, fire or other destruction, the exemptions under this paragraph may be re-exercised at any time during the assignment of the Australian personnel. Australian personnel may purchase duty free items provided that such purchases shall be made from duty free stores.

Article XIII. Motor vehicles for personal use

1. The Government of the Republic of Indonesia shall, in accordance with Government Regulation Number 19 of 1955 and its implementing regulations each as at the date of entry into force of this Agreement, exempt from, or bear the cost of, customs duties, and other taxes in respect of one locally assembled motor vehicle purchased for an Australian personnel's personal use provided that:

(a) the Australian personnel is assigned in Indonesia for at least twelve (12) months consecutively;

(b) such motor vehicle is purchased locally within the period of six (6) months from the date of his/her first arrival in the Republic of Indonesia; and

(c) upon completion of his/her assignment, the motor vehicle is disposed of in Indonesia either to a person who has the same privileges or to the agent authorised by the Government of the Republic of Indonesia.

2. In the event of fire, theft, damage or destruction, the exemptions under this Article may be re-exercised provided the remaining assignment of the Australian personnel is for at least eight (8) months.

Article XIV. Transparency of laws

The Government of the Republic of Indonesia shall, upon request, inform Australian firms and Australian personnel of local laws and regulations which may concern them in the performance of their duties. The Government of the Republic of Indonesia shall notify the Government of Australia of any changes in its law and regulations and shall inform the Government of Australia of the application of such changes. If either Government considers it appropriate, the two Governments shall consult to find a mutually acceptable solution concerning such changes.

Article XV. Equality of treatment

Australian firms, Australian personnel and their Dependents shall be accorded no lesser benefits, privileges and exemptions than those accorded to other non-Indonesian firms or nationals under any other bilateral arrangement for development cooperation.
Article XVI. Security

The Government of the Republic of Indonesia shall arrange for protective services necessary to ensure the safety of:
(a) the Australian personnel, their Dependents, their property; and
(b) Australian project supplies.

Article XVII. Consultations

1. The Government of Australia and the Government of the Republic of Indonesia shall consult each other in respect of any matter that may from time to time arise from or in connection with this Agreement.

2. There shall be an annual meeting of senior officials from the two Governments to consider:
(a) the direction, composition and contribution of Australian development cooperation to the development of Indonesia and to the promotion of mutual economic links;
(b) the effectiveness of the administration of development cooperation; and
(c) future development cooperation between the two countries.

3. Representatives of the Coordinating Authorities of both countries may attend the meeting.

Article XVIII. Settlement of differences

Differences which may arise relating to the interpretation or application of the provisions of this Agreement or of any subsidiary arrangement shall be settled by means of negotiations between the Government of the Republic of Indonesia and the Government of Australia or in any other manner mutually agreed upon.

Article XIX. Entry into force and duration

This Agreement shall take effect from the date of an exchange of notes by which the two Governments notify each other of the completion of the procedure required by their national laws for giving effect to this Agreement, and shall remain in effect until termination by either Government on six (6) months notice in writing to the other Government.

Article XX. Completion of activities

The responsibilities of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia and of the Government of Australia with regard to Activities begun prior to the receipt of the termination notice referred to above shall continue until completion of such Activities as if this Agreement remained in force in respect of and for the whole duration of such Activities.
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Article XXI. Amendments

This Agreement may be amended and supplemented by agreement in writing between the two Governments.

Article XXII. Annexures

Annexures to this Agreement shall form an integral part of it.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned, duly authorised by their respective Governments, have signed this Agreement.

DONE in duplicate, at Jakarta, on the ninth day of July, 1998, in the English Language.

For the Government of Australia:

ALEXANDER DOWNER

For the Government of the Republic of Indonesia:

ALI ALATAS
ANNEX A

RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE GOVERNMENT OF AUSTRALIA

I Unless otherwise indicated in a subsidiary arrangement, the contribution of the Government of Australia shall include but not be limited to the following:

(A) Expenditures related to Indonesian fellowship holders and members of technical missions:

(1) registration and tuition fees, books, supplies or materials required;

(2) a living allowance;

(3) medical and hospital expenses;

(4) economy-class fares for travel by air or any other approved means of transportation, in compliance with the requirements of the Programme but excluding any departure taxes or fees imposed by the Republic of Indonesia;

(5) other expenditures as appropriate.

(B) Expenditures related to Australian personnel:

(1) their salaries, fees, allowances and other benefits;

(2) their travel expenses and those of their Dependants between their normal place of residence and their place of assignment in the Republic of Indonesia;

(3) the cost of shipping, between their normal place of residence and their place of assignment in the Republic of Indonesia, their Personal and Household effects, those of their Dependants and the professional and technical materials required by the said personnel for the execution of their duties;

(4) the costs of accommodation;

(5) other expenditures as appropriate.

(C) Expenditures normally related to Projects:

(1) the cost of professional services, technical services and other services required for the execution of Projects;

(2) the cost of providing equipment, materials, supplies and other goods and of the transportation of the same from their point of departure to the port of entry nearest to the Project site as agreed on a case by case basis;

(3) other expenditures as appropriate.

II The Government of Australia shall provide the Government of the Republic of Indonesia in a timely manner with the names of the Australian firms and the Australian personnel and their Dependants entitled to the rights, exemptions and privileges set forth in this Agreement who are engaged in a Project.

III Contracts for the purchase of goods or commissioning of services financed by the Government of Australia and required for the execution of Projects shall be signed by the Government of Australia or one of its agencies. However, it may be provided in any subsidiary arrangement that such contracts may be signed by the Government of the Republic.
of Indonesia or one of its agencies in accordance with the terms and conditions specified in such subsidiary arrangement.

IV Australian Project supplies will be available only for the unrestricted use of the Project and will not be withdrawn from such use without the consent of an Australian team leader appointed by the Government of Australia. The Australian team leader will exercise administrative control over such supplies for the duration of the Project or such other time as mutually arranged between the Governments.

V The provision by the Government of Australia of the Australian contribution to the Programme and to the Activities within the Programme is conditional upon annual Australian Parliamentary approval of appropriations.

VI Programme or Activity financial disbursement estimates shall be indicative planning figures and not financial commitments.
ANNEX B

RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

1 Unless otherwise indicated in a subsidiary arrangement, the contributions of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

(1) furnished premises and office services in compliance with the standards of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia, including adequate facilities and materials, support staff, professional and technical material, telephone, mail and any other services which the Australian personnel need in order to carry out their official duties;

(2) the recruitment, selection, and secondment of suitable counterpart personnel when required for a Project;

(3) any official assistance which may be required for the purpose of facilitating the travel of Australian personnel and the transportation of professional and technical material required in the performance of their official duties in the Republic of Indonesia;

(4) any official assistance which may be required for the purpose of expediting the clearance through customs of equipment, products, materials, supplies and other goods required for the execution of Projects and the Personal and Household effects of Australian personnel or their Dependents;

(5) demurrage, storage and payment of any related charges for articles mentioned in paragraph (4) above during the period when they are held at the port of entry after a thirty day period;

(6) any measures required to protect articles mentioned in paragraph (4) against natural elements, loss, fire and any other danger;

(7) all permits, and other documents including costs related thereto, if any, for equipment, materials, supplies or goods required for the execution of Projects and to enable Australian firms and Australian personnel to carry out their functions in the Republic of Indonesia;

(8) all necessary visas, exit permits, and all import or export permits, as the case may be, for the Australian personnel and their Dependents and for the Personal and Household effects of such Australian personnel and their Dependents;

(9) facilities for prompt inland transportation of all equipment, products, materials, supplies and other imported goods required for the execution of Projects, to the project site, as the case may be required, including where necessary, the obtaining of priority by the Indonesian forwarding and transportation agents;

(10) assistance in obtaining permission from the relevant Ministry or Ministries to use all means of communication, depending on the needs of a Project;

(11) reports, records, maps, statistics and other information related to a Project and likely to assist Australian personnel in carrying out their duties, provided that they are not classified and have no relation to national security.
(12) permission for Australian personnel to open personal external bank accounts and for Australian executing agencies to open Project external bank accounts; and permission to repatriate free from foreign currency exchange restrictions revenues transferred from abroad; and

(13) other measures within its jurisdiction which may facilitate the execution of a Project.
ANNEX C

PROTECTION, OWNERSHIP AND ALLOCATION OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY
BY PARTICIPANTS IN ACTIVITIES UNDER THIS AGREEMENT

1. This Annex provides an indication of the Intellectual Property issues that should be
addressed by Participants in the Implementing Arrangement and/or the subsidiary arrange-
ment.

2. Notwithstanding anything stated or implied in this Annex, it is the sole responsi-
bility of prospective and actual Participants to take all necessary steps, including obtaining
expert professional advice, to ensure that their legal and commercial positions are ade-
quately protected and to ensure adequate legal and physical protection for Background In-
tellectual Property and Foreground Intellectual Property.

3. Implementing Arrangements and/or subsidiary arrangements should contain clauses that:
   (a) specify appropriate procedures for checking:
       (i) prior to the commencement of the Activity; and
       (ii) as appropriate during the Activity;
   for third party Intellectual Property that might:
   be infringed by the Participants while carrying out Activities; or
   infringe Intellectual Property created under the Implementing Arrangement or the sub-
sidiary arrangement;
   (b) identify each Participant's Background Intellectual Property and:
       (i) the nature of the protection that has been or needs to be, accorded to that Back-
ground Intellectual Property; and
       (ii) the nature of any third party rights restricting the use of Background Intellectual
Property;
   (c) specify appropriate procedures for:
       (i) identifying;
       (ii) determining ownership of; and
       (iii) protecting;
       Foreground Intellectual Property;
   (d) specify appropriate procedures for approving the conditions on which each Participant
may be licensed to use Foreground Intellectual Property for its own non-commercial
purposes (which purposes exclude sub-licensing and commercial purposes such as manufac-
turing and having manufactured) and for commercial purposes;
   (e) specify appropriate clauses allowing a Participant to be licensed to use another Partici-
ipant's Background Intellectual Property when it is reasonably necessary for the commercial
use of Foreground Intellectual Property;
(f) specify appropriate procedures for licensing third parties to use Foreground Intellectual Property, including where such use requires access to another Participant's Background Intellectual property and the conditions upon which a licence to the Background Intellectual Property shall be granted;

(g) specify appropriate procedures for approval by all the Participants, prior to disclosure, of the public disclosure of information through publications, seminars or any other means;

(h) specify the rights and obligations of visiting researchers involved in the Activity and particularly in relation to Intellectual Property created by them during their work in the Activity;

(i) nominate the governing law of the implementing Arrangement; and

(j) specify appropriate procedures for the resolution of disputes, including international commercial arbitration.
Menimbang : a. bahwa dalam rangka meningkatkan kesejahteraan perempuan miskin di Indonesia, diperlukan jaringan dan koalisi inklusif yang dipimpin oleh organisasi perempuan dan organisasi yang fokus dengan issue gender dan kemiskinan serta bekerjasama dengan anggota-anggota Parlemen dan sektor swasta agar dapat meningkatkan akses perempuan miskin terhadap layanan penting;

b. bahwa sebagai tindak lanjut dari kerjasama antara Pemerintah Indonesia yang diwakili oleh Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional, dan Pemerintah Australia yang diwakili oleh Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) Australia, untuk meningkatkan akses dan penghidupan bagi perempuan miskin di Indonesia dan untuk mengkoordinasikan langkah-langkah sistematis dan koordinatif antar pemangku kepentingan, baik pemerintah, swasta, perguruan tinggi, lembaga penelitian maupun mitra pembangunan, perlu membentuk Tim Koordinasi Program Maju Perempuan Indonesia untuk Penanggulangan Kemiskinan (MAMPU);

c. bahwa pejabat dan pegawai yang namanya tercantum dalam Lampiran Keputusan ini dianggap mampu dan memenuhi persyaratan untuk duduk dan melaksanakan tugas sebagai anggota Tim Koordinasi Program Maju Perempuan Indonesia untuk Penanggulangan Kemiskinan (MAMPU);

Mengingat : 1. Undang-Undang Nomor 25 Tahun 2013 tentang Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Negara Tahun Anggaran 2014 (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2013 Nomor 182, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 5462);

2. Undang ...
2. Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 7 Tahun 1984 tentang Pengesahan Konvensi mengenai Penghapusan Segala Bentuk Diskriminasi terhadap Wanita (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 1984 Nomor 29, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 3277);

3. Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 45 Tahun 2013 tentang Tata Cara Pelaksanaan Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Negara;

4. Peraturan Presiden Nomor 82 Tahun 2007 tentang Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional;


7. Instruksi Presiden Nomor 9 Tahun 2000 tentang Pengaruh Samaan Gender dalam Pembangunan Nasional;


MEMUTUSKAN ...
MEMUTUSKAN:

Menetapkan: KEPUTUSAN MENTERI PERENCANAAN PEMBANGUNAN NASIONAL/KEPALA BADAN PERENCANAAN PEMBANGUNAN NASIONAL TENTANG PEMBENTUKAN TIM KOORDINASI PROGRAM MAJU PEREMPUAN INDONESIA UNTUK PENANGGULANGAN KEMISKINAN (MAMPU).

PERTAMA: Membentuk Tim Koordinasi Maju Perempuan Indonesia Untuk Penanggulangan Kemiskinan (MAMPU) untuk selanjutnya disebut Tim Koordinasi MAMPU, dengan susunan keanggotaan sebagaimana tercantum dalam Lampiran Keputusan ini.

KEDUA: Tim Koordinasi MAMPU terdiri atas Tim Pengarah, Penanggung Jawab, Tim Pelaksana dan Tenaga Pendukung.

KETIGA: Tim Pengarah bertugas:
   a. menetapkan prioritas strategi;
   b. monitoring perkembangan dan konteks program MAMPU;
   c. advokasi isu kebijakan;
   d. mengadakan pertemuan secara rutin; dan
   e. mengadakan pertemuan secara non-rutin, apabila diperlukan.

KEEMPAT: Penanggung Jawab bertugas memberikan arahan kebijakan, mengawasi, membimbing, dan memantau kemajuan dan memberi saran pemecahan atas permasalahan pelaksanaan kegiatan.

KELIMA: Tim Pelaksana bertanggung jawab pada level yang lebih teknis dan bekerja secara bersama dengan forum mitra MAMPU untuk membentuk 5 (lima) Kelompok Kerja MAMPU, meliputi:
   a. Kelompok Kerja I: meningkatkan akses perempuan terhadap program-program perlindungan sosial pemerintah;
   b. Kelompok Kerja II: meningkatkan akses perempuan pada pekerjaan, penghapusan diskriminasi di tempat kerja serta meningkatkan kondisi tenaga kerja perempuan dalam migrasi ke luar negeri untuk bekerja;
   c. Kelompok Kerja III: untuk meningkatkan kesehatan ibu dan kesehatan reproduksi yang lebih baik;
   d. Kelompok Kerja IV: untuk memperkuat kepemimpinan perempuan dalam mengurangi kekerasan terhadap perempuan;
   e. Kelompok Kerja V: untuk memperkuat kepemimpinan dan peran perempuan di dalam parlemen.

KEENAM: …
KEENAM: Tenaga Pendukung bertugas:
   a. membantu pelaksanaan tugas Tim Pelaksana dalam menyiapkan dan
      mengolah bahan untuk penyusunan laporan kegiatan koordinasi;
   b. melaksanakan tugas kesekretariatan dan tugas lainnya yang
ditugaskan oleh Tim Pelaksana.

KETUJUH: Pemerintah Indonesia dan Pemerintah Australia dapat menunjuk
Managing Contractors untuk memfasilitasi dan mendukung implementasi Program MAMPU.

KEDELAPAN: Tim Koordinasi MAMPU dapat dibantu oleh Panel Tim Ahli untuk
memberikan saran strategis kepada Pemerintah Indonesia, dan
pelaksanaan kegiatan Program MAMPU secara keseluruhan, dalam
ekonomi, politik, serta oportunitas dan risiko kegiatan.

KESEMBILAN: Dalam melaksanakan tugasnya, Tim Koordinasi MAMPU dapat
melibatkan Kementerian/Lembaga Pemerintah Non Kementerian,
pemangku kepentingan, akademisi, dan pihak lain yang dipandang
perlu.

KESEPUHUH: Segala biaya yang diperlukan dalam rangka pelaksanaan tugas Tim
Koordinasi MAMPU dibebankan pada Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja
Negara Kementerian PPN/Bappenas dan hibah anggaran Proyek Mampu.

KESEBELAS: Keputusan ini berlaku sejak tanggal ditetapkan.

Ditetapkan di Jakarta
pada tanggal 17 Oktober 2014

MENTERI PERENCANAAN PEMBANGUNAN NASIONAL/
KEPALA BADAN PERENCANAAN PEMBANGUNAN NASIONAL,

ttt

ARMIDA S. ALISJAHBANA

Salinan sesuai dengan aslinya
Kepala Biro Hukum,

Emmy Suparmiati
SUSUNAN KEANGgotaAN
TIM KOORDINASI
PROGRAM MAJU PEREMPUAN INDONESIA
UNTUK PENANGGULANGAN KEMISKINAN (MAMPU)

A. TIM PENGARAH
Anggota : 1. Sekretaris Kementerian PPN/Sekretaris Utama Bappenas;
2. Deputi Bidang Sumber Daya Manusia dan Kebudayaan, Kementerian PPN/Bappenas;
3. Deputi Bidang Kemiskinan, Ketenagakerjaan dan UKM, Kementerian PPN/Bappenas;

B. PENANGGUNG JAWAB
: Deputi Bidang Kemiskinan, Ketenagakerjaan dan UKM, Kementerian PPN/Bappenas.

C. TIM PELAKSANA
Ketua : Direktur Penanggulangan Kemiskinan, Kementerian PPN/Bappenas.

Kelompok Kerja 1
Ketua : Direktur Perlindungan dan Kesejahteraan Masyarakat, Kementerian PPN/Bappenas.

Anggota : 1. Asisten Deputi Bidang Kompensasi Sosial, Kementerian Koordinasi Kesejahteraan Rakyat;
2. Direktur Pendidikan Luar Biasa, Kementerian Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan;
3. Direktur Jaminan Sosial, Kementerian Sosial;
5. Direktur Pencatatan Sipil, Direktorat Jenderal Kependudukan dan Catatan Sipil, Kementerian Dalam Negeri;
6. Kepala Pokja Klaster I, Tim Nasional Percepatan Penanggulangan Kemiskinan (TNP2K);
7. Kepala Sub Direktorat Pengembangan Program Kemiskinan, Direktorat Penanggulangan Kemiskinan, Kementerian PPN/Bappenas;
8. Kepala Sub Direktorat Analis Kesejahteraan Masyarakat, Direktorat Perlindungan dan Kesejahteraan Masyarakat, Kementerian PPN ...
PPN/Bappenas;

Kelompok Kerja II
Ketua : Direktur Tenaga Kerja dan Pengembangan Kesempatan Kerja, Kementerian PPN/Bappenas.
Anggota:
1. Sekretaris Direktur Jenderal Pembinaan dan Penempatan Tenaga Kerja, Kementerian Tenaga Kerja dan Transmigrasi;
2. Direktur Perlindungan Tenaga Kerja Luar Negeri, Kementerian Ketenagakerjaan dan Transmigrasi;
3. Direktur Kesehatan Kerja dan Olahraga, Kementerian Kesehatan;
5. Direktur Persyaratan Kerja, Kesejahteraan, dan Analisis Diskriminasi, Kementerian Tenaga Kerja dan Transmigrasi;
6. Direktur Pengawasan Norma Kerja Perempuan dan Anak, Kementerian Tenaga Kerja dan Transmigrasi;
7. Direktur Media dan Advokasi, Badan Nasional Penempatan dan Perlindungan Tenaga Kerja Indonesia (BNP2TKI);
8. Direktur Pemberdayaan, Badan Nasional Penempatan dan Perlindungan Tenaga Kerja Indonesia (BNP2TKI);
9. Direktur Pengamanan dan Pengawasan, Badan Nasional Penempatan dan Perlindungan Tenaga Kerja Indonesia (BNP2TKI);
10. Direktur Perlindungan Warga Negara Indonesia dan Badan Hukum Indonesia, Kementerian Luar Negeri;
11. Kepala Sub Direktorat Pendanaan Bilateral Amerika, Pasifik dan Timur Tengah, Kementerian PPN/Bappenas;
12. Kepala Sub Direktorat Kesempatan Kerja, Direktorat Tenaga Kerja dan Pengembangan Kesempatan Kerja, Kementerian PPN/Bappenas;
13. Kepala Sub Direktorat Kualitas Tenaga Kerja, Direktorat Tenaga Kerja dan Pengembangan Kesempatan Kerja, Kementerian PPN/Bappenas;

Kelompok Kerja III
Anggota:
1. Direktur Bina Kesehatan Ibu, Direktorat Jenderal Gizi ...
Kelompok Kerja IV
Ketua


Anggota

: 1. Direktur Hukum dan HAM, Kementerian PPN/Bappenas;
2. Direktur Perlindungan Sosial Korban Tindak Kekerasan dan Pekerja Migran, Kementerian Sosial;
3. Asisten Deputi Penanggulangan Kekerasan terhadap Perempuan, Kementerian Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Perlindungan Anak;
4. Direktur Pengawasan Norma Kerja Perempuan dan Anak, Kementerian Tenaga Kerja dan Transmigrasi;
5. Asisten Deputi Gender dalam Hukum, Kementerian Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Perlindungan Anak;
6. Direktur Tindak Pidana Umum, Bareskrim Polri;
7. Unit Perlindungan Perempuan, Kejaksaan Agung;
8. Korwas PNPS, Bareskrim Polri;
9. Direktur Pelayanan dan Pengaduan, Badan Nasional Penempatan dan Perlindungan Tenaga Kerja Indonesia (BNP2TKI);
10. Kepala Sub Direktorat Kependudukan, Direktorat Kependudukan, Kementerian PPN/Bappenas;
11. Kepala Sub Direktorat Pemberdayaan Perempuan, Kementerian PPN/Bappenas;

Kelompok Kerja V
Ketua

: Direktur Politik dan Komunikasi, Kementerian PPN/Bappenas.

Anggota

: 1. Direktur Hukum dan HAM, Kementerian PPN/Bappenas;
2. Asisten Deputi Gender dalam Politik dan Pengambilan Keputusan, Kementerian Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Perlindungan Anak;
3. Direktorat Pemberdayaan Adat dan Sosial Budaya Masyarakat, Direktorat Jenderal Pemberdayaan Masyarakat ...
Masyarakat dan Desa, Kementerian Dalam Negeri;
4. Kepala Biro Hukum, Kementerian PPN/Bappenas;
5. Kepala Sub Direktorat Penyelarasan Masyarakat Miskin, Direktorat Penanggulangan Kemiskinan, Kementerian PPN/Bappenas;
6. Kepala Bagian Pengembangan dan Informasi Hukum, Kementerian PPN/Bappenas;
7. Kepala Sub Bagian Pengembangan Hukum, Biro Hukum, Kementerian PPN/Bappenas;
8. Kepala Bagian Verifikasi Anggaran, Biro Umum, Kementerian PPN/Bappenas;

D. TENAGA PENDUKUNG : 1. Tina W. Wardani, A.Md, Kementerian PPN/Bappenas;
2. Tukirin, Kementerian PPN/Bappenas;
3. Hermawan, Kementerian PPN/Bappenas.

MENTERI PERENCANAAN PEMBANGUNAN NASIONAL /
KEPALA BADAN PERENCANAAN PEMBANGUNAN NASIONAL,

ttd

ARMIDA S. ALISJAHBANA

Salinan sesuai dengan aslinya
Kepala Biro Hukum,

Emmy Suparmatun