Strengthening Women’s Participation and Representation in Governance in Indonesia [SWARGA]

Challenges and Prospectives

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Background
Number of elected women in Indonesian legislative in 2014 is decreased. On average 80% parliament members are dominated by men at national and sub-national level. Meanwhile, at District/City level there is 2% increased of elected legislative candidates. Generally, in DPD, DPR RI and DPRD province had reduced in number elected women candidates. Likewise, the number of Women’s representation in the House of Regional Representatives (DPD RI) increasing from 22 percent in the 2004 elections to 27 percent in 2009.

Though women candidates who are running and entering the voter list of political parties increased from 33.6 percent in 2009 to 37 percent in 2014. Legislative elections in 2014 describe a global picture on the level of women representation in the legislature bodies with 97 seats (17.32 per cent) in the House of Representatives (DPR), 34 seats (26.51 per cent) in the House of Regional Representatives (DPD), and an average of 16.14 per cent in the Provincial Parliament, and 14 percent in the district/city.

Based on the previous election (2009) that has resulted for 30% and more women candidates within 22 election areas had successfully elected and it can not be replicate in 2014 election which only 18 constituencies have reached to 30% and less women candidate elected in others. The portrait of the failure could be seen at 5 constituencis experience decrement, such as; Sulawesi Selatan 1, Kepulauan RIAU, Maluku Utara, Sulawesi Utara, Sulawesi Utara and Jawa Barat, where the most significant decrement experienced by Maluku Utara.

In 2014 election showed the representation of women in the parliament did not change significantly even decreased. Various measures have been taken by the government, civil society organizations and development partners to increase the representation of women in parliament, but the results are yet as expected. Reflecting to the 2009 elections that has 18.2 percent women’s representation within the DPR RI peak to its highest ever in Indonesia political history but this remarkable achievement could not remain its number in 2014 elections that encountered a decrement in number of women’s representation in parliament, with only 17.3 percent of women candidates elected to the House of Representatives (DPR RI). It reflects no significant impact in amended law No. 10/2008 on elections for 30 percent quota to be mandatorily enforced.

These circumstance has historically recorded as a failure of women parliamentary members dealing with barriers in articulating the will of their constituents, furthermore, their institution as Indonesian political parties’ do not willing to invest much in cadre capacity building. This problem is, of course, not only limited to women. However, unlike men, women tend to be side-lined from decision-making positions and marginalized in general within the party structure.

One of other burden transverse is Lack of well-developed networks among women further compounds this problem. Such networks or communities provide nationally and sub-nationally based women parliamentarians and other related stakeholders with a comprehensive mechanism to pool their knowledge and expertise in furtherance of the common good. Where the existing network, the Indonesian Women Parliamentary Caucus (Kaucus Perempuan Parlemen Republik Indonesia - KPP-RI), that has unclear structure and there is anecdotal evidence of a lack of coordination not only between different levels (national and provincial), but also between groups
operating in the same field of interest, geographic area, and political level. This results in a lack of information and knowledge sharing between women parliamentarians and related stakeholders.

Looking at the trend of decreasing number of women successfully elected to be member of parliament in last legislative election, the following questions are critically proposed and can lead us to find appropriate answers.

1- Why the number of elected women parliament members are significantly decreased in the last election? What kind of reasons? Which reason are dominant?
2- Several interventions and programme are designed and implemented by different agencies to support women candidates in election but the results are not as expected? Why? Are they some in effective methods and weak strategies are applied? Might be there no comprehensive approach and synergy among supporters and institutions?
3- Based on experiences and after evaluation of last strategies and approaches, we have to find other ways. Then, what kind of strategies and intervention may lead for more success in increasing number of women in next election 2019? What kind of path to step through for leading number of women in Indonesian parliaments?

These the main questions must be properly answer so that some strategic and adequate efforts can be offered.

**Strengthening Women’s Participation and Representation in Governance in Indonesia [SWARGA]**

In responding to aforementioned conditions, then SWARGA Project is designed to provide support to uplift representation and participation of women in parliament and bureaucracy. We know from experiences that women’s representation in parliament will bring much bigger change in political practices and the formulation of public policies if they possess the necessary political skills, know how to reach out to their constituents and how to coordinate with civil society and are aware of gender knowledge. SWARGA is a joint initiative between UNDP and the Ministry of Women’s Empowerment and Child Protection (MoWECP). It builds on previous UNDP efforts to expand women’s representation and participation within the parliament and bureaucracy, through better evidence based policy making.

The project’s Goal is enhanced capacity of legislature, regional elected bodies and locals assemblies to consult with women and represent women’s concern, with main objective are: a) Help increase women representation within the parliament; and b) Strengthen the capacity of both individual women as well as women’s caucus and networks of women in the parliament so that women parliamentarians can better serve their constituents, including the needs of women.

The intervention have a particular output of Women’s representations and role in parliament is strengthened.

It is translated in to 4 (four) activity results, as follows;

1. Leading women parliamentary candidates identified, promoted and trained in order to increase their chance for election.
2. Capacity of women parliamentarians strengthened to better voices women's concern.
3. KPP-RI Secretariat and the Women Parliamentary Network (WPN) strengthen to better serve its members.

Supported by Norwegian Embassy, SWARGA’s project beneficiaries are women candidates and members of parliament at National and 12 priority provinces (DKI Jakarta, Banten, Yogyakarta, Bali, Lampung, Bengkulu, Bangka Belitung, Central Kalimantan, Gorontalo, North Sumatera, West Nusa Tenggara, and South Kalimantan).

By the end of the project, UNDP aims to see the following: 21 percent of DPR-RI members and 30 percent of DPD-RI members are women. Currently, these figures stand at: 17.86 and 27 percent. UNDP will work closely with other partners: TAF, UN Women, IRI, Common Ground, Kemitraan to achieve these targets. In addition, women parliamentarians will be assessed as better able to represent their constituents and the needs of women; and gender-related knowledge products will be utilized by the Ministries and Agencies in decision-making.

**Progress achievements (2014) to date**

I. Leading women parliamentary candidates identified, promoted and trained in order to increase their chance for election and follow with increase women’s representation in the DPRD, DPR RI and DPD RI.

Project has identified leading women candidates to make public recognized their strengths (experience, competency and integrity). The purpose is to provide voters with objective information about these women candidates which would otherwise not readily available. By doing so, their chance to be elected in general election 2014 by the public increased.

Project has aims to identify and promote women candidates for the DPRD (nine provinces: Banten; Bengkulu; Lampung; Yogyakarta; Central Kalimantan; Bangka Belitung; Gorontalo; DKI-Jakarta; and Bali), DPR RI and DPD RI. These areas have been selected by UNDP for support due to the presence of gender discriminative of local regulations, a high incidence of women trafficking, and their relatively low level of development.

In the first quarter 2014, SWARGA developed and implemented a communication strategy in collaboration with a Communication’s Company “Bamboedoea” to undertake public relations activities in the lead up to the parliamentary election 2014. Communication activities undertaken by Bamboedoea during 28 February until 6 April covered media relations, public service advertisements, advertorials, social media and public events, and were designed to mobilize voters to elect women candidates by increasing their awareness and attitude on the important to elect women candidates in parliament.

The nationwide of media coverage of this public campaign has leverage total advertorial value for 20 billion Rupiah and public relation value for 60 billion Rupiah. Meaning with 3 billion Rupiah contribution this campaign has occurred a remarkable value. Another contribution of this intention also recognize through the increment number of voters in 2014 general election with 75.11% compared to the last election (2009) in 70.9% (source:www.kpu.go.id)

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1 These figure are Outcome targets in UNDP’s Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP) for 2011-2015.
II. *Capacity building for women legislative candidate.*

New women candidates targeted under the project been trained in the following areas: campaign management skills; electoral issues; and fundraising. Increased competencies in these areas, should in theory, lead to a corresponding increase in votes. The targeted women candidates were at the provincial and district level in Jakarta, Banten, Lampung, Yogyakarta, Bengkulu, Central Kalimantan, Bali, Bangka Belitung, and Gorontalo. The project carried out 15 trainings in all and around 15-25 new candidates attended for each training.

At the beginning 2014 project has conducted three days capacity building activities in nine provinces. In total 488 women candidates participated in these activities which divided in 15 classes. To lead this capacity building activities project has deployed 6 (six) skilled national facilitators from academia and NGOs and 8 (eight) local facilitators to assist them. Prior the implementation project has recruited training specialist to design training materials, and agenda and oversee overall aspect of the training, both substance and flow of the training.

The activities applied participatory learning methods, which are built on the participants’ previous experiences and by this giving them a deeper and more comprehensive understanding of the teaching materials. The project utilize training modules that had been developed by The Asia Foundation (TAF) and that of the Partnership for Governance Reform (Kemitraan). During the trainings facilitators also developed their own materials to supplement the existing modules.

The utilized modules included:
1) The importance of women's involvement in politic
2) Election systems and election stages
3) Electoral district and how to set vote target and secure them
4) Personal branding and effective campaign strategies
5) Individual action plan

III. *Capacity of women parliamentarians strengthened to better voices women’s concern*

At the second quarter 2014, project undertook a training needs assessment (TNA), which guide curriculum and module development. The assessment was conducted through a series of in-depth interviews (IDIs) as well as a focus group discussion (FGD) with legislators (DPR, DPD, and DPRD) and parliamentarian experts. In total, 47 informants were interviewed including eight informants from Jakarta and 39 informants from eight provinces. Twenty experts participated in the FGD in Jakarta (see, annex 2). The assessment identified target participants, gaps in skills and knowledge, preferred methods of training, and the frequency in which training needed to be undertaken.

The results of the assessment revealed:
- Cooperation between local legislators and local civil society organizations (CSOs) needs further strengthening
- Capacity of MPs needs to be further developed in undertaking their basic roles in legislation, budgeting and oversight functions
Communication between DPD, the Provincial Government, Provincial Parliament and its constituency needs further improvement

Greater awareness raising is needed on how the Human Development Index (HDI), Gender Development Index (GDI) and similar tools can contribute to evidenced based policy making and programming

Greater knowledge about the institutional framework in which local legislators operate is needed, with many local legislators under the misperception that the DPRD is subordinate to the Ministry of Home Affairs

The project addressed these capacity gaps through basic and advanced training sessions. Basic capacity building covers six modules:
1) Legislative function of the parliament,
2) Budgetary function of the parliament,
3) Oversight function of the parliament,
4) Gender mainstreaming,
5) Decentralization processes and,
6) Communication skills.

From June’14 up to date, project has conducted the basic capacity building in 11 provinces (NTB, South Kalimantan, North Sumatera, Banten, Lampung, Yogyakarta, Bengkulu, Central Kalimantan, Bali, Bangka Belitung, and Gorontalo) and there were 278 provincial & district/city women MPs (216 new parliamentarians and 62 incumbents) were attended the activities.

Constructed on the results of pre- and post- tests undertaken by the participants, across-the-board here has been a 44.6 percent increase in knowledge on the six modules following training. Parliamentarians claim the most significant increases in knowledge in relation to their Budgeting (48.9 percent), Legislation (44.4 percent), and oversight (45.4 percent) functions.

For National & Regional Women Parliamentarians reported similar increases in knowledge following Basic Training activity that was upscaled to the national level. Overall, change of knowledge on the four modules increased by 46.2 percent for the 40 national women parliamentarians (32 new parliamentarians and 9 incumbents), and by 44.8 percent for the 15 regional women parliamentarians (8 new parliamentarians and 7 incumbents) attending the training. Knowledge increases were quite similar at the national level and sub-national level.

Therefore, Project has also encourage women MPs of DPRI RI and DPD RI period 2014-2019 to establish Women Parliamentary Caucus (period 2014-2019) through two focus group discussion that held on 12 November and 4 December 2014 at Sultan Hotel, Jakarta. In total 52 participants attended in both FGD.

The objectives of these events are;
1. Revised AD/ART of Women Parliamentary Caucus.
2. Strengthened Women Parliamentary Caucus through merge the Women Parliamentary Caucus DPD RI and DPR RI.
In both activities women MPs agreed on several decisions, such as;
1) Agreed to merged Women Parliamentary Caucus DPD RI and DPR RI as “Women Parliamentary Caucus RI”.
2) Agreed on revised “Anggaran Dasar” of Women Parliamentary Caucus RI.
3) Agreed to conduct third FGD to finalize “Anggaran Rumah Tangga” of Women Parliamentary Caucus RI, on January 19, 2015.
4) Agreed to finalize agenda and implementation date of “Rapat Umum” of Women Parliamentary Caucus at the third FGD.

**Conceptual Strategic Approach 2015**
In accelerating project performance in year 2015, focus strategic approach have been adjusted and developed with four main areas, as follows;

1. **Train women parliamentarians on their advance parliamentary roles**
The continuation of previous support in strengthening women MPs basic parliament capacity SWARGA will deliberate the effort through advance capacity building activity on their three main function (Legislation, oversight and Budgeting) and further on how to shape and sustain their communication/relat with the constituent, besides strengthen their integrity & accountability as women MPs. These advance capacity building will involve women MPs in the four priority provinces (Lampung, Gorontalo, Central Kalimantan, and Yogyakarta) which those has represented the characteristic of 12 provinces of project areas.

Advanced training will target both new women parliamentarians as well as re-elected ones. Similar to basic training, participants for this activity also be self-appointed. (NOTE: All women parliamentarians are automatically registered as caucus members regardless as to whether they are active or not).

This activity will involve the following steps:
1) Undertake training need assessment which maps the interests, needs and expectations of women caucus members.
2) Develop curriculum/modules/training materials on legislation, budgeting, oversight, Integrity & accountability and communication skill.
3) The advance training will applied coaching clinic method

In last quarter 2014 project have gathered list of problems that are commonly faced by the Women Parliamentarians in conducting their main functions through series of discussions with the Parliamentary Experts and the Secretariat. These parliamentary experts are attached to parliamentary bodies and Members of Parliament (MPs) to support them in the exercise of their mandates while the Secretariat assists Parliament in its functions and in all matters connected with its procedures and practices. In other words, both parliamentary experts and Secretariat have close access to the MPs and experienced in parliamentary works and procedures and therefore they are really aware of the common problems.

This outlines of problems will be presented for confirmation through the training need assessment (TNA) for advance training. It is expected appropriate advance training will be directed to help them be able to do their work effectively, efficiently and competently. At the end result, it is
expected advance TNA will come up with proposed curriculum, module contents, and recommendation on strategy for future trainings. The result expected to be done with in the first quarter 2015.

With generating 6 (six) advance modules was the standpoint of TNA (Training Need Assessment) key result that conducted in the beginning of 1st Quarter of Year 2015. The following expected result is the method to be usage in the capacity building classes. Coaching clinic is the recommended method that should be used in this activities, intentionally these method is a straightforward practices on their definite problems and obstacles in succeeding their main roles as MPs. The expected result of this approach are; a factual end result identification and simultaneously convey as a lesson learned amongst participants on how to deal with the aforementioned.

2. **KPP-RI Secretariat) strengthened to better serve its members**

Lacking a shared understanding weakens the institution and severely limits its effectiveness. Broadly interpreted, the mandate of KPP-RI is to empower the women currently in parliament. KPP-RI is also under-resourced in terms of management capacity and staffing. The priority of SWARGA project therefore be to institutionally strengthen KPP-RI need to be equipped with;

a) Strong secretariat, by facilitate development of secretariat strategic planning,

b) Development standard operational procedure (SOP),

c) Development annual action plan, train KPP-RI Secretariat staff on effective office and network management, and

d) Revised “Anggaran Dasar” dan “Anggaran Rumah Tangga” of the Caucus.

In simultaneously, project will facilitate regular roundtable discussions on thematic issues together with Women Caucus Parliament (KPP-RI) members. The discussions will be carried out every two months, with prominent resource persons from universities, CSOs, political parties and other institutions, invited as participants. Those activities strategically implement in the first semester 2015 along with the establishment of Women Caucus Parliament at national and sub-national level for period 2014-2019.

The implementation of this approach will be divided in two stages;

1. **1st Stage**, convert in to series FGDs with focus revision of “Anggaran Dasar dan Anggaran Rumah Tangga” of the Caucus. While, in parallel project also encourage the women MPs to formulate the Steering Committee (SC) and Organizing Committee (OC) in preparation of the General Assembly that lead National Caucus officially declare. Continuing the effort project will replicate similar strategic approach in the four priority areas (Lampung, Gorontalo, Central Kalimantan, and Yogyakarta).

2. **2nd Stage**, project also hired consultants to review and revise the “Anggaran Dasar” dan “Anggaran Rumah Tangga” of the Caucus, and develop strategic planning and SOP of the secretariat. With assumption all those supporting document are finalized when series FGDs and roundtable were conducted. By establishing the Caucus it’s a sun shine pathway for project to convey and encourage Caucus members to establish and running the Women Parliamentary Network (WPN) to support and improve their performance as women MPs.
3. **Strengthen the Woman Parliamentary Network (WPN) to better serve its member in parliament.**

To strengthen the coordination between KPP-RI members at the national and subnational levels also be facilitated through the creation of a national Women’s Parliamentary Network (WPN). The project initially target priority provinces where women are poorly represented in the parliament (Lampung, Gorontalo, Yogyakarta and Central Kalimantan). The WPN will provide an effective mechanism through which outreach, information sharing, networking and capacity development support can be provided to women involved in politics at the National and Sub-National level.

The implementation of this approach will be divided in two stages;

**1st Stage,** project will hired a professional company to develop and establish WPN – MIS (Management Information System) and follow with guidebook development as the complete package of the company output. Following the output, project also trained women MPS and secretariat staff on how to use and maintain the network.

**2nd Stage,** project will hired consultants that has expertise and experiences in managing a new room, develop and producing comprehensive IEC (Information, education, Communication) materials related to WPN need and related content. The outputs of consultants will feed in to the network which ensured all IEC product and circulation of information in and out WPN network comprehensively maintain, manage and effectively running.

4. **Policy Research, Project strategy approach into practice of sustainability efforts that would equipped with concept note and strategic planning forthcoming 2019 election.**

To stand and flag the sustainability efforts in strengthening and increase number of women presentation and representation in parliament in Indonesia. SWARGA project need to generate the multi-year intervention to deal with forthcoming 2019 and 2024 election.

In relation to that, Project will conduct a policy research to map the projection of interventions and identify the fundamental causal in decrement number of elected women MPs in 2014 election. This effort is an affirmation action from previous meeting with Ibu Yohana Yambise “Minister of Women Empowerment and Child Protection” that held on January 2015, it’s also a sustainability approach of the project by targeting developed concept note for SWARGA phase two as one of main result in the research.

In order to accelerate the willingness of continuation SWARGA project existence in supporting the improvement and development intervention to strengthen women MPs in Parliament in Indonesia, project would deliver it in to different parallel of arrangement;

**First,** project will hired a research coordinator to lead the development a comprehensive research design through delivering series FGD with related stakeholder, such as: Women activist, Local NGOs, INGOs, institutions, Bappenas, MoH, and MoWECP; who had done or ongoing the similar interventions in Indonesia. A general Map of intervention at national & sub national level is the target output of the FGDs. Based on the output, research coordinator would translate it in to final draft of RFP for Policy Research.
Second, the developed RFP will be publish to have a potential professional Company that could deliver the expected output of the research (Concept Note and Strategic Planning 2019 - 2014). When it selected, the company will officially conduct the research and research coordinator will closely coordinate and communicate with the company in ensuring the quality of expected deliverable. The company will present the result of research to UNDP-SWARGA and the final result should be properly reviewed and approved by UNDP-SWARGA as the fundamental stage of payment.

Third, Research coordinator will develop a presentation power point format that comprehensively mirroring the concept note and the strategy that integrated with RPJMN 2014-2019. This product would review and approve by UNDP-SWARGA. When it’s approved then research coordinator will manage series FGD with the Donors, MoH, Bappenas, and MoWECP to consolidate the research result. In parallel UNDP also approach the potential Donors to have their commitment to support the developed Concept Note.
**Challenges**

Project has fairly vast risk and challenge in ensuring all stages of implementation completely done and produced the output as expected, there are some key aspect which really need to be consider and measure carefully in regards emerging potential failures and obstacles during implementation process, such as;

1. **US dollar exchange rate.** Due to the significant increment of US dollar exchange rate it has given an unanticipated impact to the allocated budget for 2015 project implementation. Formally, the CSA (Cost Sharing Agreement) stated that the last stage of fund disbursement is 4,000,000 (NOK Four Million) that equivalent to 671,981.58 USD (UN Official Exchange Rate in December 2013) and current calculation is a decrement to USD 514,403.29 (UN Official Exchange Rate in February 2015) or decreased by the amount of USD 142,842.85. Remaining balance from last requests is USD 157,578.40, hence available fund for 2015 in total USD 663,370.97 which has been allocated for operational cost is USD 61,884.27 and for activity is USD 550,137. It’s also reflected to the decrement in numbers of covered areas and also numbers of activities. To bear this situation project has to struggle and also must vigorously find solution in adjusting target achievements through reducing number of covered areas and activity but have to have an equivalent value which has earmarked in CSA target expectation.

2. **Time frame of implementation,** with the shipment of expected targets project only have 7 effective months to complete. This circumstances should be handled by 6 to 7 available person in the project. It’s really need additional reinforcement support to achieve realistically.

3. **Resource availability,** with in the implementation period in parallel project has also to hired about 10 – 12 consultants with different type of expertise and additionally, its procedure hiring process also another burden that has to deal with.

4. **Adjusting the target beneficiaries tight schedules,** during implementation process project has to conduct a lot of capacity building activities, series FGDs, Workshops, Public Discussion and so on, all those activity need to be adjusted with the official tight schedule of women MPs as project target beneficiaries. It’s really serious challenges faced by project that could also cause such delays of implementation.
**Sustainability and Replication Strategy: Policy Research**

Policy research as project strategy approach has been tapping into practice of sustainability efforts that has equipped with concept note and strategic planning forthcoming 2019 election, with the assumption with or without further support, the implementing partner could expansively continue the efforts. Besides, at the beginning of year 2015, SWARGA-UNDP with the implementing partner (IP - MoWECP) has agreed to do conduct cascading approach by assign 2 of implementing partner staff in each stages of project implementation. The focus substance of this approach are knowledge management and best practice of basic and advance capacity building and ensure its could be replicated in the other target provinces independently by MoWECP. During the interim process, responsibility should be gradually transferred from the UNDP-SWARGA project to the MoWECP, as Government capacity is consolidated.

In addition, project should ensure the capacity of Caucus secretariat staff at National and priority provinces are comprehensively could manage and maintain the Women Parliamentary Network (WPN) independently and progressively transferred the responsibility to the Caucus.
Annex.

I-RESULT AND RESOURCE FRAMEWORK

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Baseline</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Means of Verification</th>
<th>Assumptions</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>APPLICABLE KEY RESULT AREA (2014-2017): OUTCOME 2</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Citizen expectations for voice, development, the rule of law and accountability are met by strong systems of democratic governance</td>
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<td><strong>UNPDF OUTCOME 3:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>People participate more fully in democratic processes resulting in pro-poor, gender responsive, peaceful, more equitable and accountable resource allocation and better protection of vulnerable groups</td>
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<td><strong>CPAP OUTCOME 3.1:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Increased public representation and participation in political and government institutions particularly among women and vulnerable groups.</td>
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1. % of women in national (DPR-RI and DPD-RI) and provincial (DPRD-RI) parliaments.  
1. 18% women in national parliament (DPR-RI), 13.53% women in provincial parliaments (DPRD-RI), and 25.5% women in regional house of representative (DPD-RI).  
1. 2015: 25% women in DPR-RI, 18% in DPRD-RI, and 33% in DPD-RI  
1. **Data Source:**  
   KPU election result lists;  
   **Data Collection Method:** Desk review;  
   **Date Collected:** Q1 2015

**OUTPUT 1:**  
Women’s representation and role in parliament is strengthened

1. % of women candidates supported by the project elected as parliamentarians  
1. Numbers of women candidates who participated in project covered area (9 provinces)  
1. **Year 1 (2013/14)**  
   1. Women candidates in 9 covered provinces trained on election system and campaign strategy knowledge.  
1. **Year 2 (2015)**  
   1. N/A  
1. **Data Source:**  
   KPUD election result lists and Training Report with attendance list of trainees;  
   **Data Collection Method:** Comparative;  
   **Date Collected:** Q3 2014

- Candidates have a strong agenda, and are equipped to promote this agenda to voters as a result of training
| 1. Parliamentary caucuses (DPR-RI & DPD) initiated in mid-2010 but there is no functional mechanism and operational guidelines, while priority provinces have different status, as follow; a. Yogyakarta: established with limited activities. b. Gorontalo, Lampung & Kalimantan Tengah: Not establish. | Year 1 (2014) | 3.1 Design and format on Women's Parliamentary Network (WPN) are developed. | Year 2 (2015) 3.1 Indicated main problems and challenges faced by WPN and Women Caucus through Baseline Survey and preliminary assessment. 3.2 Established Women Caucus (DPD-DPR RI) that completed with improved “AD/ART” and Standard Operational Procedure (SOP). | 3. Data Source: Report FGD Finalization Design WPN, Report of Assessment on capacity and supporting instrument of Caucus, Training Report of Secretariat staff (KPP RI/DPD), Report of strategic Planning workshop, Report of roundtable/FGD, and report on website management (knowledge management effort); results of Impact Assessment which measures the function and coverage of WPN. | - Capacity enhancement achieved through training, strengthened WPN and KPP RI Secretariat |
| 2. % of women candidates supported by the project whose capacity is enhanced | 2.488 Women candidates trained in 9 covered provinces. | Year 1 (2013/2014) 2.1 Women Parliamentarians in 12 covered provinces enhanced their basic parliament capacity. | Year 2 (2015) 2.2 Women Parliamentarians in four priority provinces enhanced their advance parliament capacity. | 2. Data Source: ▪ Report on pre-test and post-test results for capacity building of women MPs (Basic & Advance); ▪ Midterm review report by M&E unit (June 2014) ▪ Results of Impact Assessment which measures the extent to which women parliamentarians feel capacitated by this project and their performance increased. | - Capacity enhancement achieved through training, strengthened WPN and KPP RI Secretariat |
| 3. Established Women Parliamentary Network (WPN) at national and regional level, and Strengthened Parliamentary Caucuses at national and in four priority provinces (Yogyakarta, Lampung, Kalimantan Tengah & Gorontalo). | 333 Women Parliamentarians trained in basic parliament capacity. |  | | 3. Data Source: Report FGD Finalization Design WPN, Report of Assessment on capacity and supporting instrument of Caucus, Training Report of Secretariat staff (KPP RI/DPD), Report of strategic Planning workshop, Report of roundtable/FGD, and report on website management (knowledge management effort); results of Impact Assessment which measures the function and coverage of WPN. | - Capacity enhancement achieved through training, strengthened WPN and KPP RI Secretariat |
|   | 3.3 Established Women Caucus (DPRD) in four (4) pilot provinces.  
3.4 Increased functional capacity of the WPN (level of membership and outreach) in four (4) pilot provinces.  
3.5 Develop a friendly use and manageable website (www.perempuanparlemen.org). | **Data Collection Method:**  
Desk review, interview, and observation  
**Date Collected:** Q4 2014; Q2-Q3 2015 |
|---|---|---|
| 4. | **Consolidated Strategic Planning and Concept Note of Women representation and presentation in election 2019 and 2024 to MoHA, Bappenas, and KPP PA.** | 1. Decrement in number of women representation and presentation in parliament in election 2014  
**Year 2 (2015)**  
4.1 Completed map and analysis on decreasing number of women representation and presentation in parliament in election 2014.  
4.2 Developed strategic approach and planning for collaborative work with stakeholders  
4.3 Developed concept note for incoming collaboration  
4.4 Concept note & strategic planning consolidated to MoH, Bappenas and KPP PA  
4.5 Donor continuing support up to 2019 proposed | **Data Collection Method:**  
Desk review, interview, and observation  
**Date Collected:** Q3 2015 |
## II-Progress Achievements (2014) up to date

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Annual Target</th>
<th>Progress</th>
<th>Status</th>
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<tr>
<td>% of women candidates supported by the project who are elected as parliamentarians</td>
<td>25 % of women candidates supported under the project who are elected to parliament</td>
<td>Project has conducted public campaign to lead up voter’s awareness to mobilize voters to elect women candidates through public relations activities such as; covered media relations, public service advertisements, advertorials, social media and public events. Has resulted; with a budget of IDR 3 billion its public campaign generated media coverage with an advertising value equivalency (AVE) of IDR 60 billion, with the following results: 1. 1,242 media articles published nation-wide on the importance of greater women’s representation in parliament 2. 183,111 people watched public service announcements (PSAs) featuring former President BJ Habibie, who called on voters to elect women, which was aired on two television stations 207 times in total (62 times on TVRI and 145 times on Kompas TV). 18,338 YouTube users also accessed this PSA via YouTube during early to mid-April 3. 160,000 young women voters read advertorials on the importance of greater women’s representation within parliament in two magazines (Femina and Gadis) 4. 18,944 Twitter followers (61% of whom were male, and 39% women) and 7,820 Facebook fans (64% of whom were male, and 36% women) followed accounts established by the project, designed to shine light on poor women’s representation within Indonesia's parliaments. Project supported social media sites also generated 48,246,755 impressions (the predicted number of potential users who saw the Facebook Fan page <a href="http://www.facebook.com/perempuancaleg">www.facebook.com/perempuancaleg</a> and Twitter account @PerempuanCaleg) and 81,458 interactions (the predicted number of users who saw posts via Facebook conversations/retweets, by followers, by people liking Facebook comments/retweets, and by those in lists) 5. 6,600 people and 217 women parliamentary candidates attended public awareness raising events in 7 provinces on poor women’s representation within parliament. 129 journalists from different news networks attended these events, which were widely reported on in the media. 860,408 Facebook and Twitter users also learned of these events via social media.</td>
<td>Achieved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 (five) modules of capacity building for women parliamentary candidates are developed: 1) The importance of women’s involvement in politics 2) Election systems and election stages 3) Electoral district and how to set vote target and secure them 4) Personal branding and effective campaign strategies 5) Individual action plan</td>
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| % of women candidates supported by the project whose capacity is enhanced | **488** women parliamentary candidate trained on the knowledge of Election System and Campaign Strategy.

Based on the results of pre- and post-tests undertaken by the participants, across-the-board there has been a **50 percent** increase in knowledge on the five modules following women candidates.

**(4.3 percent)** or **21** trained women parliament candidates are elected in 2014 election.

**In 2014** election there is **22 percent** increased in general quantity of women MPs elected at 9 project covered provinces compare to 2009 election result. |
| 278 provincial and district women parliamentarians (**216** new MPs and **62** incumbents) were trained for their basic capacity in parliament.

**40** National (**32** new MPs and **8** incumbents) and **15** Regional (**8** new MPs and **7** incumbents) women parliamentarians were trained for their basic capacity in parliament.

**6** (six) modules of basic capacity building for women parliamentary at all level are developed.

1) Gender and Parliament
2) Legislation
3) Budgeting
4) Oversight
5) Decentralization and DPRD
6) Communication Skill

Based on the results of pre- and post-tests undertaken by the participants, across-the-board there has been a **44.6 percent** increase in knowledge on the six modules following women MPs in DPRD and **45.5 percent** women MPs in DPD-DPR RI. |

| Established Women Parliamentary Network (WPN) at national and regional level, and Strengthened Parliamentary Caucuses | Women Parliamentary Network (WPN) Grand Design is **developed** on October 2014

“**Anggaran Dasar**” of Women Parliamentary Caucus is **revised** on December 2014 |

| Grand Design and Ideal Format of Women's Parliamentary Network (WPN) are developed. | **Achieved** |

| 60% of women candidates supported under the project’s capacity is enhanced through basic capacity building (training). | **Partially** |
| at national and in four pilot provinces (Yogyakarta, Banten, NTB, & Bangka Belitung) | Revised AD/ART of (Women Parliamentary Caucus) KPP RI | Overall achievement | Achieved |