



**DEWAN PERWAKILAN RAKYAT
REPUBLIK INDONESIA**

L A P O R A N

**DELEGASI DEWAN PERWAKILAN RAKYAT REPUBLIK INDONESIA
MENGHADIRI ASEAN WOMEN POLITICAL LEADERS' COALITION FOR CHANGE
MEETING: BUILDING A CROSS-COUNTRY PARTNERSHIP DAN
WOMEN TO LEAD: EMBRACING EQUITY IN POLITICS**

Tangerang Selatan, 20-22 Maret 2023

I. PENDAHULUAN

A. LATAR BELAKANG

Ketidaksetaraan dalam dunia politik, bagi kaum perempuan di kawasan Asia Tenggara, masih menjadi persoalan yang berimplikasi pada terbentuknya dan diterapkannya kebijakan pemerintah yang tidak tanggap gender serta merugikan kebutuhan kaum perempuan, baik dewasa maupun anak-anak.

Tantangan yang dihadapi kaum perempuan untuk berpartisipasi penuh dan menjadi pemimpin dalam politik, bersifat sistemik dan kompleks. Termasuk di dalamnya, hambatan untuk masuk dalam bursa kandidat yang prospektif, diskriminasi, pelecehan, dan kekerasan terhadap perempuan di dunia politik. Hal ini tercermin pada tingkat keterwakilan perempuan yang rendah di semua tingkatan politik formal di seluruh kawasan ASEAN, termasuk dalam struktur dan praktik di partai politik. Hal tersebut mengakibatkan terbentuknya proses seleksi, sehingga perempuan yang berhasil menduduki jabatan terpilih cenderung berasal dari lingkaran elit atau diposisikan untuk mempertahankan situasi yang telah ada (*status quo*) ketimbang menciptakan perubahan yang memungkinkan tingkat inklusi, akuntabilitas dan transparansi yang lebih besar.

Dalam laporan ASEAN *Women's Political Leadership* yang dirilis *Westminster Foundation for Democracy* (WFD) di tahun 2022, isu struktural menjadi hambatan utama yang membatasi kepemimpinan perempuan dalam politik. Di samping itu, patron politik laki-laki masih sangat berpengaruh dalam mempromosikan sejumlah rekan kerja perempuannya untuk mengakses posisi kekuasaan. Oleh karenanya, kolaborasi antara laki-laki dan perempuan sangat penting dalam mewujudkan kesetaraan politik. Laki-laki menjadi aktor krusial yang dapat secara proaktif mengarusutamakan kesetaraan politik untuk semua dan mengubah struktur serta kultur dari dalam, mengingat posisi pembuatan keputusan yang strategis dalam politik masih didominasi oleh kaum laki-laki. Kolaborasi antara laki-laki dan perempuan dapat secara kultural mentransformasi institusi politik dan menghapus segala hambatan bagi perempuan dalam politik.

Dalam momentum perayaan Hari Internasional Perempuan yang jatuh di bulan Maret, Badan Kerja Sama Antar Parlemen (BKSAP) DPR RI berpartisipasi aktif dalam ASEAN *Women Political Leaders's Coalition for Change Meeting: Building a Cross-Country Partnership* yang diselenggarakan oleh WFD pada 20 Maret 2023. Pertemuan ini merupakan tindak lanjut dari *kick-off meeting* WFD's *Coalition for Change* pada Desember 2022 lalu, yang membahas tentang hambatan perempuan dalam politik, yang dihadiri oleh politisi perempuan dari Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, Daerah Otonom Bangsamoro di Philippines dan Laos. Pertemuan ini ditargetkan akan menghasilkan rencana aksi jangka pendek (6 bulan) dalam membangun kemitraan lintas negara untuk dan oleh pemimpin politik perempuan. Namun kemudian, forum menyepakati untuk membentuk ASEAN *Women Political Caucus*.

Selain itu, BKSAP juga menggelar diskusi panel bertajuk "*Women to Lead: Embracing Equity in Politics*" pada tanggal 21 Maret 2023. Diskusi bertujuan untuk berbagi praktik terbaik dan gagasan tentang kolaborasi aktif laki-laki dan perempuan di dunia politik untuk meningkatkan kesetaraan. Dengan demikian, diharapkan perempuan dapat menjalankan perannya secara penuh dalam institusi politik. Diskusi dihadiri oleh politisi perempuan dan laki-laki dari Indonesia, Thailand dan Malaysia.

Dalam partisipasi kedua acara dimaksud, Delegasi DPR RI mempunyai misi untuk terus menyuarakan isu kesetaraan gender, serta menyampaikan secara konsisten kepentingan RI untuk penegakkan demokrasi di kawasan yang salah satunya dapat dicapai melalui peran aktif perempuan dalam politik.

B. DASAR PENGIRIMAN DELEGASI

Partisipasi Delegasi DPR RI menghadiri ASEAN *Women Political Leaders' Coalition for Change Meeting: Building a Cross-Country Partnership* dan "*Women to Lead: Embracing Equity in Politics*" pada tanggal 20-21 Maret 2023 di Serpong, Tangerang Selatan berdasarkan:

1. Hasil keputusan Rapat Pimpinan BKSAP ke-37 tanggal 21 Februari 2023 yang menyetujui pengiriman Delegasi DPR RI ke ASEAN *Women Political Leaders's Coalition for Change Meeting: Building a Cross-Country Partnership* dan "*Women to Lead: Embracing Equity in Politics*".
2. Disposisi Wakil Ketua DPR RI Bidang Politik dan Keamanan dengan Nomor Agenda 295 tanggal 14 Maret 2023 perihal persetujuan pelaksanaan pengiriman Delegasi DPR RI sesuai ketentuan yang berlaku.
3. Surat Tugas Nomor 14/D/ST-PD.LN/BKSAP-KSR/03/2023 tentang Perjalanan Dinas dalam rangka menghadiri ASEAN *Women Political Leaders's Coalition for Change Meeting: Building a Cross-Country Partnership* dan "*Women to Lead: Embracing Equity in Politics*".

C. SUSUNAN DELEGASI DPR RI

Susunan Delegasi DPR RI pada ASEAN *Women Political Leaders's Coalition for Change Meeting: Building a Cross-Country Partnership* dan “*Women to Lead: Embracing Equity in Politics*” terdiri dari:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) Putu Supadma Rudana, MBA | Wakil Ketua BKSAP/Ketua Delegasi/F-PD (A-563)/ Komisi VI |
| 2) Ir. H. Achmad Hafisz Thohir | Wakil Ketua BKSAP/Anggota Delegasi/F-PAN (A-487)/Komisi XI |
| 3) Ina Ammania | Anggota BKSAP/Anggota Delegasi/F-PDIP (A-218) /Komisi VII |
| 4) Vanda Sarundajang | Anggota BKSAP/Anggota Delegasi/F-PDIP (A-254) /Komisi X |
| 5) Irine Yusiana Roba Putri, S.Sos. MCOMN&MEDIAS | Anggota BKSAP/Anggota Delegasi/F-PDIP (A-262) /Komisi V |
| 6) Puteri Anetta Komarudin, B.Com | Anggota BKSAP/Anggota Delegasi/FPGolkar(A295)/Komisi XI |
| 7) Dyah Roro Esti, WP., BA., M.Sc | Anggota BKSAP/Anggota Delegasi/F-PGolkar (A-322)/Komisi VII |
| 8) Hj. Adde Rosi Khoerunnisa, S.Sos., M.Si | Anggota BKSAP/Anggota Delegasi/FPGolkar(A324)/Komisi III |
| 9) Linda Megawati, S.E., M.Si | Anggota BKSAP/Anggota Delegasi/F-PD (A-545)/Komisi IX |
| 10) Dewi Coryati, M.Si | Anggota BKSAP/Anggota Delegasi/F-PAN (A-489)/Komisi X |
| 11) Dr. Arzeti Bilbina, M.A.P | Anggota BKSAP/Anggota Delegasi/F-PKB (A-32)/Komisi IX |
| 12) Ema Umiyyatul Chusnah | Anggota BKSAP/Anggota Delegasi/F-PPP (A-471)/Komisi IV |
| 13) Ratih Megasari Singkaru, M.Sc | Anggota BKSAP/ Anggota Delegasi/ F-PNASDEM (A-402)/Komisi X |

D. MAKSUD DAN TUJUAN PARTISIPASI DELEGASI

Maksud partisipasi Delegasi DPR RI ke ASEAN *Women Political Leaders's Coalition for Change Meeting: Building a Cross-Country Partnership* dan “*Women to Lead: Embracing Equity in Politics*” pada tanggal 20-21 Maret 2023 di Serpong, Tangerang Selatan yaitu:

- 1) Berpartisipasi dalam seluruh rangkaian pertemuan untuk bertukar pandangan dan pengalaman terkait isu-isu kesetaraan gender di dunia politik.
- 2) Menyampaikan berbagai masukan terhadap rencana aksi Koalisi Pemimpin Politik Perempuan sesuai dengan posisi dan kepentingan kebijakan luar negeri Indonesia.

- 3) Mengumpulkan input sebagai masukan bagi persiapan penyelenggaraan *Coordinating Committee of WAIPA* dan *Standing Committee Meeting of WAIPA*.

Adapun tujuan partisipasi Delegasi DPR RI ke ASEAN *Women Political Leaders's Coalition for Change Meeting: Building a Cross-Country Partnership* dan "*Women to Lead: Embracing Equity in Politics*" pada tanggal 20-21 Maret 2023 di Serpong, Tangerang Selatan yaitu:

- 1) Memanfaatkan pertemuan untuk menjalin hubungan regional yang baik dengan parlemen kawasan Asia Tenggara.
- 2) Memperkuat eksistensi dan kontribusi Indonesia dalam perumusan aksi konkret di kawasan dalam pengarusutamaan gender, politik yang adil dan demokrasi yang inklusif.
- 3) Menegaskan komitmen Indonesia terhadap upaya-upaya untuk menegakkan demokrasi di kawasan dengan mendorong peran dan partisipasi aktif perempuan.
- 4) Melaksanakan peran diplomasi parlemen sebagai salah satu unsur penting *total diplomacy* dalam rangka mendukung pendekatan multi-sektor untuk mengatasi berbagai permasalahan kawasan, sejalan dengan kebijakan luar negeri dan kepentingan nasional RI.

E. PERSIAPAN PELAKSANAAN TUGAS

Serangkaian kegiatan dilakukan pada masa persiapan partisipasi Delegasi DPR RI ke ASEAN *Women Political Leaders's Coalition for Change Meeting: Building a Cross-Country Partnership* dan "*Women to Lead: Embracing Equity in Politics*", baik dari segi teknis maupun dari sisi substansi.

Guna kelancaran tugas Delegasi dari segi teknis, Sekretariat BKSAP bekerja sama dengan WFD menyiapkan sarana dan prasarana yang mendukung bagi keikutsertaan Delegasi dalam kedua pertemuan. Sementara dari sisi substansi, Sekretariat bersama Tenaga Ahli telah menyusun materi paparan dan *Point of Intervention*.

F. ANGGARAN

Kegiatan partisipasi Delegasi DPR RI pada ASEAN *Women Political Leaders's Coalition for Change Meeting: Building a Cross-Country Partnership* dan "*Women to Lead: Embracing Equity in Politics*" ini menggunakan anggaran APBN dari anggaran perjalanan dinas yang telah dialokasikan pada DIPA Satuan Kerja Dewan Tahun Anggaran 2023 sebesar Rp. 323.808.000,- (Tiga Ratus Dua Puluh Tiga Juta Delapan Ratus Delapan Ribu Rupiah).

II. ISI LAPORAN

A. AGENDA PERTEMUAN

ASEAN Women Political Leaders's Coalition for Change Meeting: Building a Cross-Country Partnership diselenggarakan dengan agenda sebagai berikut:

| Waktu | Kegiatan |
|----------------|---|
| Hybrid Session | |
| 12.00 – 13.00 | Lunch and networking |
| 13.00 – 13.10 | Welcome <input type="checkbox"/> Katchada Prommachan ASEAN WPL Programme Manager & Country Director, Westminster Foundation for Democracy |
| 13.10 – 13.30 | Introduction to the session by facilitator <input type="checkbox"/> Amalinda Savirani PhD Coordinator, Department of Politics and Government, University of Gadjah Mada |
| 13.30 – 13.45 | Review on outcome from Kick-Off Meeting in Bali <input type="checkbox"/> Chompunut Chalieobun Senior Programme Coordinator, Westminster Foundation for Democracy |
| 13.45 – 14.00 | Takeaways of Women Political Leaders Framework in Lusaka <input type="checkbox"/> Kanti W. Janis Presidium Member, Indonesia Women Politician Caucus / Kaukus Perempuan Politik Indonesia (KPPI) |
| 14.00 – 16.30 | Action Plan Consolidation (led by facilitator) |
| 16.30 – 17.00 | Group Photo and Closing |

Sedangkan Diskusi Panel bertajuk “*Women to Lead: Embracing Equity in Politics*” dilaksanakan dengan agenda sebagai berikut:

| Waktu | Kegiatan |
|-------------|---|
| 09.30–10.00 | Registration and networking session |
| 10.00–10.10 | Welcoming notes <input type="checkbox"/> Agus Wijayanto Indonesia Country Representative, Westminster Foundation for Democracy |
| 10.10–10.20 | Remarks <input type="checkbox"/> Vicky Singmin Chargé d'affaires of Mission of Canada to ASEAN |
| 10.20–10.35 | Keynote Speech <input type="checkbox"/> Siti Rozaimerianty Secretary General of AIPA |
| 10.50–11.00 | Setting the Agenda: Embracing Equity in Politics Chair of the session <input type="checkbox"/> Abdul Ghaffar Karim Head of the Department of Politics and Government of the Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, University of Gadjah Mada |
| 11.00–11.20 | Indonesia: Fostering Internal Changes in Political Institutions <input type="checkbox"/> Putu Supadma Rudana Indonesian MP <input type="checkbox"/> Dewi Coryati Indonesian MP |
| 11.20–11.40 | Thailand: Political Party's Intervention for Inclusive Politics <input type="checkbox"/> Tunyawaj Kamolwongwat Thailand MP <input type="checkbox"/> Kunthida Rungruengkiat Progressive Movement Foundation and former MP, Thailand |
| 11.40–12.00 | Malaysia: Closing the Gender Gap in Parliament <input type="checkbox"/> Wong Chen Malaysian MP <input type="checkbox"/> Syerleena Abdul Rashid Malaysian MP <input type="checkbox"/> Young Syefura Othman Malaysian MP |
| 12.00–12.50 | Interactive Discussion |

B. SITUASI UMUM PERTEMUAN

1. ASEAN Women Political Leaders's Coalition for Change Meeting: Building a Cross-Country Partnership

Pertemuan berlangsung pada hari Senin, 20 Maret 2023 pada pukul 13.00 WIB. Pertemuan dihadiri oleh *Country Representative* WFD, Agus Wijayanto, Anggota Ketua Presidium Kaukus Politik Perempuan Indonesia (KPPI) Periode 2021-2026, Kanti W. Janis, Perwakilan Anggota Parlemen Malaysia dan Thailand, serta mewakili Indonesia, Anggota BKSAP Irine Yusiana Roba Putri (F-PDIP) dan Dewi Coryati (F-PAN). Pada sesi ini, Amalinda Savirani, *PhD Coordinator*, Departemen Ilmu Politik dan Pemerintahan, Universitas Gadjah Mada memimpin jalannya pertemuan sebagai fasilitator.

Welcome Session

Acara dibuka oleh **Katchada Prommachan**, selaku *ASEAN WPL Programme Manager & Country Director*, WFD. Mengawali pertemuan, Katchada Prommachan menjelaskan secara singkat pelaksanaan *Coalition for Change* pada Desember 2000 lalu di Bali, yang melatarbelakangi pertemuan pada hari ini. *Coalition for Change Meeting* dihadiri 25 pemimpin politik dari Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, Daerah Otonom Bangsamoro di Filipina dan Laos. Dalam pertemuan tersebut dibahas mengenai berbagai hambatan yang masih dihadapi perempuan dalam politik. Salah satu kesepakatan dalam pertemuan tersebut adalah memfasilitasi pertemuan reguler bagi kelompok perempuan dari berbagai pihak untuk berbagi pengalaman dan bekerja sama dalam menyelesaikan tantangan-tantangan individual dan bersama yang dihadapi.

Coalition for Change oleh karenanya, merasa masih membutuhkan pertukaran info di antara para pemangku kepentingan, baik perempuan maupun laki-laki untuk mengadvokasi dan mendorong penguatan peran perempuan dalam politik. Katchada Prommachan selanjutnya mempersilahkan forum untuk memberikan umpan balik terhadap kegiatan *Coalition for Change Meeting* di tahun 2022 lalu, maupun harapan terhadap *ASEAN Women Political Leaders's Coalition for Change Meeting: Building a Cross-Country Partnership* pada hari ini.

Review on outcome from Kick-Off Meeting in Bali

Kunthida Rungruengkiat (*Progressive Movement Foundation and former MP, Thailand*), Anggota Parlemen Thailand, menyampaikan testimoninya terhadap Pertemuan Koalisi untuk Perubahan di tahun lalu, bahwa dirinya mendapatkan manfaat dari pertukaran gagasan dan praktik pada *workshop Coalition for Change*. Dirinya tidak secara total mengalami perubahan pandangan, namun sedikit bergeser ke arah yang lebih baik. Kuntheada juga menekankan tentang perlunya mengangkat isu kesejahteraan keluarga (*family welfare*) dalam diskusi-diskusi keperempuanan dan memperjuangkan kepemimpinan perempuan dalam politik agar pengarusutamaan gender dapat bersifat lebih inklusif.

Partisipan lainnya, **Kanti W. Janis**, Anggota Ketua Presidium *Indonesia Women PoliticianCaucus* / Kaukus Perempuan Politik Indonesia (KPPI) Periode 2021-2026

berbagi pandangannya mengenai pertemuan *Coalition for Change* tahun 2022 lalu. Dirinya berpandangan bahwa pertemuan tersebut merupakan langkah yang progresif dalam upaya mencapai kesetaraan di ranah politik bagi perempuan dan mendorong kepemimpinan perempuan dalam politik. Agenda *Coalition for Change* juga sejalan dengan misi KPPI untuk mendorong keterlibatan aktif perempuan di ranah politik. Kanti sangat mendukung aksi nyata penyusunan Rencana Aksi terkait identifikasi hambatan dan kesempatan kepemimpinan perempuan dalam politik di tingkat regional dan internasional.

Introduction Session

Pertemuan beranjak ke acara selanjutnya yaitu sesi perkenalan kegiatan oleh fasilitator, **Amalinda Savirani**, *PhD Coordinator*, Departemen Ilmu Politik dan Pemerintahan, Universitas Gadjah Mada. Amalinda Savirani mengawali acara dengan mempersilakan seluruh partisipan untuk memperkenalkan dirinya.

Amalinda Savirani selaku fasilitator pertemuan menjelaskan bahwa fokus dari *Coalition for Change* bukan hanya untuk meningkatkan peran kepemimpinan perempuan dalam politik, melainkan juga untuk meningkatkan kesadaran kaum perempuan di akar rumput untuk berkeinginan terjun dalam dunia politik.

Berdasarkan observasinya, Amalinda Savirani mencatat bahwa permasalahan terkait kepemimpinan perempuan dalam politik bukan semata terletak pada obsesi pemenuhan kuantitas kuota tertentu untuk “mengamankan tempat” bagi perempuan. Lebih dari itu, perlu dipikirkan pula apa yang akan dilakukan perempuan dalam perannya di politik. Ketika perempuan telah masuk dalam dunia politik, perlu dipastikan, apakah perempuan dapat lebih terlibat dalam pembuatan keputusan sehingga perumusan kebijakan dapat bersifat lebih inklusif. Dengan demikian diperlukan arah yang jelas perihal peran strategis apa yang dapat dimainkan perempuan.

Takeaways of Women Political Leaders Framework in Lusaka

Beranjak ke acara selanjutnya, Kanti W. Janis, Anggota Ketua Presidium KPPI Periode 2021-2026 menyampaikan pengalamannya kerjanya di lapangan selama di Afrika. Kanti melihat bahwa ada keserupaan antara isu perempuan di Indonesia dengan di beberapa negara Afrika. Ia meyakini bahwa untuk meningkatkan peran perempuan dalam politik, perlu mengubah sejarah yang salah satu caranya dilakukan dengan membangun kolaborasi bersama kaum laki-laki. Tidak kalah penting dari itu, perbaikan sistem pendidikan menurutnya juga sangat perlu diupayakan. Berdasarkan pengalaman Kanti dalam aktivitas sosialnya di Afrika, Ia menyaksikan bahwa tingkat literasi politik kaum perempuan di negara-negara Afrika (Uganda, Mozambique, Namibia) relatif cukup tinggi. Selain itu, para politisi perempuan di negara-negara tersebut juga cukup vokal.

Di Namibia terdapat kampanye atau pergerakan yang disebut “*girls gone political*”. Dalam pergerakan tersebut, laki-laki ikut bergabung bersama kelompok perempuan untuk mempromosikan keterlibatan perempuan dalam politik. Sedangkan jika memperhatikan tingkat partisipasi politik di Indonesia, Kanti menyoroti adanya persoalan yang kerap terjadi di akar rumput, di mana sebagian besar masyarakat masih

memberikan suaranya tidak berdasar pada sistem kelayakan (*merit system*) karena kurang pemahannya tentang politik. Oleh karenanya, Kanti merasa edukasi politik menjadi salah satu faktor penting yang dapat membuka kesempatan bagi kaum perempuan untuk mengisi posisi-posisi politik, baik dalam struktur partai maupun keparlemenan.

Sesi Diskusi

Saniatul Lativa, SE., MM., Anggota Ketua Presidium KPPI periode 2016-2021 menyampaikan pengalamannya terkait kiprah dan strategi KPPI periode 2016-2021 dalam perjuangan partisipasi dan peran perempuan di politik. KPPI memiliki *milestone* terkait peningkatan keterwakilan perempuan di parlemen. Beberapa kegiatan telah dilakukan oleh KPPI sebagai strategi dalam mendorong kepemimpinan perempuan di politik, yaitu: 1). Melakukan *roadshow* ke partai-partai politik untuk mendorong penerapan mandat undang-undang dalam pemenuhan kuota 30% pencalonan anggota perempuan; dan 2) Menjalankan kampanye #HeforShe untuk mensosialisasikan kepada masyarakat agar memilih calon anggota legislatif perempuan. Dalam kerja-kerja KPPI di lapangan, KPPI mencatat bahwa *money politic* masih menjadi kendala yang menghambat masuknya perempuan dalam bursa kandidat prospektif serta mempersempit potensi terpilihnya mereka dalam institusi politik. Oleh karenanya, edukasi politik bagi masyarakat, terutama di akar rumput, sangat diperlukan untuk meningkatkan kesadaran masyarakat akan pentingnya suara yang mereka berikan.

2. “Women to Lead: Embracing Equity in Politics”

Pertemuan berlangsung pada hari Selasa, 21 Maret 2023 pada pukul 10.30 WIB. Pertemuan dihadiri oleh *Country Representative* WFD, Agus Wijayanto, Sekretaris Jenderal AIPA, Siti Rozaimeryanty, Perwakilan Anggota Parlemen Malaysia dan Thailand, serta mewakili Indonesia, Wakil Ketua BKSAP, Putu Supadma Rudana (F-PDemokrat), Achmad Hafisz Tohir (F-PAN), Ina Ammania (F-PDIP), Vanda Sarundajang (F-PDIP), Irine Yusiana Roba Putri (F-PDIP), Puteri Anetta Komarudin (F-PG), Dyah Roro Esti (F-PG), Adde Rosi Khoerunnisa (F-PG), Dewi Coryati (F-PAN), Dr. Arzeti Bilbina (F-PKB) dan Ratih Megasari Singkaru (F-PNASDEM). Dalam pertemuan ini, acara dimoderatori oleh Ghafar Abdul Karim, Kepala Departemen Ilmu Sosial dan Politik Universitas Gadjah Mada yang memimpin jalannya diskusi.

Opening Session

Acara dibuka oleh *Master Ceremony* (MC), Sekar Panuluh, *WFD Programme Coordinator* pada pukul 10.30 WIB. MC selanjutnya mempersilakan **Agus Wijayanto**, *WFD Country Representative* untuk menyampaikan *opening remarks*.

Dalam pidato pembukanya, Agus Wijayanto menjelaskan bahwa pertemuan “*Women to Lead: Embracing Equity in Politics*” merupakan rangkaian dari acara Perayaan Hari Perempuan Internasional yang telah didahului dengan *ASEAN Women Political Leaders’s Coalition for Change Meeting: Building a Cross-Country Partnership* di hari sebelumnya. Pertemuan ini sekaligus sebagai kelanjutan dari pertemuan

Coalition for Change yang terdiri atas para pemimpin politik perempuan dari Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, Bangsamoro (daerah otonom di Philippines) dan Laos pada Desember 2022.

Coalition for Change telah mengidentifikasi berbagai hambatan multidimensi, mulai dari norma-norma budaya yang membatasi peran perempuan dalam ranah publik dan ketidakadilan struktural yang mempersempit kesempatan serta akses perempuan untuk mengambil peran dalam kepemimpinan politik. Untuk mengatasi hambatan-hambatan tersebut, *Coalition for Change* mengusulkan sejumlah tindakan yang dapat dilakukan, baik di tingkat nasional, maupun regional. Di antara usulan aksi nyata tersebut adalah mengadakan pertemuan rutin antara perempuan dari berbagai pihak untuk bertukar pengalaman dan bahu membahu dalam menyelesaikan tantangan bersama maupun yang dihadapi masing-masing individu.

Diharapkan, pertemuan ini dapat membangun jejaring yang kuat, bukan hanya untuk berbagi pengalaman terbaik dan mengidentifikasi hambatan-hambatan di lapangan, melainkan juga menjadi pergerakan lintas batas yang semakin meluas, merangkul para pemimpin perempuan dan laki-laki untuk mengampanyekan Kepemimpinan Politik Perempuan.

Selanjutnya MC mempersilakan Sekretaris Jenderal AIPA, Siti Rozaimeryanty untuk menyampaikan *keynote speech*. Sekjen AIPA menyampaikan bahwa masih terdapat ketimpangan gender yang tinggi antara perempuan dan laki-laki dalam dunia politik. Siti Rozaimeryanty menjelaskan, bahwa keterwakilan perempuan dalam parlemen secara global telah mencetak rekor untuk pertama kalinya dalam tonggak sejarah, di mana tidak ada satu Parlemen pun yang memiliki 0% Anggota perempuan. Merujuk pada *the World Economic Forum's Global Gender Gap Report 2022*, keterwakilan perempuan di parlemen secara global mengalami peningkatan dari 14.9% menjadi 22.9% antara tahun 2006-2022. Namun demikian, disparitasnya masih cukup besar jika dibandingkan dengan jumlah anggota laki-laki.

Ia menekankan bahwa *Gender Equality* dan *Women's Empowerment* merupakan inti dari Visi ASEAN Community 2025 dan diyakini tetap akan menjadi visi ASEAN hingga setelahnya, karena kedua hal tersebut merupakan kunci untuk menggerakkan ASEAN yang lebih berkelanjutan dan lebih inklusif. Melihat perkembangan di ASEAN, Siti Rozaimeryanty menyebutkan bahwa Indonesia, Filipina, dan Viet Nam telah menerapkan kuota 30% untuk perempuan di politik sementara Malaysia dan Thailand menerapkan *Voluntary Quota* yang diadopsi oleh partai politik. Sedangkan Viet Nam menjadi satu-satunya negara di kawasan Asia Tenggara yang telah berhasil mencapai kuota 30% Anggota Perempuan di parlemen.

Sekjen AIPA menjelaskan bahwa AIPA telah membentuk *Women Parliamentarians of AIPA (WAIPA)* sejak tahun 1998 untuk membuka kesempatan keterwakilan Anggota Parlemen perempuan dalam membuat keputusan strategis. Ia meyakini, bahwa keterlibatan perempuan dalam politik membawa manfaat dalam pertumbuhan ekonomi. Siti Rozaimeryanty merekomendasikan diadakannya *roundtable discussion* untuk bertukar pandangan dan praktik terbaik di antara parlemen-parlemen Anggota ASEAN untuk menyelaraskan komitmen dan koherensi dalam kerangka kebijakan untuk menyelesaikan ketimpangan gender dan mengadvokasi peran perempuan dalam politik.

Memasuki acara inti, MC menyerahkan kepada moderator, Ghafar Abdul Karim, Kepala Departemen Ilmu Sosial dan Politik Universitas Gadjah Mada untuk memimpin jalannya diskusi.

Sesi Diskusi

A. *Setting the Agenda: Embracing Equity in Politics*

Moderator membuka acara dengan pengantar singkat yang menjelaskan bahwa ketimpangan gender merupakan masalah struktural serta membutuhkan kolaborasi antara laki-laki dan perempuan sebagai mitra yang setara, untuk mengatasinya.

Moderator selanjutnya memperkenalkan 6 orang pembicara, yaitu Kunthida Rungruengkiat (Mantan Anggota Parlemen Thailand), Pathara Wong (Politisi Thailand), Pitharat Pecharum (Anggota Parlemen Thailand), Nalina (Anggota Parlemen Malaysia), Putu Supadma Rudana (Wakil Ketua BKSAP DPR RI) dan Dewi Coryati (Anggota BKSAP DPR RI). Keenam panelis menyampaikan pengalaman dan praktik terbaik tentang aksi kolaborasi antara politisi laki-laki dan perempuan di lingkungan kerja mereka masing-masing.

Pitharat Pecharum (Anggota Parlemen Thailand) memaparkan bahwa keterwakilan perempuan di Parlemen Thailand hanya sekitar 16%. Hal ini merefleksikan masih sangat rendahnya tingkat keterwakilan perempuan, kendati persentase populasi perempuan cukup besar di kawasan ASEAN dan di Thailand. Ia berpandangan bahwa perempuan masih dipandang sebagai kelompok minoritas dan sebagai salah satu solusinya, *gender sensitive budgeting* perlu diupayakan. Pitharat Pecharum menggarisbawahi 3 (tiga) persoalan yang masih dihadapi kaum Perempuan untuk maju, yaitu: (1) *Social Perception*, di mana stigma masyarakat masih menempatkan peran perempuan hanya di ranah privat dan domestik. Oleh karenanya, perlu untuk mempromosikan peran perempuan di ranah publik; 2) *Lack of role models*, di mana masih sangat minim jumlah perempuan yang berkiprah, baik di ranah politik secara khusus maupun di ranah publik secara umum; dan 3) perlunya mengampanyekan "*He for She*" support, di mana laki-laki dan perempuan saling beraliansi dalam meningkatkan peran kepemimpinan perempuan.

Dalam diskusi, moderator memberikan catatan perlu adanya keseimbangan antara penerapan *merit system* dengan *affirmative policy* agar dapat membuka kesempatan yang lebih adil bagi perempuan untuk terjun dalam politik.

Selain itu, Nalina, Anggota Parlemen Malaysia merekomendasikan, perlu dibentuknya platform untuk mengedukasi dan menyiapkan perempuan agar siap terjun dalam politik agar dapat memenuhi kuota 30% secara berkualitas. *Supporting system* dibutuhkan untuk mempersiapkan dan meyakinkan diri kaum perempuan bahwa mereka *capable* untuk terjun dalam ranah politik.

C. PARTISIPASI DELEGASI DPR-RI

1. ASEAN Women Political Leaders's Coalition for Change Meeting: Building a Cross-Country Partnership

Pertemuan berlangsung pada hari Senin, 20 Maret 2023 pada pukul 13.00 sampai dengan pukul 16.30 WIB. Mewakili Indonesia, Delegasi DPR RI yang hadir adalah Anggota BKSAP Irine Yusiana Roba Putri (F-PDIP) dan Dewi Coryati (F-PAN). Pada sesi ini, Amalinda Savirani, *PhD Coordinator*, Departemen Ilmu Politik dan Pemerintahan, Universitas Gadjah Mada memimpin jalannya pertemuan sebagai fasilitator.

Dalam pertemuan tersebut, Delegasi Indonesia memberikan pandangan terutama terkait advokasi partisipasi dan keterwakilan perempuan dalam politik. **Irine Yusiana Roba Putri (F-PDIP)**, menjelaskan dalam forum bahwa di Indonesia, kebijakan aksi afirmatif (*affirmative action*) telah diberlakukan untuk memastikan alokasi keterwakilan perempuan dalam politik. Indonesia telah memiliki payung hukum yang menjamin hal tersebut yaitu Undang-undang Nomor 7 Tahun 2017 tentang Pemilihan Umum.

Irine menggarisbawahi bahwa di dalam forum ini (yang dihadiri anggota Parlemen Indonesia, Malaysia dan Thailand) hanya Indonesia yang telah memiliki regulasi nasional dalam penerapan kuota 30% bagi calon politisi perempuan. Namun demikian, Irine menambahkan fakta di lapangan di mana angka keterwakilan perempuan masih berada di bawah target kuota. Meskipun jika melihat trendnya, angka partisipasi politik perempuan di Parlemen cenderung mengalami kenaikan, yaitu dari 17,32% pada Pemilu 2015 menjadi 20,53% di Pemilu 2019.

Irine menyatakan kesetujuannya terhadap perlunya advokasi keterlibatan dan keterwakilan perempuan dalam politik. Ia percaya bahwa Rencana Aksi dapat menjadi sarana untuk melakukan advokasi tersebut, yang akan berkontribusi dalam mengeliminir hambatan-hambatan yang masih dihadapi perempuan untuk berkiprah dan menduduki posisi strategis dalam politik.

Dewi Coryati (F-PAN), menambahkan bahwa penetapan kuota 30% bagi keterwakilan perempuan di politik bersifat gradual. Pembentukan payung hukum tersebut tidak terjadi secara instan dan melalui proses perdebatan politik yang cukup panjang. Ia menegaskan bahwa saat ini partai-partai politik masih kesulitan untuk memenuhi kuota 30% calon politisi perempuan karena masih minimnya jumlah perempuan yang ingin terjun dalam politik. Menurutnya, pemenuhan kuantitas masih menjadi pekerjaan rumah yang paling utama, menyusul selanjutnya baru dapat diupayakan peningkatan kualitas. Ia menekankan masih adanya "*supply shortage*" yaitu kurangnya ketersediaan perempuan yang ingin dan dapat dikaderisasi oleh partai politik untuk diterjunkan dalam bursa kandidat yang prospektif.

Dewi Coryati menjelaskan pada forum, bahwa Indonesia memiliki 2 (dua) wadah nasional untuk mengadvokasi partisipasi politik perempuan, yaitu Kaukus Perempuan Politik Indonesia (KPPI) dan Kaukus Perempuan Parlemen Republik Indonesia yang ada di DPR RI. Keduanya bergerak secara beriringan dalam menggiatkan aksi-aksi perempuan di ranah politik.

2. “Women to Lead: Embracing Equity in Politics”

Pertemuan ini dilaksanakan pada hari Selasa, 21 Maret 2023 pada pukul 10.30 sampai dengan pukul 12.30 WIB. Mewakili Indonesia, Delegasi DPR RI yang hadir adalah Wakil Ketua BKSAP, Putu Supadma Rudana (F-PD) dan Achmad Hafisz Tohir (F-PAN), serta Anggota BKSAP, Ina Ammania (F-PDIP), Vanda Sarundajang (F-PDIP), Irine Yusiana Roba Putri (F-PDIP), Puteri Anetta Komarudin (F-PG), Dyah Roro Esti (F-PG), Adde Rosi Khoerunnisa (F-PG), Linda Megawati (F-PD), Dewi Coryati (F-PAN), Arzeti Bilbina (F-PKB), Ema Umiiyatul Chusnah (F-PPP), Ratih Megasari Singkaru (F-PNASDEM). Pertemuan dimoderatori oleh Ghafar Abdul Karim, Kepala Departemen Ilmu Sosial dan Politik Universitas Gadjah Mada.

Dewi Coryati, Anggota BKSAP menjelaskan bahwa dunia politik saat ini masih didominasi oleh laki-laki. Terdapat persoalan besar di mana perempuan masih menghadapi standar ganda. Untuk mendapatkan tempat dan kepercayaan, perempuan harus bekerja ekstra, dua kali lebih keras dan dua kali lebih pandai jika dibandingkan dengan kaum laki-laki. Oleh karenanya, dibutuhkan strategi khusus agar kaum perempuan mendapatkan kesempatan yang sama dalam politik.

Dewi Coryati berbagi pengalaman di daerah pemilihannya (Dapil) yaitu di Bengkulu tentang kemajuan keterwakilan perempuan di politik. Dijelaskan bahwa alokasi kursi Anggota Parlemen di DPRD Bengkulu dengan memperhitungkan jumlah penduduk, hanya sedikit, yaitu 4 kursi. Bengkulu memiliki pengalaman baik di mana dari 4 (empat) kursi, sebanyak 3 (kursi) kursi diduduki oleh perempuan. Dewi menekankan bahwa kebijakan aksi afirmasi masih sangat dibutuhkan bagi perempuan untuk mendapatkan dukungan mengambil peran aktif dalam politik.

Selanjutnya, Wakil Ketua BKSAP, Putu Supadma Rudana dalam paparannya menyampaikan bahwa berdasarkan data statistik, kaum perempuan saat ini mengisi hingga 50.2% dari masyarakat ASEAN. Di Parlemen Indonesia sendiri, terdapat 124 Anggota Parlemen Perempuan atau sekitar 21% dari total 575 Anggota DPR. Namun demikian, angka tersebut masih belum memenuhi kebijakan aksi afirmatif atau belum mencapai kuota 30%. Ia kemudian mengajukan gagasan untuk menyesuaikan kuota perwakilan perempuan dengan profil demografi Indonesia, dengan rasio 51% dan 49% antara laki-laki dan perempuan, sebagai manifestasi amanat konstitusi. Di lain sisi, Putu mengapresiasi tingkat keterwakilan perempuan di di Parlemen Afrika yang telah mencapai.

Putu menyoroti bahwa “*trust*” merupakan isu penting untuk mendorong kesetaraan antara perempuan dan laki-laki dalam politik, karena keduanya adalah mitra dengan kesempatan, potensi dan kapabilitas yang sama. Menurutnya, *merit system* menjadi basis utama dalam mengadvokasi hak perempuan dalam politik. Penting untuk memberikan kesempatan yang setara bagi perempuan dan laki-laki yang memiliki potensi serta keinginan berkiprah di dunia politik. Putu Supadma Rudana merekomendasikan perlu adanya program *capacity building* sebagai solusi untuk meningkatkan potensi perempuan. Keberadaan *male champions* atau *male allies* di parlemen juga perlu diperkuat menurut Putu, khususnya dalam menemukan kepentingan bersama, mendorong kesepahaman anggota parlemen laki-laki terkait isu pemberdayaan perempuan, serta bekerja sama dalam transformasi budaya politik dan reformasi institutional untuk memperkuat partisipasi dan kepemimpinan perempuan di politik.

Pada sesi diskusi, Ratih Megasari Singkarru mengajukan pertanyaan tentang bagaimana cara meningkatkan kesadaran masyarakat tentang pentingnya kebijakan aksi afirmatif dan bagaimana mengeliminir perlakuan diskriminasi yang kerap diterima perempuan berkenaan dengan hal tersebut. Ratih lebih lanjut menjelaskan bahwa di sejumlah negara, keterwakilan perempuan masih rendah dalam bidang politik. Terlebih, perempuan masih menghadapi diskriminasi dengan adanya penerapan kebijakan afirmasi yang diinterpretasikan sebagai “perlakuan spesial” yang diberikan hanya bagi perempuan tanpa mempertimbangkan kapabilitas dan potensi yang memang dimiliki.

Selain itu, Ina Ammania juga mengajukan pertanyaan terkait revitalisasi pencalonan kandidat agar lebih memihak perempuan, khususnya melalui partai politik yang berperan penting dalam memilih kandidat. Menanggapi hasil laporan WFD yang menyatakan bahwa partai politik bersifat sebagai *gatekeeper*, ia menyatakan bahwa proses saat ini belum secara penuh memihak perempuan. Ina mengharapkan adanya kerangka kerja komprehensif atau rencana aksi yang telah dilaksanakan negara lain yang dapat direplikasi oleh partai politik di Indonesia, khususnya mengenai program rekrutmen, dukungan keuangan, pelatihan dan pendampingan bagi calon kader perempuan dan calon legislatif selama pemilihan.

D. Closing Session

Acara ditutup pada hari Selasa, 21 Maret 2023 pukul 16.30 WIB dengan menyepakati dibentuknya Kaukus Perempuan Politik ASEAN (*ASEAN Women Political Caucus*) yang beranggotakan politisi maupun aktivis perempuan dan laki-laki lintas negara di kawasan Asia Tenggara. Disepakati bahwa seluruh partisipan yang hadir setuju untuk bergabung sebagai Anggota Kaukus dan keanggotaan akan semakin diperluas dengan merangkul seluruh elemen yang mendukung kepemimpinan perempuan dalam politik. Diharapkan ke depan, Kaukus ini akan berkembang menjadi sebuah jejaring kerja sama (*networking*).

III. HASIL-HASIL YANG DICAPAI

ASEAN Women Political Leaders’s Coalition for Change Meeting: Building a Cross-Country Partnership dan “*Women to Lead: Embracing Equity in Politics*” yang diselenggarakan pada tanggal 20 – 21 Maret 2023 di Serpong - Tangerang Selatan secara *hybrid* ini menghasilkan *Report* yang dirilis oleh *Westminster Foundation for Democracy* (WFD).

Forum juga menyepakati pembentukan *ASEAN Women Political Caucus* sebagai *joint political design* yang dalam aktivitasnya ke depan disepakati untuk bersifat sektoral tidak bersifat *charity*, lebih bersifat Individual, politis, dan sistemik serta menerapkan sistem finansial. Kaukus ini direncanakan akan menyusun Rencana Aksi Jangka Pendek (April-Juli 2023) terkait advokasi kepemimpinan politik perempuan.

IV. KESIMPULAN DAN REKOMENDASI

A. KESIMPULAN

- a. ASEAN Women Political Leaders's Coalition for Change Meeting: Building a Cross-Country Partnership dan "Women to Lead: Embracing Equity in Politics" telah dilaksanakan pada tanggal 20-21 Maret 2023 di Serpong – Tangerang Selatan dan berjalan dengan lancar, sukses, dan sesuai rencana. Delegasi DPR RI berpartisipasi aktif dalam setiap sesi;
- b. Forum yang diselenggarakan bersama dengan *Westminster Foundation for Democracy* ini tidak hanya menghimpun para perempuan parlemen dan tokoh politik perempuan di kawasan Asia Tenggara, namun dihadiri pula oleh berbagai pemangku kepentingan terkait, termasuk akademisi dan organisasi masyarakat sipil. Delegasi berperan sangat aktif dalam memaparkan kondisi dan praktik terbaik terkait partisipasi perempuan di politik Indonesia, khususnya dalam sesi-sesi yang membahas isu-isu perempuan dalam parlemen;
- c. Pada tiap sesi, diskusi berlangsung dinamis antara para pemangku kepentingan dan perwakilan dari Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, Filipina dan Laos, terutama saat berbagi pengalaman mengenai upaya pengarusutamaan gender di parlemen. Salah satu isu yang penting bagi DPR RI yaitu terkait dengan strategi yang dilakukan di berbagai parlemen kawasan Asia Tenggara dalam meningkatkan partisipasi perempuan, terutama dalam kepemimpinan politik;
- d. Delegasi DPR RI berhasil memasukkan beberapa poin penting dalam partisipasinya dalam sesi-sesi, antara lain:
 - i) Mensosialisasikan pengalaman DPR RI dalam pengarusutamaan gender, baik melalui peran BKSAP DPR RI dalam forum perempuan global dan regional serta Kaukus Perempuan (KPPRI) dan sinergi pencapaian CEDAW dan SDGs di Indonesia;
 - ii) Membagikan pengalaman dan praktek baik Indonesia dalam mendorong inklusivitas partisipasi perempuan di sektor energi terbarukan, perubahan iklim, politik dan perdamaian;
 - iii) Menekankan peran parlemen Indonesia untuk pemberdayaan perempuan melalui peran aktifnya dalam mendukung resolusi-resolusi AIPA dan *Asia Pacific Parliamentary Forum* terkait kesetaraan gender; serta
 - iv) Mempromosikan kepresidenan Indonesia dalam AIPA dan rangkaian kegiatannya, termasuk WAIPA yang akan diselenggarakan tahun 2023 pada delegasi perwakilan parlemen di kawasan, organisasi internasional, akademisi, dan organisasi masyarakat sipil.

B. REKOMENDASI

- a. Sebagai tindak lanjut dari kegiatan ini sekaligus sejalan dengan presidensi DPR RI di AIPA tahun 2023 ini, BKSAP DPR RI direkomendasikan untuk menjadikan hasil dari sidang ini sebagai referensi dan bahan acuan dalam merumuskan kerangka diskusi dan rencana resolusi bagi rangkaian sidang AIPA, khususnya dalam forum *Women Parliamentarians of AIPA* (WAIPA). Secara spesifik, salah satu gagasan yang dihasilkan dari ASEAN Women Political Leaders's Coalition for Change Meeting

ialah pembentukan kaukus politik perempuan di tingkat kawasan Asia Tenggara, atau *ASEAN Women Political Caucus*.

- b. BKSAP DPR RI dapat menyampaikan hasil-hasil diskusi dan rekomendasi dari *ASEAN Women Political Leaders's Coalition for Change Meeting: Building a Cross-Country Partnership* dan *Women to Lead: Embracing Equity in Politics* kepada Alat Kelengkapan Dewan terkait, guna memastikan tindak lanjut sesuai bidang yang ditangani sesuai mekanisme yang berjalan di DPR RI. Isu terkait partisipasi politik, elektoral dan aksi afirmatif perempuan dapat didiskusikan lebih lanjut dengan Komisi II, sementara agenda perlindungan perempuan dan implementasi CEDAW dapat didiskusikan dengan komisi VIII.
- c. Sebagai persiapan presidensi DPR RI dalam AIPA 2023, khususnya sidang *Coordinating Committee of Women Parliamentarians of AIPA (WAIPA)*, disarankan agar tidak hanya Anggota BKSAP DPR RI perempuan yang terundang, melainkan pula lebih banyak Anggota Kaukus Perempuan DPR RI yang dapat diikutsertakan sebagai delegasi agar Indonesia dapat berpartisipasi lebih aktif dalam setiap sesi. Selain itu melalui program *SDGs Day*, BKSAP dapat mengkomunikasikan hasil-hasil kegiatan ini dan sidang-sidang terkait isu perempuan kepada pihak-pihak pemangku kepentingan. Selain untuk diseminasi informasi, hal ini dimaksudkan juga untuk mengkaji implikasi kesepakatan-kesepakatan yang dicapai di level regional di tingkat sub-nasional/daerah.

V. PENUTUP

A. UCAPAN TERIMA KASIH

Delegasi DPR RI menyampaikan ucapan terima kasih kepada semua pihak yang telah membantu kelancaran tugas Delegasi sehingga misi Delegasi pada *ASEAN Women Political Leaders's Coalition for Change Meeting: Building a Cross-Country Partnership* dan "*Women to Lead: Embracing Equity in Politics*" dapat tercapai dengan baik.

Ucapan terima kasih disampaikan kepada *Westminster Foundation for Democracy (WFD)* sebagai penyelenggara acara sehingga Delegasi DPR RI dapat mengelaborasi dan menyuarakan gagasan-gagasan mengenai kepemimpinan perempuan dalam politik bersama partisipan lainnya dari kawasan.

Ucapan terima kasih juga disampaikan kepada Sekretariat dan Tenaga Ahli sebagai *supporting system* yang telah memberikan dukungan teknis maupun substansi sehingga partisipasi Delegasi DPR RI dapat berjalan optimal.

Semoga laporan ini dapat bermanfaat sebagai rekam jejak partisipasi DPR RI dalam kegiatan diplomasi parlemen melalui keikutsertaan dalam pertemuan lintas parlemen dan pemangku kepentingan terkait di kawasan. Laporan ini juga dapat menjadi rujukan bagi keikutsertaan DPR RI dalam pertemuan serupa lainnya di masa mendatang.

B. KETERANGAN LAMPIRAN

Laporan ini dilengkapi oleh lampiran hasil pertemuan sebagai berikut:

- *Report of ASEAN Women Political Leaders's Coalition for Change Meeting: Building a Cross-Country Partnership* dan "*Women to Lead: Embracing Equity in Politics*"
- *Keynote Speech* Sekjen AIPA, "*Women's Leadership Journeys: Embracing Equity in Politics*"
- Materi Paparan Wakil Ketua BKSAP, "*Indonesia: Fostering Internal Changes in Political Institutions*"
- *Suggested Point of Intervention* mengenai *ASEAN Women Political Leaders's Coalition for Change Meeting: Building a Cross-Country Partnership*
- *Suggested Point of Intervention* mengenai "*Women to Lead: Embracing Equity in Politics*"
- Dokumentasi foto
- Publikasi media sosial

Demikian Laporan Delegasi ini disusun sebagai bentuk pertanggungjawaban Delegasi DPR RI atas kegiatan yang telah dilaksanakan.

Jakarta, Maret 2023

a.n. Delegasi

Ketua Delegasi,



Putu Supadma Rudana, MBA.

A-563



WFD

| | |
|---------------------------|---|
| Day, Date | Tuesday, 21 March 2023 |
| Type of Meeting | Public Discussion |
| Host | WFD |
| WFD Attendees | <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Katchada Prommachan, WFD Thailand2. Chompunut Chalieobun, Thailand WFD3. Khanittha Sitthi, WFD Thailand4. Agus Wijayanto, WFD Indonesia5. Sekar Panuluh, WFD Indonesia6. Amelia Wijayanti, WFD Indonesia7. Khusnul Panjaitan, WFD Indonesia8. Ravio Patra, WFD Indonesia9. Ancilla Pramudita, WFD Indonesia |
| External Attendees | <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Hon. Siti Rozaimeriyanty, Secretary General AIPA2. Putu Supadma Rudana, Vice Chair of the Indonesian Committee for Inter-Parliamentary Cooperation (BKSAP), Indonesia3. Gilang Dhielafararez, Vice Chair of BKSAP, Indonesia4. Ina Ammania, Member of BKSAP, Indonesia5. Vanda Sarundajang, Member of BKSAP, Indonesia6. Puteri Anetta Komarudin, Member of BKSAP, Indonesia7. Dyah Roro Esti Widya Putri, Member of BKSAP, Indonesia8. Adde Rosi Khoerunnisa, Member of BKSAP, Indonesia9. Ratih Megasari Singkaru, Member of BKSAP, Indonesia10. Arzeti Bilbina, Member of BKSAP, Indonesia11. Linda Megawati, Member of BKSAP, Indonesia12. Dewi Coryati, Member of BKSAP, Indonesia13. Ema Umiyyatul Chusnah, Member of BKSAP, Indonesia14. Endah T.D. Retnoastuti, Head of Bureau, BKSAP15. Warsiti Alfiyah, Deputy Head for Regional Cooperation, BKSAP16. BKSAP Expert Staff and Secretariat17. Kunthida Rungruengkiat, Progressive Movement Foundation, Thailand18. Tidarat Yingcharoen, Thai Sang Thai Party, Thailand19. Patara Punbumroongkit, Phue Thai Party, Thailand20. Abdul Gaffar Karim, University of Gadjah Mada21. Amalinda Savirani, University of Gadjah Mada22. Kanti Wisnuwardhani, Kaukus Perempuan Politik Indonesia23. Anita Ariyani, Maju Perempuan Indonesia24. Yolanda Panjaitan, Cakra Wikara Indonesia25. Delima Saragih, Consultant26. Noor Amin Bin Ahmad, Parti Keadilan Rakyat, Malaysia |

| | |
|------------------|---|
| | 27. Nalina Nair Rama Krishnan, Democratic Action Party, Malaysia 28. Sangetha Jayakumar, Parti Keadilan Rakyat, Malaysia |
| Programme | ASEAN Women's Political Leaders |

PPT Access:

[1. Keynote Speaker - Hon. Siti Rozaimeryanty.pptx](#)

[2. Speaker 2 - Indonesia-Fostering Internal Changes in Political Institutions - Putu Supadma Rudana MP \(BSKAP\).pptx](#)

Photos documentation: [2023-03-21 \[3.2.1\] Women's Leadership Journeys - Embracing Equity in Politics](#)

Background

Achieving an equality in politics where male and female politicians stand shoulder to shoulder is never a women's agenda. This cannot be advanced only through women politicians in their public roles, but all political actors, including parties male politicians. One of the key findings of the ASEAN WPL report shows how structural issues represent the most enduring barriers to improving women's political leadership, and on top of that male political patrons remain influential in promoting certain women to positions of power. Hence, men are crucial actors who can engage pro-actively in mainstreaming equitable politics for all. For women in politics, their male counterparts' action is necessary to advancing structural and cultural changes from within, because men continue to hold most of the influential decision-making positions in politics. Working collaboratively with men could be a game-changer to culturally transform the political institution and removing barriers for women in politics.

As part of the Women's March to celebrate the 2023 International Women's Day, WFD in collaboration with the Indonesian Committee for Inter-Parliamentary Cooperation (BKSAP DPR RI), which currently chairs the ASEAN Inter-Parliamentary Assembly, aim to organise a Davos style panel discussion with female and male political leaders from Indonesia, Thailand, and Malaysia. The forum will be titled "Women's #LeadershipJourneys: Embracing Equity in Politics" and will discuss practices across these countries on how collaborative action between men in the position of power and women in politics could foster an equal opportunity for women to exercise their roles in the political institution. The forum will be held onsite on Tuesday, 21st March 2023, in Tangerang.

Discussion Points

Keynote Speaker, Hon. Siti Rozaimeryanty | Secretary-General of AIPA

- Women continue to face barriers, gender gap
- World Economic Forum Gender gap 2022 report: average women parliamentarians has risen from 14.9 to 22.9 between 2006 and 2022. For the first time every parliament in the world has a woman. However, it will take 80 years to reach gender parity.

- In ASEAN, seat held by women rose from 19.7% in 2010 to 22% in 2022. But regional average falls short of global average of 26%.
- 3 main types to barriers to WPL in ASEAN: 1. Structural and institutional: existing values of patriarchal norms & political system of autocracy, 2. Cultural and social: cultural norms of male leadership, 3. Socioeconomic barriers: access to resources for campaign, and gender-based violence
- Quotas are in place in many ASEAN countries, but do quotas work? Does it address root cause of gender-gap?
- While policy recommendations continue to flow, important to acknowledge what is missing: concrete undertakings on the ground that truly support women more so to guide them as well as to assess on the progress of implementation. So let us all fully embrace equity and only then can we achieve our goal as an inclusive society.

Discussion “Embracing Equity in Politics”

Chair of the session, Abdul Gaffar Karim | Head of the Department of Politics and Government of the Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, University of Gadjah Mada

- The main purpose is to explore how struggle for equity in the politics is not only the struggle for woman, but also for male politicians. We have tried to build male allies because we understand that the problem is not at the agency level.
- They are structural problems that needs handling, not only by female politicians, but more importantly by male politicians

Panel Spaker 1, Dewi Coryati MP, Member of the Indonesian Committee for Interparliamentary Cooperation (BKSAP)

- Women need to be twice as smart and work twice as hard to be seen worthy by leadership. So women need programs that empower them.
- We need leadership that are mostly men to see how women can be beneficial to the party. We also need to change how politicians are seen by the electorate.
- Because of the past, voters think that when politicians go down to the ground, they come to “buy votes” but when I went down to the ground, I told them I will represent you, provide capacity building programs and education that adds value to your life.

Panel Speaker 2, Putu Supadma Rudana MP, Vice Chair of the Indonesian Committee for Inter-Parliamentary Cooperation (BKSAP)

- We need to work closely together not just in politics but in many aspects of life. 50% of the population in ASEAN are women, so women must take up 50% of all aspects of life. Many small medium-sized businesses are operated by women who help generate the economy and communities and its impact on human development and well-being to the environment. But

women's share in managerial positions across Asian countries remain low. Women managers in the South East Asia has only increased by 2%, from 39% in 2000 to 41% in 2020.

- Indonesia now has affirmative action of 30% quota of women in Parliament, but it should be more – at least 50%. Currently it's only 21%, an increase by 3% from 2010 to 2022. Higher number of women in parliament contributes to stronger attention to women issues.
- First, it's about trust between men and women. We would like to promote more women in politics. I think the role of woman is very important. Not only as a politician but to be a mother, to be involved in the community as well as to raise children, it's a big role for women, but I think they have a strong foundation also to be able to lead in every aspect of life.
- E.g in Bali, women do not just raise children but they also have important roles in the community. In the Hindu religion, every god has a goddess. The importance of men and women is already mentioned in our beliefs. But in Minangkabau, maybe we need male empowerment has women inherit everything there. Hopefully in the future we can a law that helps more women go into politics, but it should still be based on merit. We shouldn't give special treatment but women be given equal rights to be candidates.

Panel Speaker 3, Patara Punbumroongkit , Phue Thai Party, Thailand

- From about 70 policies, I have picked a few that empower women to talk about today. Women's empowerment fund: the first female PM that came from my party established this fund to provide loans with low interest rate for women to develop their business.
- The interest collected used to improve women's rights education and quality. But the coup in 2014 disrupted women's political participation. However, now policymakers are studying how to develop this fund to support and encourage women's rights and participation. This fund support is crucial as it reduces obstructions for women to participate in politics.
- Healthcare: Cervical cancer is the second most found cancer amongst women in Thailand. This can be prevented by vaccine. My party will make this vaccine free for women. We also look beyond binaries. We support the Draft bill to revise the law regarding same-sex marriage. People are equal no matter what gender they are.
- Education: We have a policy to have a platform called Learn to Earn. While it's not directly under inclusive politics, we can still use this kind of platform by adding models and courses about WPP to raise awareness. We can use this for any topic.
- Nationality law: 500k-700k people living in Thailand are stateless. The law will study citizenship pathways to reduce stateless – this benefits every gender. Reduce complexity of legal system: this will encourage more political participation from all groups in society.

Panel Speaker 4, Tidarat Yingcharoen, Spokeperson and MP candidate, Thai Sang Thai Party, Thailand

- I always say that my life has 3 handicaps – my father is a stateless Burmese refugee, I entered politics as a young leader, and I'm a woman. So in my life it doesn't matter how much I try, I always have to try much harder, because I come from the minority of the minority of the minority.
- Why do we need gender sensitive budgeting? Why do we need things like particular coaching that males don't need? Because we are a minority. I find there are actually 3 key points. The first

problem is in terms of the social perception. In Asian society we may not expect it to be housewives. We want to expect it to work at home. We've been expected to earn less because they have been in the past.

- I think a situation has changed. We see a lot of even younger, more female leaders. We see more now female leading corporates. You see more female becoming head of states and head of governments and even female representatives.
- So this situation is changing, but not quick enough. Secondly: female role models who are able to lead society. There are a few, but it definitely not enough Finally, the he for she support. It's not possible for 51% of the population to succeed without the 49% percent. E.g in my party we have great male support for women but it doesn't happen everywhere.

Panel Speaker 5, Nalina Nair, Petaling Jaya City Councillor and Selangor Democratic Action Party (DAP) Women's Wing Secretary

- Women need to be put in sure-win seats. Lots of parties will say that they have a lot of women candidates but if you scrutinise further, you see that the women are put in losing seats. For e.g in my party, in the 14th Malaysian elections, every woman fielded in both state and national women seats won.
- So, it can be done and it's been proven. We talk about parliament and national levels but women don't come out of thin air. We need to start training women at grassroot levels example councillors. This is a training ground for leadership, diplomacy etc. We need to prepare women to become parliamentarians later on.

Panel Speaker 6, Amin Ahmad, Former Member of Parliament, Chair of Kangar Branch - Parti Keadilan Rakyat (PKR), Malaysia

- I share from my anecdotes. My experience was slightly different. My parents were grassroots politically active people in UMNO. And the party was strong at that time because of the votes of women. UMNO stayed in power for about 60 years because of their women's wing. This is widely recognised in Malaysia.
- Second anecdote: my head prefect at school was a woman. In university, 3 of 5 are women in Malaysia so in campus elections, women get the most votes. So, Malaysia can accept women's leadership. However, what keeps women away from WPL is the commitment required (e.g. time), and that women don't like to waste time with nonsense – they want to move things but in politics there are lots of nonsense.
- While we have a ministry catered for women, the agenda is not widespread across other ministries. Gender mainstreaming is relatively new and still at the global and regional level. It's now starting to be recognised in Malaysia – like in GLCs. But in politics it's swept under the carpet as race and religion issues is in the mainstream.
- The willingness to take up roles especially in rural areas is still low. Women must understand how their vote and position matters. The environment is ready but we need to prepare women to endure the political wilderness.



KEYNOTE SPEECH

**WOMEN'S #LEADERSHIP JOURNEYS: EMBRACING
EQUITY IN POLITICS**

(Final)

**H.E. AR. SITI ROZAIMERIYANTY DATO HAJI ABDUL
RAHMAN**

Date:

Tuesday 21st March 2023

Venue:

Swiss-Belhotel Serpong

Time:

10:00AM–13:00PM (GMT+7)

Speaking Slot: 10:20–10:35AM

[Slide 1: Introduction]

السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ وَكَرِيمَاتُهُ

1. A very good morning and Happy International Women's day to all of us!

Pak Putu Supadma Rudana, Pak Hafisz dan Pak Gilang,
Vice Chairs of the Indonesian Committee for Inter-Parliamentary Cooperation (BKSAP)

Pak Agus Wijayanto, Indonesian Country Representative,
Westminster Foundation for Democracy (WFD)

Ibu Diah Pitaloka MP, Chair of Indonesian Women Parliamentarians Caucus (KPPRI) and Vice Chair of the Religious, Social, and Women's Empowerment Affairs Commission

Honorable Speakers, Distinguished guests, Ladies and Gentlemen

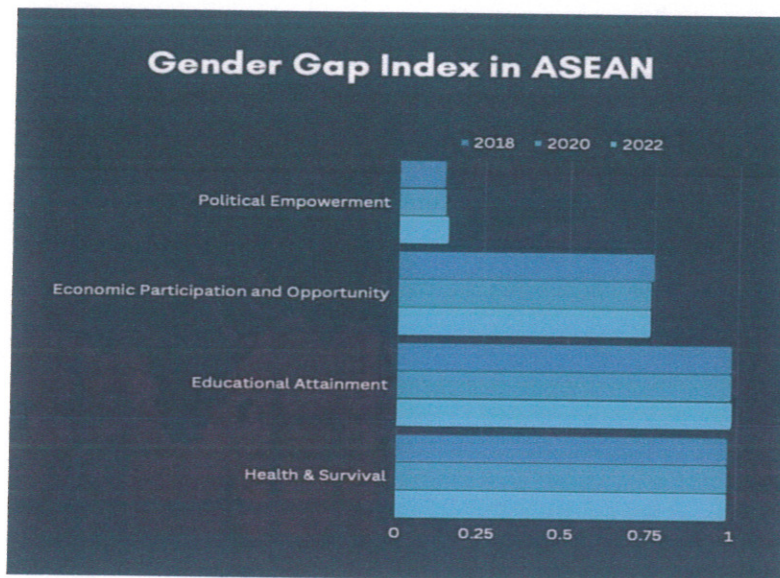
2. It is my distinct honor and pleasure as the Secretary General of AIPA, to be here and deliver today's keynote speech on an important and crucial topic at this auspicious event.

3. This month we celebrate the progress and achievements of women globally and in our region: ASEAN. Indeed, women have come a long way. However, despite the achievements

and efforts that have been made, women continue to face barriers and challenges including empowerment in politics which remains with the widest gender gap. Hence, I believe it is important that we understand why women can be the agents of change in politics.

4. *Honorable Speakers, Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen*

[Slide 2: Global Gender Gap Index in ASEAN]

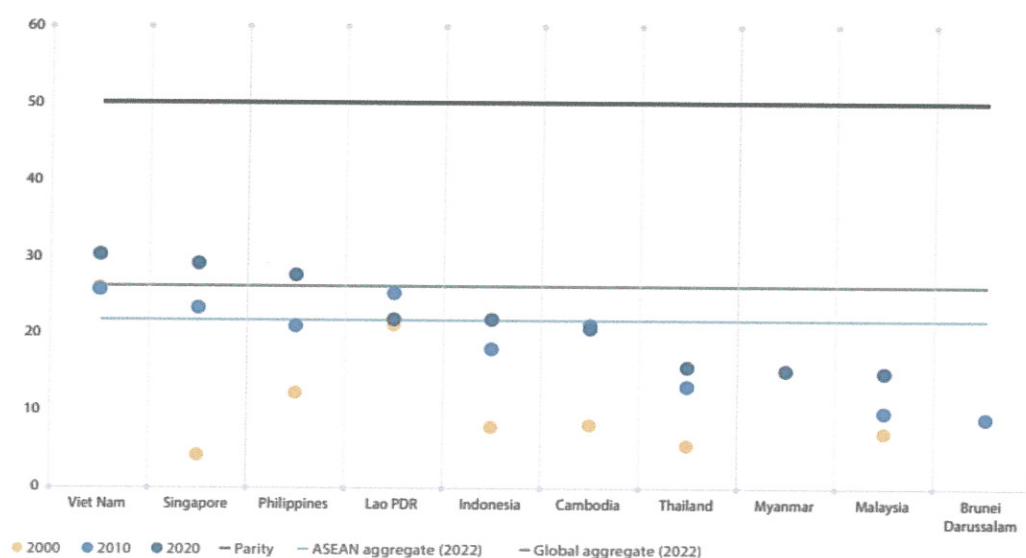


5. According to the World Economic Forum's Global Gender Gap Report 2022, the global average share of women in parliament rose from **14.9% to 22.9%** between **2006** and **2022** while the share of women in ASEAN parliament increased to **22%**. Women reached new milestones in parliamentary representation around the globe and for the first time, not a single existing parliament in the world has

zero women members. However, the world's parliament remains far from parity and it will still take another **80 years** to reach gender parity in the parliament.

6. In ASEAN, impressive progress made in the criteria for educational attainment and participation and economic opportunity but unfortunately this is not reflected in the equal participation of women in politics. The disparity is illustrated by the low score in Political Empowerment across the four dimensions of the Global Gender Gap Report. While improvements in all other dimensions including economic participation, education and health, women's political empowerment has lagged far behind.

[Slide 3: Proportion of Seats held by Women in National Parliaments in 2000, 2010 and 2022]



7. Over the last decade, ASEAN countries have made some progress towards enhancing women's representation in parliaments, from **19.7%** of seats held by women in **2010** to **22%** in **2022**. But the regional average still falls below the global figure of **26%**. It is also worth highlighting that some ASEAN countries are approaching the target of **30%** women in parliaments such as **Viet Nam (30.3%)**, **Singapore (29.8%)** and **the Philippines (28.6%)**. But as a region, ASEAN is still far from the global target of **30%** of seats in parliament occupied by women.
8. We are reminded that gender disparity remains to be an impeding challenge towards achieving a politically cohesive, economically integrated and socially responsible ASEAN community. While gender equality and women's empowerment are at the core of the 2025 ASEAN Community Vision and I believe will also be in the post 2025 ASEAN Vision, they are key to driving a more sustainable and inclusive ASEAN.
9. While it is still a work-in-progress, there are **three** broad types of barriers to women's political leadership in the ASEAN region such as **structural and institutional**, **cultural** as well as **socioeconomic barriers**. First, structural and institutional barriers relating to existing

values in a patriarchal society, and political system of autocracies or democracy. Second, cultural norms of male leadership preference against women. And lastly, socioeconomic barriers such as unequal access to resources of campaign finance and gender-based violence has further deepened the gap between women and men in politics.

10. Today's topic is indeed timely, as this year's International Women's Day chose #EmbraceEquity as its global campaign theme. There is a saying, *"equality is everybody gets a pair of shoes, equity means everybody gets shoes that fit"*. Embracing equity is to recognize and value the **different circumstances** in our society, in which everyone doesn't start at the same level of playing field, yet allocating **resources and opportunities** that are **needed** to reach an **equal outcome**.

[Slide 4: Gender Quotas Legislation in ASEAN]

| Country | Parliament Type | Voluntary Political Party Quotas | Quota Type | Quota Type | Electoral Law Quota Details |
|-------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| | | | Single/Lower House | Single/Lower House | Single/Lower House |
| Indonesia | Unicameral | No | Legislated Candidate Quotas | No | Yes |
| Malaysia | Bicameral | Yes | | | |
| Philippines | Bicameral | Yes | Legislated Candidate Quotas | Yes | No |
| Thailand | Bicameral | Yes | No legislated | Yes | No |
| Viet Nam | Unicameral | | Legislated Candidate Quotas | | Yes |

11. In ASEAN, Indonesia, Philippines, and Viet Nam have introduced gender quotas legislation as a method to ensure

the achievement of gender-balanced participation and representation in political institutions, while Malaysia and Thailand have voluntary quotas adopted by political parties. With quotas in place, only Viet Nam has reached **30%** of women sitting in parliament.

The question is: Does applying quotas actually works?

Do quotas rightly address the root causes of the lack of women involved in politics and sitting in the national parliaments?

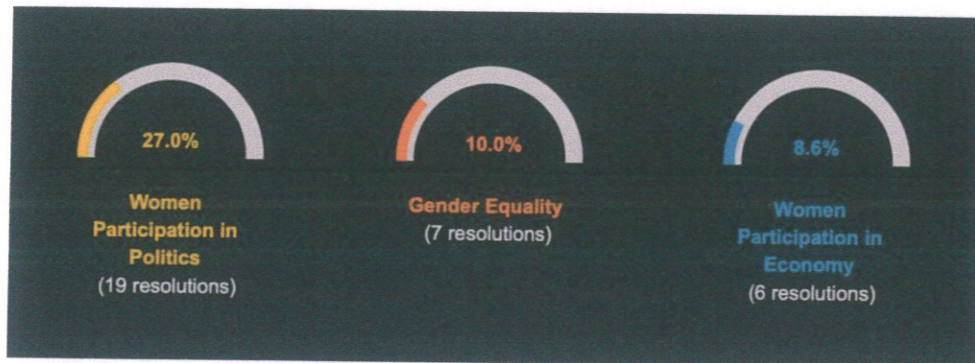
What can we do more to accelerate the growth in closing the gender gap in politics?

12. It is imperative that we need to formulate gender-sensitive policies and practices to tackle these challenges and **it is a goal we need to meet collectively**. AIPA is fully alert of the gravity of the issue and thus contributes to the collective efforts in the realization of gender equality in the region.

13. In 1998, the Women Parliamentarians of AIPA or known as WAIPA was established to increase women's participation and representation in decision-making at the regional level as well as to increase women's representation in the national parliaments of ASEAN

Member States, ensuring that both processes and outcomes are **inclusive**.

[Slide 5: Women Parliamentarians of AIPA, WAIPA]



14. There are about **70 resolutions** produced since WAIPA first met as a standing committee in 1998 and women participation in politics is listed as one of the top-three subjects of discussion. Hence, this reinforces the need to develop regional strategies and enhance institutional capacity for gender mainstreaming in ASEAN policies.
15. Gender equality is the foundation for building an inclusive, just and equitable society. There is solid evidence that women's involvement in politics and decision-making processes brings tangible benefits to good governance,

including greater responsiveness to citizens' needs, decreased perceived corruption, and sustainable peace.

16. According to APEC, greater female representation in government is one of the critical factors that is linked to reduced levels of perceived corruption. Drawing from a study on Women's political empowerment and economic growth by university in Norway and Sweden in which they collected data from 182 countries over an extensive time of series found strong evidence that Women Political Empowerment has a positive relation with subsequent economic growth.
17. Furthermore, more women in political leadership tends to create a powerful role model effect as well as decisions that represent broader parts of the population. Thus, ensuring **decision-making processes** are **participatory, responsive, equitable and inclusive** at national, regional and international level is needed to advance women in political representation catalyzing long-term impacts.
18. Reinforcing women's political participation through a collection of programs aimed at building the capacity of women to play effective roles as political actors including training women candidates in campaigning skills, mobilizing

a media campaign encouraging women's political participation. **WAIPA** as the only official platform of women parliamentarians of ASEAN holds the potential to render an enabling environment in leading women's capacity building to increase their participation in politics.

19. Allow me to cite an engaging example that perhaps could be a potential idea for WAIPA to follow. Just a few weeks ago, I was invited by the Canada Mission to ASEAN to join their speed mentoring roundtables in celebration of International Women's Day.

20. Learning from what Canada Mission has done, WAIPA could also adopt such an event where our women parliamentarians are mentors and share their experiences, challenges, the dos and don'ts and sharing best practices can help women gain their confidence and enhance their skills and capabilities.

21. Surely there are more initiatives that WAIPA can explore to ensure the committee performs its duties and functions as we need to heighten our commitment and the coherence of policy frameworks on countering the uneven progress towards narrowing the gender gap in politics.

22. *Honorable Speakers, Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen*

23. To conclude, as we accelerate our efforts towards inclusion, we have to remember that women are one at its core. While policy recommendations continue to flow, it is important that we acknowledge what is missing are the concrete undertakings on the ground that truly support women more so to guide them as well as to assess on the progress of implementation. So, let us all fully embrace equity and only then we can achieve our goal: an inclusive society.

[Slide 6: Last slide]

24. Thank you, and Wassalamualaikum Warrahmatullahi Wabarakatuh.

[END]



Indonesia: Fostering Internal Changes in Political Institutions

Inter-Parliamentary Cooperation Committee, DPR RI

WOMEN'S #LEADERSHIPJOURNEYS: EMBRACING EQUITY IN POLITICS
Tangerang, 21 March 2023



Hon. Putu Supadma Rudana, MBA

Vice-Chair, Committee for Inter-Parliamentary Cooperation
Member, Commission VI (Trade, Industrial, Investment, Cooperatives and SMSEs, and State-Owned Enterprises Affairs)
The House of Representatives, Republic of Indonesia

SPEAKER

Women in ASEAN

Figures and Challenges

50.2% female population in ASEAN countries

Leadership Positions

Majority of owner and worker for **MSMEs** in ASEAN region are women. However, women in managerial or corporate leadership are below parity (**41%** in 2020).

Representation in Parliament

Improvement — parliamentary seats: **12%** in 2000 to **22%** in 2022

Increasing **substantive representation and leadership** of women in parliaments can lead **policy change** in areas of **key importance** to promote **gender equality** and **women's empowerment**.



Women Political Participation

in **INDONESIA**



National Constitution

UUD 1945: **Equal rights** to participate in **political aspects**.
4th Amendment, Article 28H (2): **30%** quota for women in parliament (and subsequent laws) — **constitutional rights**.



Current State

124 Women MPs — **21.57%** out of **575**, increased by more than **3%** since 2010 (18%). The only current **Woman Speaker** in ASEAN.

Leaders (Chair/Vice-Chair) of Parliamentary Organs: Commission 1 (Foreign Affairs & Defense); Commission 9 (Health & Workforce); Commission 8 (Religious Issue, Social & Women Empowerment); and Commission 10 (Education & Sports).

Highest percentage (**17%**) of **Ministerial position** held by women in ASEAN (incl. foreign affairs, finance, social, workforce, environment).

Important to enhance **gender-mainstreaming** in all sector of legislative arrangements, and ensure **gender-responsive approach** in all legislative processes.



Ways Forward

Strategies to Enhance Women Political Participation

Higher numbers of women in parliament is **essential** —> stronger attention to **women's issues**, greater direct engagement of women in **public decision-making**, better accountability for a more **inclusive and equal society**.



Eliminating Barriers to Entry

- Adjusting affirmative action based on the **demographic ratio**
- Building a strong pipeline of **women candidates** and strengthening **capacity development** – work with political parties
- Ensuring **inclusive, merit-based** recruitment and election



Gender-Sensitive Parliament

Gender mainstreaming in parliamentary processes

- Gender-Responsive Assessment in **Lawmaking** — Identify policy needs, ensuring Indonesia's global commitments (CEDAW, BPFA, SDGs) are substantially used as legal frameworks in drafting laws.
- Gender-Sensitive **Oversight** — indicator unit to oversee implementation of government programs that comprise gender mainstreaming strategies, using gender-disaggregated data.
- Gender-Responsive **Budgeting** — implement the GRB within cross-sectoral issues in all AKD.



Ways Forward

Strategies to Enhance Women Political Participation

Equality is not a women-only issue, nor can it be advanced solely through women's efforts in public or private spheres.



Male Champions for Equality in the Parliament

- Strategic alliance of male and female MPs
- Increasing and sustaining **male allies** — find common grounds, build better understanding of women's issues, work in partnership on shared concerns/interests in legislative products
- Male MPs as game-changers in transforming political cultures and institutions that uphold harmful gender norms
- Male MPs help pushing for women leadership and wide participation in parliamentary organs



Foster Strategic Partnerships

- Promoting a space or engagement forums to gather gender-responsive legal reforms
- Actively involved in inter-parliamentary and advocacy networks
- Engage with multi-stakeholder partners, collaborate with the caucus



Local Wisdom & Values

Guidance in Strengthening Women Political Participation

Important to include local culture and values into any internal changes and greater institutional reform efforts.

Balinese

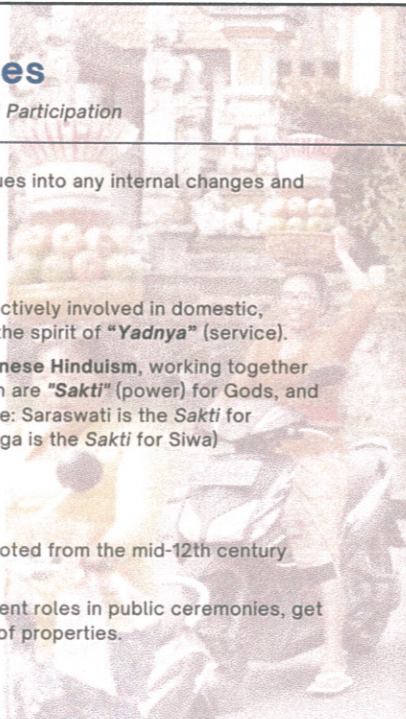
Central position for women in society — actively involved in domestic, community, and professional affairs — in the spirit of “**Yadnya**” (service).

Women as powerful being (Deities) in **Balinese Hinduism**, working together with male deities to bring balance. Women are “**Sakti**” (power) for Gods, and are very essential in the universe. (Example: Saraswati is the **Sakti** for Brahma, Laksmi is the **Sakti** for Wisnu, Durga is the **Sakti** for Siwa)

Minangkabau

The **world’s largest** matrilineal society, rooted from the mid-12th century Koto Batu kingdom.

Matriarchaat system: Women hold prominent roles in public ceremonies, get major factor in inheritance and ownership of properties.



THANK YOU

Inter-Parliamentary Cooperation Committee (BKSAP)
The House of Representatives, Republic of Indonesia

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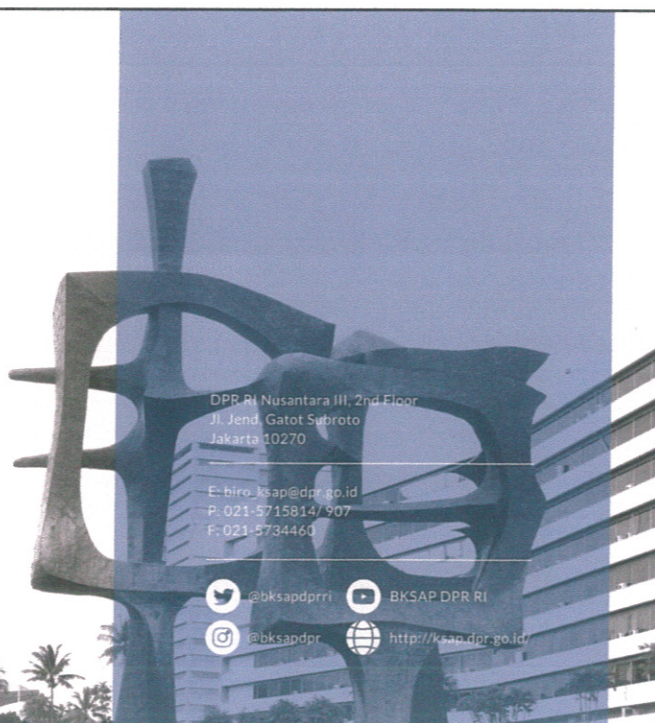
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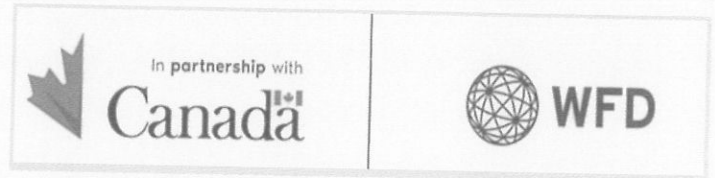


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**REGIONAL CAMPAIGN IN CELEBRATION OF THE 2023
INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY
WOMEN'S #LEADERSHIPJOURNEYS: EMBRACING EQUITY
IN POLITICS**

Jakarta, 21 March 2022

Suggested Point of Intervention

*Honourable Members of Parliaments,
Esteemed moderator and panelists,
Assalamu'alaikum – May peace be upon us all.*

Thank you, Moderator, for giving me the floor. My name is, I am a Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Cooperation Committee of the Indonesian House of Representatives.

(Intervention Topic Options)

Topic 1: Effective ways to eliminate entry barriers for women's political participation

- As we have heard from the esteemed panelists today, it is apparent that entry barriers for women's participation in politics are not exclusive to Indonesia. Thailand, Malaysia, and other Southeast Asian countries' political institutions also face the same hindrance.
- In Indonesia, this include associated barriers to women's path in putting themselves forward for election and the role of political parties in candidate selection. Moreover, those affirmative rules in candidacy stipulated in the Election Law are still weak, as they do not impose any sanctions when not fulfilled. Currently, the incentive-disincentive mechanism only exists in the technical regulation for candidacy which was issued by the Election Commission (KPU) in the form of KPU/PKPU Regulation, implying that there is a lack of pushing factor to fulfil the affirmative policy at the Law level, as it only depends on the technical regulation beneath it.

- Besides the policies and institutional change designed to address structural obstacles, such as the electoral system and the lack of party support, underlying barriers to women's entry to a political office still widely remain, particularly the entrenched patriarchal norms and attitudes. The limited financial resources or campaign funding to support their candidacy often sits alongside socio-cultural factors, such as un-strategic order number and electoral district, and a greater propensity to be fighting marginal seats. In effect, the risks involved in fighting for legislative or local election seats are often much greater for women than for men, preventing women from putting themselves forward in politics.
- In this regard, political parties play central roles to conduct political recruitment, cadre building, and political distribution. I would like to ask the panelists and experts from the WFD, what are the strategies to overcome this challenges, particularly in reforming and revitalising these candidacy process through political parties? Drawing from the report of ASEAN Women's Political Leadership, is there any comprehensive framework and action plans available from other countries that could be replicated by political parties, on the recruitment, financial support, training and mentoring program for women potential cadres and legislative candidates throughout electoral phases? How could we break their "gatekeeping" tendencies, and transform them to be the "game-changer" to ensure women's political representation and leadership?
- Thank you.

Topic 2: Affirmative Action can boost representative of women in politics while maintaining meritocracy.

- In many countries, women are underrepresented in political arena, including in political leadership, high-rank bureaucracy, and in parliament. Affirmative action has been the major policy to boost women's representation in politics. Many countries, including Indonesia, has implemented quota to ensure gender equality in parliament.
- However, women still facing discriminatory behaviour due to special treatment given by the affirmative action. Many would think that policies which given special treatment for specific gender would undermine the merits of the women candidate.
- What I would like to ask to the panellists here today is how can we increase the awareness that affirmative action is needed for members of groups that

have historically faced (or still face) discrimination and affirmative action strengthens an organisation's claim to be meritocratic.

- Thank you.

Topic 3: How to eliminate gender bias in legislative representatives.

- Data show that women's participation in high-level decision-making is often clustered around select portfolios. Women are likelier to chair committees related to gender equality, and less likely to hold position in defence and human rights committees.
- I believe that it is necessary to include women in various committees in legislature to enhance gender-responsive decision-making process and legislative products.
- I would like to ask the panellists; how can we reduce this kind of gender bias in office? So, the aim for gender-mainstreaming agenda could be achieved.
- Thank you.

Topic 4: Gender impact assessments

- Achieving gender equality and empowering all women and girls requires stronger laws, policies, and institutions. I believe that it is crucial to include gender-responsive policy making which pay attention to the unique needs of female, valuing their perspectives, respecting their experiences, understanding differences between male and female, and supporting empowerment for women and girls.
- Traditionally, government policy and legislation have been viewed as gender-neutral and value-free instruments, on the assumption that the formulation and administration of public policy benefits all members of the public equally. However, structural gender inequalities are still embedded in our society.
- In this context, there is a need to implement gender impact assessment to overcome the inequality barriers. However, this approach is still new and not many countries implanted this mechanism on their legislative process.
- I would like to raise the question on how do we determine which policies and programs require a gender impact assessment and how can we implemented this on cross-sectoral matters?
- Thank you.

Topic 5: Gender bias during the candidacy

- The questions about gender and politics are things like the percentage of women in national legislatures; the overrepresentation of men, and the underrepresentation of women always come as main topics to be discussed. Regardless of representation quota, women's political candidacy is still below the aggregate.
- One of the causes of underrepresented women in legislature is the distortion in the representation process. Distortion can occur in the form of discrimination against women during their candidacy, political party's preference, and voters' choice. These biases became conditions under which women are unlikely to run for public office.
- I would like to ask regarding best practices in Malaysia or Thailand regarding what factors or mechanisms are going to be effective at encouraging women to run for office.
- Thank you.

Topic 6: Male allies for women empowerment

- Although women's empowerment is a critical element of gender equality, gender equality is not a "women's issue," nor can it be advanced solely through women's efforts in public or private spheres. Men are important actors who can share the responsibility and participate actively in this agenda.
- Parliamentarians can leverage their platforms to influence public opinion, political authorities and structures, and legislative agendas in favour of gender equality. Men as the majority in the parliament should take action for supporting gender-mainstreaming agenda.
- I am curious on best practices in other countries practices on engaging male parliamentarians' participations in gender-related issues and women empowerment programs.
- Thank you.

Topic 7: Enhancing the roles of Women's Parliamentary Caucus

- We are proud that we have the Women's Parliamentary Caucus (KPPRI) as an informal organization within the parliament. The Caucus' can play an important role to facilitate the process of strengthening the women parliamentarians' political vision, capacity building, and technical skills in

conducting public communication, strengthening perspective, as well as promoting women MPs' support to victims, marginalized groups, and other vulnerable groups.

- However, challenges remain: i) The Caucus' membership is cross-factions in the DPR, DPD, and DPRD at provincial and district/city levels, each brings their respective political interest, hence making it difficult to unite their voice to advocate for a certain issue; ii) Weak and non-synergized political vision of the Caucus' members lead to the lack of solidarity in struggling and advocating for women issues; iii) Lack of synergy between the Caucus' executives; and iv) Political parties have not institutionally recognized the Caucus' political influence.
- I would like to hear your perspectives on how to enhance the effectiveness of Women's Parliamentary Caucus in strengthening their roles as the key actors to engage and increase women's participation in the parliament?
- Thank you.

Topic 8: Parliamentary roles in strengthening the Implementation of CEDAW

- Indonesia ratified the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) through Law No.7/1984. In the implementation mechanism, monitoring and evaluation of CEDAW, we as parliamentarians have key roles to revoke any laws and regulations that are discriminatory against women.
- We must ensure that women's rights that are guaranteed in the constitution, and our global commitment to CEDAW are massively integrated and used as a legal framework in formulating law, budgeting, and oversight processes in the parliament.
- I wish to hear more from the panelists, about the efficacy of these global standards in women's empowerment, especially the provisions in CEDAW. Is there any mechanism in place to ensure the implementation of conventions for the signatory countries upon ratifying those commitments? What are the best ways for countries to adopt these measures, and how can parliamentarians effectively push the active enforcement both in the national and sub-national level?
- Thank you.

Topic 9: Promoting gender-sensitive parliaments

- As we are facing the new challenges in 2023 while at the same time still recovering from the previous unprecedented crisis during the pandemic, I think it is more important than ever to also note that parliamentary resilience is heavily influenced by the gender equity and women empowerment. Parliaments that are gender-sensitive, that have gender-equality structures and mechanisms in place, and that invest in capacities to mainstream gender equality in their work are better able to seize the momentum of a crisis to reverse long-standing inequalities.
- This was further evidenced during the COVID-19 crisis in our Southeast Asian region. In the Philippines, for instance, the House of Representatives Committee on Women and Gender Equality tabled a Bill to ensure gender-responsive and inclusive protocols and programming to address the gender-differentiated needs of women during COVID-19 and other public health concerns, emergencies and disasters.
- 10 years ago, the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) actually adopted the Plan of Action for Gender-Sensitive Parliaments. In this regard, I would like to hear from fellow parliamentarians who serve as panelists today, what gender-equality priorities have been addressed by your parliament in response to today's crises? What would you pledge to do in the current term of your parliament to make it ever more gender-sensitive and able to support your gender equality priorities?
- Thank you.

Topic 10: Financial incentives for political parties in implementing the affirmative action rules through candidacy and political education

- There is a lack of understanding, including within political parties, on the implementation of affirmative policy which is still perceived as a mere instrument to meet administrative requirements to increase the number of women legislative candidates. Instead of returning the essence of affirmative policy as a strategy to push for transformative political agenda which upholds gender equality principle, most of the efforts in advocating affirmative policy still focus on the sole efforts of meeting the gender quota.
- Moreover, those affirmative rules in candidacy stipulated in the Election Law are still weak, as they do not impose any sanctions when not fulfilled. Currently, the incentive-disincentive mechanism only exists in the technical regulation for candidacy which was issued by the Election Commission (KPU) in the form of KPU/PKPU Regulation, implying that there is a lack of pushing factor to fulfil the affirmative policy at the Law level, as it only

depends on the technical regulation beneath it. This condition is exacerbated by the superior authority of political parties as the “gatekeepers” in determining political entrants, candidacy process in election, and deciding seats in the parliament.

- Once of the incentive mechanism could be the additional public funding for political parties if they meet a specified minimum of women among the party’s candidates and those elected, or in implementing gender-based political education to their cadres. Such measures has been implemented in some countries such as Georgia, Jordan, Moldova, Chile, and Colombia.
- I wish to hear more from the panelists, do you think this system of financial incentive would be suitable to be replicated in Indonesia and other Southeast Asian countries? How do you think about such incentive, would it be an effective gender equality instrument?
- Thank you.



**REGIONAL CAMPAIGN IN CELEBRATION OF THE 2023
INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY
WOMEN'S #LEADERSHIPJOURNEYS: EMBRACING EQUITY
IN POLITICS**

Jakarta, 21 March 2022

Suggested Point of Intervention

Topic 1: Affirmative Action can boost representative of women in politics while maintaining meritocracy.

- Thank you for the opportunity given to me.
- In many countries, women are underrepresented in political arena, including in political leadership, high-rank bureaucracy, and in parliament. Affirmative action has been the major policy to boost women's representation in politics. Many countries, including Indonesia, has implemented quota to ensure gender equality in parliament.
- However, women still facing discriminatory behaviour due to special treatment given by the affirmative action. Many would think that policies which given special treatment for specific gender would undermine the merits of the women candidate.
- What I would like to ask to the panellists here today is how can we increase the awareness that affirmative action is needed for members of groups that have historically faced (or still face) discrimination and affirmative action strengths an organisation's claim to be meritocratic.
- Thank you.

Topic 2: How to eliminate gender bias in legislative representatives.

- Thank you for the opportunity.
- Data show that women's participation in high-level decision-making is often clustered around select portfolios. Women are likelier to chair

committees related to gender equality, and less likely to hold position in defence and human rights committees.

- I believe that it is necessary to include women in various committees in legislature to enhance gender-responsive decision-making process and legislative products.
- I would like to ask the panellists; how can we reduce this kind of gender bias in office? So, the aim for gender-mainstreaming agenda could be achieved.
- Thank you.

Topic 3: Gender Impact assessments

- Thank you for the time.
- Achieving gender equality and empowering all women and girls requires stronger laws, policies, and institutions. I believe that it is crucial to include gender-responsive policy making which pay attention to the unique needs of female, valuing their perspectives, respecting their experiences, understanding differences between male and female, and supporting empowerment for women and girls.
- Traditionally, government policy and legislation have been viewed as gender-neutral and value-free instruments, on the assumption that the formulation and administration of public policy benefits all members of the public equally. However, structural gender inequalities are still embedded in our society.
- In this context, there is a need to implement gender impact assessment to overcome the inequality barriers. However, this approach is still new and not many countries implanted this mechanism on their legislative process.
- I would like to raise the question on how do we determine which policies and programs require a gender impact assessment and how can we implemented this on cross-sectoral matters?
- Thank you.

Topic 4: Gender Bias during the Candidacy.

- Thank you for the floor.
- The questions about gender and politics are things like the percentage of women in national legislatures; the overrepresentation of men, and the underrepresentation of women always come as main topics to be discussed. Regardless of representation quota, women's political candidacy is still below the aggregate.

- One of the causes of underrepresented women in legislature is the distortion in the representation process. Distortion can occur in the form of discrimination against women during their candidacy, political party's preference, and voters' choice. These biases became conditions under which women are unlikely to run for public office.
- I would like to ask regarding best practices in Malaysia or Thailand regarding what factors or mechanisms are going to be effective at encouraging women to run for office.
- Thank you.

Topic 5: Male Allies for Women Empowerment

- Thank you for the opportunity given to me.
- Although women's empowerment is a critical element of gender equality, gender equality is not a "women's issue," nor can it be advanced solely through women's efforts in public or private spheres. Men are important actors who can share the responsibility and participate actively in this agenda.
- Parliamentarians can leverage their platforms to influence public opinion, political authorities and structures, and legislative agendas in favour of gender equality. Men as the majority in the parliament should take action for supporting gender-mainstreaming agenda.
- I am curious on best practices in other countries practices on engaging male parliamentarians' participations in gender-related issues and women empowerment programs.
- I thank you.

Intervention-1



ASEAN WOMEN POLITICAL LEADERS' COALITION FOR CHANGE MEETING: BUILDING A CROSS-COUNTRY PARTNERSHIP Jakarta, 20 March 2022

Session: Action Plan Consolidation INTERVENTION

*Honourable Chair,
Honourable MPs of the House of the Representatives of the
Republic of Indonesia,
Distinguished delegates and participants from all institutions
and organizations gathered here today,
Ladies and gentlemen,*

Good afternoon

May peace be upon us all

I would like to, first, convey my sincere thanks and appreciation to the WFD for hosting the event on ASEAN Women Political Leaders' Coalition for Change Meeting.

My name is _____, Member of the Committee for Inter-Parliamentary Cooperation of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia.

It is a great honour for me to participate in this meeting and also to provide some insights on the action plan.

Ladies and gentlemen;

I believe the kick-off meeting in Bali last December has opened many of our eyes that ensuring and increasing women's participation and representation

Intervention-1

in all aspects of life is crucial, not only for the sake of achieving gender equality but also for socio-economic development of a nation.

Nevertheless, we are all aware that ... despite all of the progress the world has made negative stigma and gender stereotypes towards women still exist today and this includes women politicians that still face sexism and other barriers outlined in the research report on Women's Political Leadership in ASEAN Region which demands our collective response.

Today.. as we are focusing on the opportunities for women political leaders to provide support for other women political leaders, including at regional level.

First of all, I am of the view that increasing visibility of and mainstreaming women's empowerment and gender equality at international or regional forums such as AIPA should be one of the main priorities of all elected representatives of the people.

To this end, we must always incorporate these lens and raise awareness about the obstacles faced by women, including women political leaders into resolutions or other important documents as well as in different subjects, committees and/or themes, including of socio-economic, political-security and environment.

I believe this is one of the strategies to support women political leaders and further raise the awareness about the importance of having women in political leadership positions.. especially as the world is now facing various challenges.

Subsequently, besides focusing on incorporating gender equality into the future resolutions and/or other important documents in different themes or subject.

The action plan should focus on supporting participation and contribution of women who has interest in a political position. This may encompass activities that we must exercise and what we have done to fulfil our moral obligations in implementing the existing and relevant regional resolutions such as those under AIPA.

For instance, the 43rd General Assembly of the ASEAN Inter-Parliamentary Assembly held last year in Cambodia adopted a resolution on Gender Equality

Intervention-1

and Women Empowerment for a Sustainable, Inclusive and Resilient COVID-19 Recovery.

The resolution emphasizes the importance of, among others, increasing the number of women parliamentarians in the AIPA Member Parliaments, so that the voices of women can be integrated into policy design.

Additional (If Necessary): Political parties and parliaments play a key role in that regard. Nevertheless, they should not be the only stakeholders to assist us in addressing the aforementioned-barriers that are still in front of many women. I am of the view that other stakeholders, especially the media is a key agent to empower women.

Additional (If Necessary): I believe we, including the WFD and other relevant international organization if not yet exercised, also need to sit with them and discuss how we can best promote positive representation and portrayals of both women and men in politics, although every strategy should also be in accordance with principles of freedom of expression and freedom of the press.

Remember, the election will be held next year, and we must achieve our goal to increase women's participation in politics, including in the parliament.

Ladies and gentlemen,

Once again, thank you very much for providing me the opportunity to give some insights.

And I also look forward to hearing other participants' views on this matter.

Thank you.



**ASEAN WOMEN POLITICAL LEADERS' COALITION FOR CHANGE
MEETING: BUILDING A CROSS-COUNTRY PARTNERSHIP
Jakarta, 20 March 2022**

**Session: Action Plan Consolidation
INTERVENTION**

*Honorable Chair,
Honorable Women Parliamentarians,
Honorable Fellows from Westminster Foundation for Democracy,
Honorable Participants,
Ladies and gentlemen,*

Let me begin by appreciating the WfD for the tireless efforts in encouraging women political leadership and also closely working with ASEAN countries' parliament including the ASEAN Women Political Leaders' Coalition for Change.

My name is _____, Member of the Committee for Inter-Parliamentary Cooperation of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia, I fully support and am eager to contribute to the formulation of the Action Plan.

In this opportunity, I would highlight three important points for the action plan.

First, since political parties play an indispensable role in facilitating women participation during elections, **efforts to increase women political leadership must be started from political parties** as an engine of political processes as well as political institutions.

Intervention-2

Indonesia has committed to implement affirmative policy through a 30% quota of women membership at political parties. It has been firmly stipulated at Law Number 7/2017 on General Election.

During the 2019-2024 parliamentary period, the proportion of women at the parliament has increased significantly to 20,8% from only 17,32% in the 2014 election. It has not yet reached the minimum target of 30%.

What I wanted to emphasize is that the **Coalition for Change shall be at the forefront to raise the awareness of political parties across ASEAN countries to enable women to participate in general elections without any barriers.**

Second, in the context of today's emerging issue to change the election system in Indonesia, **we have and will always be committed to oppose close-list proportional election systems** that would hamper the opportunities for women participation in politics.

In this point, the Coalition for Change's action plan must also contribute to defend our open and inclusive electoral systems. We have to work across countries to make sure that the political systems as a whole and the election system in particular must accommodate the affirmative policy for women political participation.

Third, the effort to bring women leadership into the highest position in public policy making must also be supported by cross-border institutional collaboration. I believe that Coalition for Change would be able to reach out across the region.

Indonesia is now chairing the ASEAN Inter-Parliamentary Assembly (AIPA) and will host several meetings related to women. Our Coalition for Change can harness the opportunity to consolidate our action plan at ASEAN level.

Once again, thank you very much for this important opportunity and I also look forward to working closely with our partners to make women take political leadership.

Thank you.

DOKUMENTASI KEGIATAN



Anggota BKSAP, Irine Yusiana Roba Puteri menjelaskan Keterwakilan Politik Perempuan di DPR RI



Anggota BKSAP, Dewi Coriyati menjelaskan Kebijakan Afirmasi Politik bagi Perempuan di Indonesia



Wakil Ketua BKSAP, Putu Supadma Rudana dan Anggota BKSAP, Dewi Coriyati menjadi Panelis



Wakil Ketua BKSAP, Putu Supadma Rudana Menyampaikan Presentasi



Anggota BKSAP berpartisipasi aktif dalam Forum



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