

Template for the IAP (2017)

Economy: Indonesia

<p>Ratio of women's representation in leadership*in both the public and private sectors (* based on each economy's indicators and definitions, or equivalent to P-5 and above of the UN;see https://careers.un.org/lbw/home.aspx?viewtype=SC)</p>	<p>Indonesia has made some progress of women's representation in leadership. This progress can be seen in ten indicators—eight in public sectors and two in private sectors, as following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Public Sectors:<ol style="list-style-type: none">1.1. Ministers level positions<p>The proportion of women's representation in Joko Widodo-Jusuf Kalla government cabinet is 19.05% or there are 8 women of 42 ministers level positions (2016)</p>1.2. Legislators positions<p>The average proportions of women's representation in Indonesia Parliaments is 14% or there are about 2,777 women of 19,705 legislators (2016). The details are as following:</p><ol style="list-style-type: none">(1) The proportion of women's representation in the House of People's Representatives or National Parliament is 17.32% or there are 97 women of 560 representatives.(2) The proportion of women's representation in the Provincial House of People's Representatives is 16.43% or there are 350 women of 2,130 representatives.(3) The proportion of women's representation in the City/District House of People's Representatives is 14% or there are 2,296 women of 16,883 representatives.1.3. Senators level positions<p>The proportion of women's representation in the Senate or Regional Representative Board is 25.74% or there are 34 women of 132 senators.</p>
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1.4. Heads of local governments positions

The proportion of women's representation as Heads of local government is 6.56% or there are 72 women of 1,098 Heads of local government.

1.5. Senior rank officers and structural positions in government

(1) The proportion of women's representation as senior rank officers in government institutions is 16.57% or there are 126 women (echelon I) and 2,295 women (echelon II) of 14,612 top officers (2016).

(2) The percentage of women holding structural positions in government institutions is 31.29% in 2016. The detail as following:

2.1. The proportion of women's representation as echelon V is 30.47% or there are 3,110 women of 10,206 officers.

2.2. The proportion of women's representation as echelon IV is 34.39% or there are 75,724 women of 220,193 officers.

2.3. The proportion of women's representation as echelon IV is 21.19% or there are 14,163 women of 66,845 officers.

1.6. Women Judges

The proportion of women's representation as judges is 23.89% or there are about 1,911 women of 8,000 judges in 2016. The details as following:

(1) The proportion of women's representation as Supreme Court Judges is 8.16% or there are 4 women of 49 Judges.

(2) The proportion of women's representation as general court judges is 25.37% or there are

	<p>987 women of 3,890 Judges.</p> <p>(3) The proportion of women's representation as religion court judges is 21.44% or there are 756 women of 3,526 Judges.</p> <p>(4) The proportion of women's representation as martial court judges is 13.89% or there are 20 women of 144 Judges.</p> <p>(5) The proportion of women's representation as civil service arbitration tribunal judges is 36.83% or there are 144 women of 391 Judges.</p> <p>1.7. The General Election Commission The proportion of women's representation in the General Election Commission is 14.29% or there is only 1 woman of 7 commissioners.</p> <p>1.8. The Election Supervisory Agency The proportion of women's representation in the Election Supervisory Agency is 20% or there is only 1 women of 5 persons.</p> <p>2. Private Sectors</p> <p>2.1. Women's position as managers and professionals The proportion of women's representation in the position of managers and professionals is 46.03% in 2016.</p> <p>2.2. Women's positions as CEO The percentage of women CEOs is 36% in 2016.</p>
<p>Voluntary goals of women's representation in leadership in public and private sectors toward by the end of 2020 (%; total target of increasing the share of women in leadership positions which are based on each economy's indicators and definitions, or equivalent to P-5 and above of the UN)</p>	<p>The Government of Indonesia sets the followingspecific voluntary goals of women in the legislative, executive, and judiciary bodies.</p> <p>1. Public Sectors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The proportion of women representation in parliament by 2020 is 30% • The proportion of women representation in the executive bodies by 2020 is 35% • The proportion of women representation in the

	<p>judiciary bodies by 2020 is 35%</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The proportion of women as managers and professionals by 2020 is 50% • The percentage of women CEOs is 50% by 2020 • The percentage of women senators is 35% by 2020 • The proportion of women judges is 35% by 2020
<p>Include a brief plan of action of how your economy plans to achieve your voluntary goals.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Revise structural organization of the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection to become stronger and have more authority in 2018 2. Pass Bill on Gender Equality Law within the period of 2015-2019 3. Strengthen advocacy on Gender mainstreaming to executive, legislative and judiciary bodies 4. Increase capacities of internal staffs to interact and to provide technical assistance on Gender mainstreaming to stakeholders 5. Increase capacities of women Parliament Caucus and Women in Politics Caucus on Gender equality and the empowerment of women 6. Increase political knowledge and capacities of potential women to participate in the general election and simultaneous local head elections in 2017, 2018 and 2019 7. Increase education and dissemination of information to society on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of women through mass media, electronic media and social media 8. Strengthen capacity building to Gender Campaign of related stakeholders to ensure the implementation of 30% affirmative actions for women in the executive and legislative bodies 9. Collaboration and cooperation with community organizations including religious organizations

	<p>on Gender equality and the empowerment of Women</p> <p>10. Strengthen monitoring, evaluation and reward and punishment tools to ensure the implementation of Gender mainstreaming</p> <p>11. Provide manuals and guidance to subnational level on Gender responsive planning and budgeting</p> <p>12. Increase women's capacities on economy</p>
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✓ *The voluntary goals will be reviewed by each economy in the process of developing Interim report.*