

Appendix [1]

List of Acts produced throughout the years 1998 – 2007 pertaining to women's fundamental rights

1. Law Number 5 of the Year 1998 concerning the Ratification of Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
 2. Law Number 22 of the Year 1999 and its amendment, Law No.32 of the Year 2004 concerning Regional Autonomy
 3. Law Number 29 of the Year 1999 concerning the Ratification of the Convention on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination
 4. Law Number 39 of the Year 1999 concerning Human Rights
 5. Law Number 23 of the Year 2002 concerning Child Protection
 6. Law Number 32 of the Year 2002 concerning Broadcasting
 7. Law Number 12 of the Year 2003 concerning Political Parties
 8. Law Number 13 of the Year 2003 concerning Labor
 9. Law Number 20 of the Year 2003 concerning National Education System
 10. Law Number 23 of the Year 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence
 11. Law Number 39 of the Year 2004 concerning the Placement and Protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers (UU PPTKILN).
 12. Law Number 11 of the Year 2005 concerning the Ratification of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
 13. Law Number 12 of the Year 2005 concerning the Ratification of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
 14. Law Number 13 of the Year 2006 concerning Witness and Victim Protection
 15. Law Number 21 of the Year 2007 concerning the Eradication of the Crime of Trafficking in Persons
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Appendix [2]

The Edict of the Indonesian Council of Ulemas (MUI) No.287 of the Year 2001 concerning Pornography and Porno-action.

Pornography and Porno-action are:

1. The describing/ picturing, directly or indirectly, of erotic behavior, either with paintings/ pictures, drawings, a piece of writing, voice, advertising [boards], advertisements, or verbal utterance [remarks/ statements/ words], through either the print media or electronic media that may be sexually arousing is harmful [forbidden by Islam].
2. Letting parts of the body which should not be exposed under Islamic religious law open/ exposed and or wearing closely fitting or see-through clothes with the intention to have a picture thereof taken, and have such pictures printed or visualized is harmful [forbidden by Islam].
3. Taking the picture such as referred to under number 2 is harmful [forbidden by Islam].
4. Conducting sexual intercourse or performing a sexual scene in front of people, taking the picture of sexual relations or a sexual scene performed by oneself or by other people, and looking at sexual relations or a sexual scene are harmful [forbidden by Islam].
5. Propagating, circulating, selling, buying and looking at or showing the picture of a person or persons, in print or visually, whose parts of the body which should not be exposed under Islamic religious law are open/ exposed or who are wearing closely fitting or see-through clothes that may be sexually arousing, or pictures of sexual relations or sexual scenes are harmful [forbidden by Islam].
6. Engaging in intimate [sexually-charged] relations or being together in private just between the two of them, a male and a female who is neither his wife nor his immediate/ close relative (impropriety), and other acts of the same kind that are close to and or lead to sexual relations outside of a marriage is harmful [forbidden by Islam].
7. Showing parts of the body which should not be exposed under Islamic religious law, that is, parts of the body between the navel and the knees for men and parts of the body aside from the face, palms, and soles for women is harmful [forbidden by Islam], except for matters justified by the shariah.
8. Wearing see-through or closely fitting clothes that may show the body's curves is harmful [forbidden by Islam].
9. Conducting an act and or saying something that may lead to sexual relations outside of a marriage or to an act as referred to under number 6 is harmful [forbidden by Islam].
10. Providing assistance, in whatever forms, that allows for the performance of, and or letting the acts that are condemned above without taking any action to stop them is harmful [forbidden by Islam].
11. Obtaining money, benefits from, and or facilities for the acts that are condemned above is harmful [forbidden by Islam].

Appendix [3]
Map of Trafficking in Women and Children in Indonesia

Source areas	Transit areas	Receiving areas
<i>Province of North Sumatera:</i> Medan, Deli Serdang, Ser-dang Bedagai, Simalungun, Pematang Siantar, Asahan, Langkat, Tebing Tinggi, Labuhan Batu, Tapanuli Selatan, Dairi, Langkat, Binjai	Belawan, Medan, Padang Bulan, Deli Serdang, Serdang Bedagai, Asahan, Tanjung Balai and the District of Labuhan Batu	Deli Serdang, Medan, Belawan, Serdang Bedagai, Simalungun.
-	<i>Province of Riau:</i> Tanjungbalai Karimun, Dumai	Tanjung Balai Karimun, Dumai, Pekanbaru.
-	<i>Province of Riau Islands:</i> Batam, Tanjung Pangkor	Batam
<i>Province of Lampung</i>	South Lampung	South Lampung
-	<i>Province of the Special Capital Region of Jakarta:</i> Central, West, East, North, and South Jakarta.	Central, West, East, North, and South Jakarta.
<i>Province of West Java:</i> Sukabumi, Tangerang, Bekasi, Indramayu, Bandung, Karawang, Bogor, Cianjur, Ciroyom, Bekasi, Sawangan Depok, Cirebon, Kuningan.	Bandung, Losari-Cirebon	-
<i>Province of Central Java:</i> Banyumas, Magelang, Purwokerto, Cilacap, Semarang, Tegal, Pekalongan, Purwodadi, Grobogan, Jepara, Boyolali	Cilacap, Solo	Baturaden, Solo.
<i>Province of East Java:</i> Banyuwangi, Nganjuk, Madiun, Kediri, Surabaya, Blitar, Jember, Gresik.	Surabaya	Surabaya
<i>Province of Bali:</i> Denpasar, Trunyan, Karang- asem, Kintamani, Bangli	Denpasar.	Denpasar, Gianyar, Legian, Nusa Dua, Sanur, Tuban. Kuta, Ubud, Candi Dasa and Denpasar.
<i>Province of West Kalimantan:</i> Pontianak	Entikong, Pontianak	Pontianak

Source areas	Transit areas	Receiving areas
<i>Province of East Kalimantan: Samarinda</i>	Balikpapan, Nunukan, Tarakan.	Balikpapan, Samarinda.
-	<i>Province of South Sulawesi: Pare-pare, Makassar, Sengkang, Watampone.</i>	-
<i>Province of North Sulawesi: Manado</i>	Bitung.	-
<i>Province of Southeast Sulawesi</i>	-	-
<i>Province of West Nusa Tenggara</i>	Mataram.	Pantai Senggigi, Sumbawa.
<i>Province of East Nusa Tenggara</i>	-	-
-	<i>Province of North Maluku: Ternate</i>	-
-	<i>Province of Papua: Serui</i>	Biak, Fak-fak, Timika.

Source, Transit Areas for Trafficking in Women and Children at International Level

Source Areas	Transit Areas	Receiving Countries
Province of North Sumatera	Medan.	Southeast Asia (Singapore, Malaysia, Brunei, the Philippines, Thailand), Middle East (Saudi Arabia), Taiwan, Hong Kong, Japan, South Korea, Australia, South America.
Province of Lampung	-	
Province of Riau	Batam.	
Province of Jakarta	Jakarta.	
Province of West Java	-	
Province of Central Java	Solo	
Province of East Java	Surabaya	
Province of West Kalimantan	Pontianak, Entikong	
Province of East Kalimantan	Nunukan	
Province of North Sulawesi	-	
Province of Bali	-	
Province of West Nusa Tenggara	-	

Source: Rosenberg, 2003; PKPA, 2004.

Appendix [4]
List of Acts produced throughout the years 1998 – 2007
that concern Political Process and Public Life

1. Presidential Decree No. 81 of the Year 1998 concerning National Women Commission replaced by Presidential Regulation No. 25 of the Year 2006
2. Law Number 39 of the year 1999 concerning Human Rights
3. Law Number 32 of the year 2004 concerning Local Governments
4. Presidential Instruction Number 9 of the year 2000 concerning Gender Mainstreaming
5. Law Number 31 of the year 2002 concerning Political Parties
6. Law Number 12 of the year 2003 concerning General Election
7. Law Number 22 of the year 2003 concerning the Structure and Position of the People's Consultative Assembly, the House of Representatives, the Local Region Representatives Councils, and the Local Region Legislative Councils
8. Law Number 23 of the year 2003 concerning the Election of President and Vice President
9. Law Number 31 concerning Local Regulations
10. Decree of People's Consultative Assembly Number VI/MPR/2002 concerning the Recommendation on the Implementation of the Decisions of President, Supreme Advisory Council, the House of Representatives, the Supreme Audit Agency, and the Supreme Court in the annual session of the People's Consultative Assembly of the Republic of Indonesia in the year 2002. Chapter 10 on women's empowerment and child protection, item 4, recommends the making of special regulatory policies and programs to increase women's representation in decision-making institutions/ bodies
11. Civil and Political Rights [Act] Number 12 of the year 2005 concerning the Ratification of the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
12. National Middle-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) 2004 – 2009
13. Letter of Decision (SK) of the State Ministry for Women's Empowerment No 27/Kep. <en PP IV 2005 concerning the Strategic Plan of the State Ministry for Women's Empowerment 2005 – 2009

At Local Level:

1. Special Autonomy (Otsus) for Papua of the year 2001
2. Law on the Government of Aceh of the year 2006

Appendix [5]

Problems affecting Indonesian Migrant Laborers

Pre-Departure Problems affecting Migrant Laborers

1. No access to information when wanting to become Indonesian Migrant Laborers.
2. Illegal recruitment of workers
3. Falsification of documents
4. Illegal collection of fees
5. Framed by sharkloans
6. No representation of Indonesian Migrant Labor Recruitment Companies (PJTKI) in receiving countries
7. The practice of buying and selling of laborers among brokers
8. Being held for a long time at PJTKI holding centers
9. Migrant laborer holding centers in poor conditions
10. Forcibly employed when in holding centers
11. Official documents/ papers being withheld by PJTKI
12. Being abandoned by related parties
13. Indonesian embassies' implication in the channelling of migrant laborers illegally

Problems during employment

1. Being sold and bought by labor agencies
2. Seizure and withholding of documents
3. Collection of fees by agencies
4. No serious effort on the part of the government to help Indonesian Migrant Laborers who have been handed down a sentence including a death sentence and a whipping sentence.
5. Bad treatment by Indonesian Embassies
6. Locking up (confinement) by agencies
7. Being enslaved [made into a slave] by agencies or employers
8. Wages being considerably deducted by agencies /PJTKI
9. Workers being forced to extend their contract [of employment] by their agencies/ employers without their family being asked for permission or notified
10. Reporting to the police only to be sold to agencies/ hustlers who assist Indonesians to enter Malaysia illegally and employed illegally by the agencies/ hustlers and paid cheaply or without pay or prostituted.
11. No information given by the employer, the agency or the Indonesian Embassy/ the Consulate General of the Republic of Indonesia to the worker's family at home when the worker becomes ill, is imprisoned or dies
12. Deception through the made-up results of a medical check-up both at home and abroad resulting in the worker being sent repatriated because of alleged illness so that tens of millions of Indonesian rupiah paid in by the PJTKI become forfeited because of statement, forcibly imposed [on the PJTKI], of not suing for compensation or claiming for damages

13. Type of work turning out to be different from the one agreed upon in the signed contract of employment
14. Working hours exceeding beyond the ones prescribed under contract of employment
15. Poor accommodation in the employer's residence/ the workplace or the working environment being in poor conditions
16. Wages and overtime pay are not paid
17. The food given by the employer is less than good/ bad
18. Not getting holidays
19. Prohibition to organize
20. Prohibition to perform religious duty/ obligations (for Muslims)
21. Being forced to cook and eat pork
22. Rape by the employer or the employer's family members
23. Badly treated by the police of the destination country
24. Imprisoned after being subjected to made-up accusations
25. Committing suicide or indulging in a crime because of losing hope or deeply frustrated by the extremely bad treatment of the employer
26. Having no opportunity to report and present her case to the authorities (to the police) or the Indonesian Embassy because of being incarcerated/ locked up by the employer and thus unable to go out
27. Tricked into prostitution by a syndicate of human trafficking
28. Killed by the employer for disobeying commands including when being raped
29. Unilateral termination of employment and being repatriated without the fulfillment of entitlements
30. Repatriated unilaterally by the agency after the expiration of the period of wage cut so that the Indonesian Migrant Laborer never gets her wages in full
31. Deported but never arriving at home and only to be sent again by illegal brokers
32. No seriousness on the part of the Indonesian Embassy and the Consulate General in handling and helping settle the case of Indonesian Migrant Laborers
33. Having to pay for the air fare/ ship fare herself when returning home from abroad
34. Losing contact and communication with family while working

Problems upon repatriation

1. Unfulfillment of insurance rights, tax refund and savings and the loss of articles/ goods left abroad
2. Being subjected to discriminatory treatment at the airport/ arrival terminal (Terminal 3)
3. Lack/ scantiness of medical care
4. No crisis centre at the arrival post
5. Articles/ goods intentionally being exchanged/ removed in order to have a variety of reasons to demand or extort money/ fees
6. Highly bureaucratic airport service makes things difficult and disproportionate
7. Forced to buy something at the airport at a very expensive price
8. Illegal collection of fees from various parties

9. Psychological violence (unfriendly attitude encountered at the airport)
10. Exchange of foreign currencies/ cheques lower than the normal exchange rate/ exchange rate value discrimination
11. Forced to enter the broker's or the PJTKI's trap and being sent abroad again
12. Extortion of money and goods by the driver when traveling home
13. Being tricked into losing money and assets obtained from the fruit of her labor
14. Getting pregnant or giving birth to a child without wanting it
15. Abandonment of cases by related parties (PJTKI, Ministry of Manpower, Police, Prosecutors, etc.)

Appendix (6)

Maternal Mortality Rate in Indonesia: 1982-2004

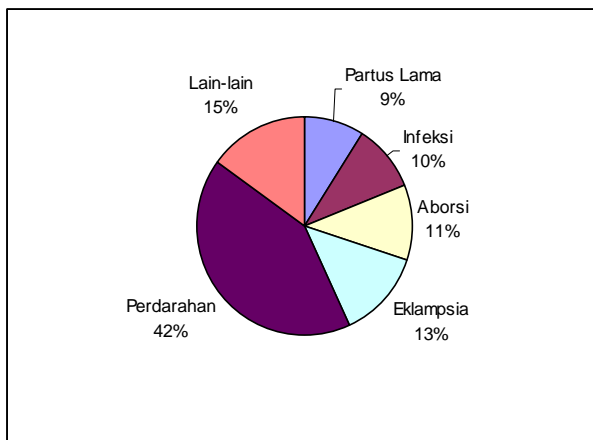
No.	Research/Survey	Tahun	Perkiraan AKI
1	SDKI	1982	450
2	SKRT	1986	450
3	SKRT	1992	425
4	SDKI	1994	390
5	SKRT	1995	373
6	SDKI	1997	334
7	SDKI	2002-2003*	307
8	UNICEF	2004	380

Note:

* This Data was considered as not valid since four provinces were not involve in this survey.

Appendix (7)

The several caused of maternal mortality rate



Source: Ministry of Health, 2003

The 6 caused of Mother Mortality Rate (MMR) :

- 1) Partus lama= Prolonged labor: 9%
- 2) Infeksi= Infection: 10%
- 3) Aborsi= Abortion: 11%
- 4) Eklampsia= Eclampsia: 13%
- 5) Pendarahan= Excessive Haemorrhage: 42%
- 6) Lain-lain = Others: 15%