

CHAPTER III

AUSTRALIAN COMMITMENT AND DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE ON GENDER EQUALITY TO INDONESIA (2014-2017)

Chapter III will explain Australia's commitment to gender equality which the focus of this thesis is the gender issue in Indonesia from 2014 until 2017. I start with the explanation about Australia's involvement with gender equality that consists of the first implementation of new policy on gender equality and its current foreign policy. Moreover, there will be development assistance programs called MAMPU to overcome gender issue in Indonesia which focuses on poverty reduction that related to gender aspect. After that, I will show the achievement of the implementation of MAMPU to overcome gender issue in Indonesia.

A. Australia's Commitment on Gender Equality

Australia's commitment to gender equality begins in 2014, this related to Australian new development policy. Gender equality becomes one of the focuses in the new strategy that launched by Australia to reshaping aid program as the world has changed. Australia believes that there are some developing countries are starting to grow rapidly; hence, the adjustment of policy to the new era is needed. Because developing countries will face the new challenge that some of them become a receiver of Australian aid. The new problem that comes can disturb the process of development in developing countries; hence Australia needs reform its aid policy. As the commitment of Australia on gender equality, the diagram below shows the new strategic framework that consists of investment priorities which one of them is a concern on gender equality (Commonwealth of Australia, 2014, p. 6):

Diagram 3.1 New Strategic Frameworks for Aid Program

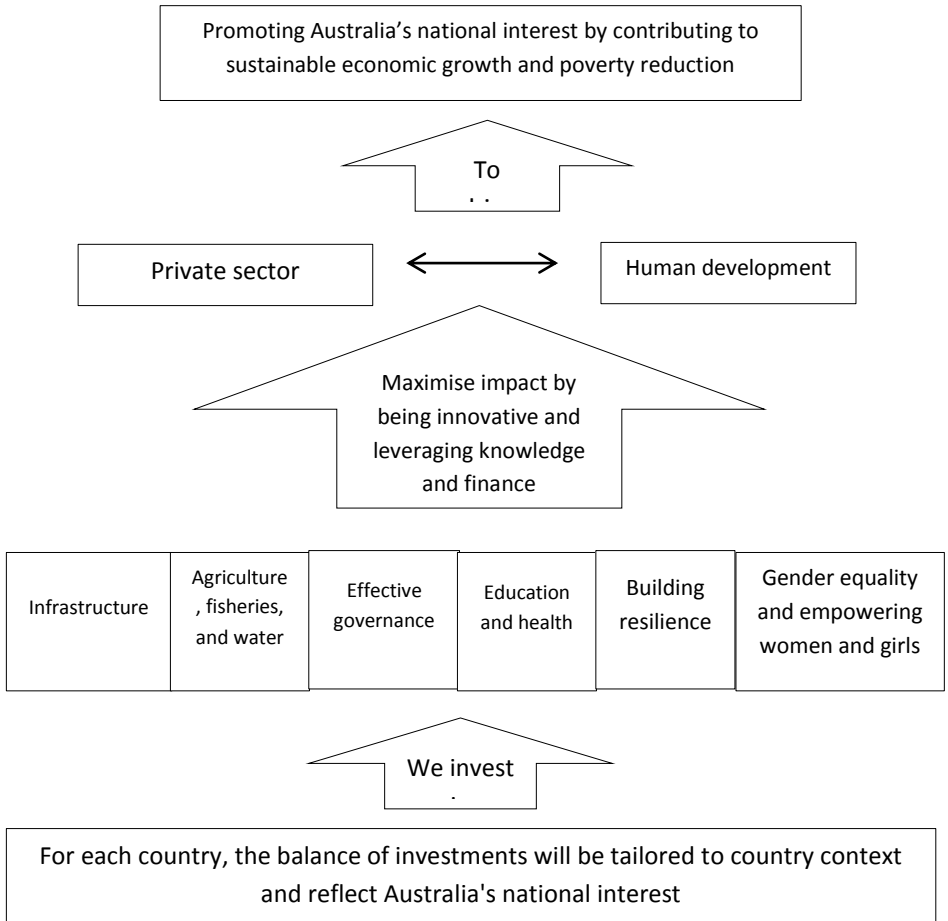


Diagram 3.1 explains how Australia is reshaping its aid program which focuses on some development aid program which is changed to the investment program. Because there are some investment priorities and program of gender equality shows gender equality and empowering women and girls. As Australia's commitment to invest in gender equality and empowering women and girls, the government uses the new strategy which maximizes impact by being innovative and leveraging knowledge and finance through the private sector

or human development. If the strategy is implemented successfully, the Australian aid program can achieve its national interest which is contributing to sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction.

Gender issue such as inequality can inhibit the process development such as economic growth, human development, and poverty reduction because it is related to the case in the Asia-Pacific region. Inequality issue such as women still have a small opportunity in the employment field, then because of this issue there was US\$ 47 billion must be spent annually to overcome the issue. Moreover, US\$ 30 billion in annual system spend to overcome the issue of gender gaps in the education field (Commonwealth of Australia, 2014, p. 25). The gender issue is continuing especially in Southeast Asia because there is a lot of domestic violence happened. That is why gender equality becomes one of the priorities in aid program because gender issue becomes the crucial challenge to development.

Australia gives its response toward gender issue that happened in Asia-Pacific region which become the geographic focus of the Australian aid program. The commitment of Australia on gender issue is given an effort to overcome some issues through invest in increasing women's voice in decision-making, leadership and peace-building; women's economic empowerment; and eradicating violence that often happened to women and girls. Moreover, in international range, an effort in increase gender equality such as prioritizing women and girls empowerment in global and regional bodies which Australian government create partnership with UN Women, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), the Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA) and the Pacific Islands Forum (Commonwealth of Australia, 2014, p. 25)

Australia's commitment to implement gender equality and women empowerment which to addressing gender issue in 2014 continues until 2016. During 2016, Australia establishes a strategy for gender equality and women empowerment. In this strategy, three priorities become the focus of Australia to overcome gender issue has already explained briefly before in

new development aid policy 2014. However, in this strategy, the Australian government tried to explain in detail how the effort to achieve gender equality and women empowerment. The strategy is consisting of three priorities, four commitments, and twin-track approach.

a. Three priorities as a guide to work on gender equality

Enhancing women's voice in decision-making, leadership, and peace building

Australia assumed by implementing this priority can help women will not underestimate anymore. Australia's effort is involving women's participation in decision-making, leadership, and peace building. Therefore, the *Australia National Plan on Women, Peace, and Security 2012-2018* has established following Australia's effort to implement UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace, and Security. Efforts to implement the strategy by using this priority which used as a guide, such as (Commonwealth of Australia, 2016, p. 7):

- 1) Input gender perspective in the policy of Australia on peace and security
- 2) involve women, peace and security agenda in the human resource management of Defense, Australian Federal Police and deployed personnel
- 3) promote equality and increase women's participation in conflict prevention, resolution and recovery, and peace-building through support civil society organization
- 4) promote women, peace, and security internationally
- 5) apply evaluation system which used as an approach

Promoting women's economic empowerment

Women are vulnerable to be trapped in poor condition because they often faced by discrimination, especially regarding the economy. The example such as in the workforce, the rate of women's participation is lower than men. It will leads women will not have a decent income. This situation makes the Australian government support G20 in reducing the gap between men's and women's participation in the workforce. Therefore, the Australian government decided to increase women's economic empowerment through inputs of gender equality in its aid for trade, economic diplomacy, and trade efforts. Australia's effort to create these targets increases the investment to 20 percent for the aid program of 2020 and within strategies below (Commonwealth of Australia, 2016, p. 9):

- 1) focus on women workers who to improve incomes, working safety and reduce discrimination
- 2) focus on women or girls which in disadvantage condition to learn vocational skills
- 3) establish social protection for women's empowerment
- 4) improve women's access to resources and innovations in agricultural productivity incomes
- 5) increase the outcome of education to women and girls through the focus on the quality of education for girls

Ending violence against women and girls

Gender inequality issues are including violence against women and girls. It is related that women or girls are socially constructed as a weak individual; hence women are vulnerable become the victim of violence. Australia's response toward this issue will provide a great justice sector, improve women's access in

supporting services which manage the women's victim of violence and prevent violence against women and children (Commonwealth of Australia, 2016, p. 11):

- 1) developing and implementing laws and policies of violence against women and children and improve their access to the justice system
- 2) strengthen the capacity of the justice system such as police, courts and informal structures to eradicate violence effectively
- 3) improve appropriate counseling, accommodation, legal and practical support for women and their children
- 4) cooperates with government and organization to facilitate health sector and workplace which focus on violence against women
- 5) improving protection and promoting sexual and reproductive health and rights in the humanitarian sector
- 6) increase awareness of the safety and empowerment of women

b. Four commitments on the gender equality and women empowerment strategy

Integrate gender equality and women's empowerment into Australia's foreign policy

As Australia has committed on gender equality through the Human Rights Council on the women, peace and security agenda, it is following the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Therefore, for the continuity of its commitment on gender equality showed on Heads of Mission and Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade are responsible on advocate for gender equality and the efforts such as increasing the opportunity of gender equality outcomes in regional and multilateral frameworks; and positioning role in leadership which lead on gender-focused multilateral organizations.

Moreover, Australia also focuses on supporting women's institutions, ministries, and organizations; and increasing the agenda of women, peace, and security (Commonwealth of Australia, 2016, p. 15).

Australia's commitment to implement gender equality and women's empowerment in its foreign policy through prepare the next generation of women leaders in the Indo-Pacific region using the educational and institutional system, the program including Australian Awards and New Colombo Plan scholarships. Besides that, the Australian government will prioritize this commitment through public diplomacy programs such as foundations, international media visits, and cultural diplomacy. After that, Australia will continue to promote gender equality in International Women's Day, International Day of the Girl Child and International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women. In final, as DFAT take responsible for reporting annually about the implementation of gender equality in its foreign policy.

Integrate gender equality and women's empowerment into aid for trade investments and economic diplomacy

This commitment can contribute to increasing gender equality because it is related to women empowerment when women can participate in trade activities. It can increase women's productivity by taking a role in goods trade such as in agriculture or fisheries sectors. By involving women in the strategy of aid for trade investments, it will increase women empowerment. The target of this implementation in pursuing gender equality aspects of aid for trade investment can be achieved which its target

is invest of 80 percent on gender equality to aid investment in addressing gender issue effectively. Australia gives an effort by providing trade capacity-building and technical assistance such as (Commonwealth of Australia, 2016, p. 18):

- 1) eliminates the regulation obstacle of trade activity to women's economic participation and creates the equality of women's benefit
- 2) increase the capacity of women so they can have a role equally in trade
- 3) support women's economic empowerment such as entrepreneurs and employers

In the commitment of economic diplomacy, gender equality becomes the main focus on its Australia's agenda. This situation is related to Australia's national economic interest which supports global growth.

Moreover, through economic diplomacy, the Australian government will take a focus on developing countries as the base to overcome gender inequality issues. It is expected to have a positive impact on economic growth and its role in global trade and investment. Other efforts that Australia will show its commitment are to create cooperation with business sectors and non-government organizations to increase women's participation in the field of employment and eliminate discrimination. Besides that, implementing this commitment internationally by supporting Women's Empowerment Principles by UN and promotes women's financial in the G20, regional and international institutions.

Invest in gender equality through Australia's development program

Australia's effort on this commitment begins with Australian government provide \$50 million to the Gender Equality Fund to strengthen

its strategy on gender equality and women empowerment which focus in the Indo-Pacific region. The Fund is established to ensure the existing investment program on gender equality still implemented smoothly in the Pacific and Southeast Asia. It will use to support the investment inside or outside the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade. Actually in the Fund divided into two elements which internal elements will create a connection directly with funding and gender equality implementation meanwhile external elements focus on funding to promote the effort of private sectors on gender equality in the field of business and growth (Commonwealth of Australia, 2016, p. 19).

Australia invest in gender equality through development assistance work with the Organization for Economic Development's (OECD) Development Assistance Committee (DAC) gender policy maker. In this cooperation, the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade should be divided by gender equality expenditure in investment will have a principal or significant. An investment that has principal objective will focus on the intervention of gender equality such as reduce violence against women programs. Investment insignificant objective will focus on integrating effective gender equality. The development assistance program before Australia established a strategy on gender equality which its expenditure divided into principal or significant, the allocation to gender equality program depends on several sectors. Previously, health and education sector become that frequently promote gender equality aspect, and trade, agriculture, and infrastructure sectors are rare to promote gender equality. However, Australia is convinced about using the

expenditure proportion with principal and important gender equality objective can increase the gender equality aspect equally in overall development sectors.

Promote gender equality in development assistance is the commitment of Australia, hence to achieves an effective target in implementation; the Australian government will have aid quality checks which are the annual report to measure the progress of overall investments which the amount is \$3 million. This system will make easier for Australia to calculate the target which 80 percent of its investment will be allocated to gender equality target especially in development assistance. Regarding the annual report, investment target in 2013-2014 has achieved 74 percent and in 2014-2015 was 78 percent (Commonwealth of Australia, 2016, p. 21). It can be said that aid quality checks to increase the effectiveness of performance of investment on gender equality. Related to investment that applied principal and important objective, in the implementation of annual aid quality checks is resulted in the number of new investments on gender equality has increased. Therefore, implementing this strategy will helpful for Australia especially DFAT in promoting gender equality and women's empowerment strategy in development assistance.

Commit to promoting gender equality in our corporate and human resource policies and practices

Australia realized that promoting gender equality should investigate internal practice first. Therefore, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade give a response toward the Australian Public Service Commission and the internal Women in Leadership initiative to aware of its

commitment to gender equality. It relates to Australia increase the awareness, especially on their staff to work together to undertake that their culture and practices should apply equality aspect in all the backgrounds. Australia will give a warning toward their staff if they break the commitment to gender equality such as domestic violence or sexual abuse either against women or men. Because of this situation, DFAT will establish an internal policy which focuses on cases of domestic and family violence if happened to their staff which becomes the victim. In achieving the success of this strategy, Australia will provide technical expertise and adequate resources to improve the capability of staff. Moreover, Australia ensures that they will send women representation on panels and conferences to achieve the Australia's target which 40 percent of women's participation and 40 percent of men's participation in federal boards. Men's or women's representation can fulfill the rest of the 20 percent.

Gender equality implementation on this strategy includes the women leadership; hence it is divided into Women in Leadership Initiative and Strategy. First, Women in Leadership Initiative assume that women's career proportion in the department is still less than men. It makes Australia want to evaluate about obstacles faced by women to have a high leadership position through making data analysis on gender trends and create a strategy. Secondly, Women in Leadership Strategy improve the performance and capability in allowing men or women to achieve equality. All the worker or staff should participate in showing their talent and aspiration to have the best performance. It has resulted from four principles such as leadership and culture;

accountability and inclusion; embedding substantive equality; and mainstreaming flexible work and dismantling barriers for careers (Commonwealth of Australia, 2016, p. 22). If these four strategies implemented successfully, it is expected to benefits men or women in DFAT.

c. Twin-track approach to gender equality

Twin track is created to overcome gender inequality issues while applying gender equality aspects in Australia's work. As the name of its approach is twin-track so there are two approaches (Commonwealth of Australia, 2016, pp. 12-13). The first track needs an action to overcome the issue of gender inequality which becomes the big challenge and the slow progress. Australian government through Australian Aid will strongly invest in a development program to promote gender equality and women empowerment as the main priority of investment. Related to this approach, Australia will continue to promote gender equality and women empowerment regionally and globally through cooperates with the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Women and the Economy Forum. After that, the second track needs to integrate gender equality in all the sectors. This approach related to Making Performance Count which creates a target for development program of 80 percent of the total of overall investment. It is expected to overcome gender issues effectively by the focus on large allocation on the gender issue.

Australia's commitment to gender equality is continued until 2017; gender equality becomes one of the focuses on Australian Foreign Policy White Paper 2017. It began with the Australian government believe that supporting international engagement in gender equality is the foundation for success. It is related that gender equality reflects

Australia's values that every human being should be treated equally. Moreover, the issue of gender inequality happens in the Middle East, South Asia, and the Pacific and it is reducing social stability and economic development. The commitment to focus on gender equality is also because Australia with other United Nations members has committed to achieving 17 goals in 2030 Agenda for SDGs. One of the goals is to increase gender equality followed by reducing poverty and hunger; improve health and education which also become the issue within gender inequality. The aspect of gender equality is in the part of the human rights aspect. Hence, Australia also improve human rights globally by showing their efforts through support the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, strengthen Human Rights Council and become member of United Nation Human Rights Commission (UNHCR) 2018-2020 which one of the focuses to improve the rights of women and girls (Foreign Policy White Paper, 2017, p. 89). Support for gender equality also showed by Australia that joined in Commonwealth with other 52 countries which Australia can propose the focus on gender equality to other members.

As Australia's commitment to gender equality and women empowerment strategy which inputs in Australian development assistance that usually focuses in developing countries, gender equality can eliminate gender disparities which can increase per capita incomes. Moreover, in Foreign Policy White Paper 2017 Australia believes that gender inequality issue can reduce global prosperity, stability, and security. It is because can influence a challenge to become worse such as poverty, weak governance, conflict and violent extremism (Foreign Policy White Paper, 2017, p. 90). Therefore, Australia's foreign policy proposes women empowerment becomes the main priority within its Ambassador for Women and Girls.

Australia's effort on increasing gender equality also showed by Australia provides a fund to development programs. The fund is allocated to some development sectors such as education, sexual and reproductive health services,

employment and financial services that focus on women and girls. One of the example programs is Pacific Women Shaping Development 2010-2022 which the fund is \$320 million to support women in 14 Pacific countries to encourage them to be participated safely and fully in social, economic, and political (Foreign Policy White Paper, 2017, p. 93).

B. Australian Development Assistance on Gender Issue to Indonesia

As explained in chapter II, Australia provides development assistance to Indonesia since the 20th century until the 21st century, and there is a development partnership too. Australian development assistance has several focuses, and in this chapter, Australia has committed to provide development assistance to overcome gender issue. The assistance is written in the Aid Investment Plan 2015/16 to 2018/19 which in line with Indonesia's National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN 2015-2019). This investment program related to Indonesia or Australia focus on focus on economic growth, poverty reduction and development challenges. Moreover, it is bilateral relations between donor and recipient country which already established a long time ago.

Aid Investment Plan 2015/16 to 2018/19 has a goal that consists of three objectives. The goal is Australia's development program which establishes the partnership with Indonesia will increase inclusive growth and productive jobs by improving Indonesia's competitiveness to strengthening Indonesia's resources (Aid Investment Plan - Indonesia, 2015). There are three objectives which will contribute to the goal, and one of the objectives that focus on gender equality is human development for a productive and healthy society objective. In this objective, the Australian government will reduce the inequality by providing a program to Indonesia namely Empowering Indonesian Women for Poverty Reduction (MAMPU).

MAMPU is one of the partnerships between Australian Government specifically Department of Foreign

Affairs and Trade (DFAT) and Indonesian Government of National Development Planning Agency (BAPPENAS) which established in 2012. MAMPU aimed to increase the access of Indonesia's poor women toward basic services and the government program to create gender equality and women empowerment. MAMPU working with Civil Service Organizations (CSOs) which aimed to influences government policy in regional and national level. Since 2012, MAMPU focus on increased "capacity and readiness for collective action" among Partners. MAMPU's initial focus was to support the development of internal Partners capacity, the ability to build and maintain networks and collaborate with strategic stakeholders and policymakers. However, in 2015, MAMPU is focused on the increase in women's "voice and influence" at various levels which expected to reduce gender inequality.

MAMPU Partners advocate for changes in five thematic fields, which directly support Indonesia's commitment to the Sustainable Development Goals and five thematic fields such as improving access to program of Indonesian Government in social protections; improving the condition of employment and eliminates discrimination in workplace; improving the condition of overseas labor migration especially women; improving health and nutritional of women; and eradicating violence against women (MAMPU Program, 2017). In implementing these targets, the Australian Government works with several Indonesian CSOs or Partners that focus on gender equality especially about women in each target (MAMPU Program, 2017):

a. Social Protection: PEKKA (Women Headed Household Empowerment), KPI (Indonesian Women's Coalition for Justice and Democracy), and KAPAL PEREMPUAN (the Circle of Women's Alternative Education)

b. Employment Conditions and Workplace Discrimination: BITRA (Rural Skills Development), YASANTI (Annisa Swasti

- Foundation), MWPRI (Indonesia Women's Home Work Partnership) and TURC (Trade Union Rights Centre)
- c. **Women's Overseas Labor Migration:** Migrant CARE (Indonesian Association for Migrant Workers' Sovereignty)
 - d. **Women's Health and Nutrition:** Aisyiyah (Progress of Women's Muslim Movement), PERMAMPU (Sumatran Women MAMPU) and YKP (Women's Health Foundation)
 - e. **Reducing Violence Against Women:** *Komnas Perempuan* (the National Women's Commission on Elimination of Violence Against Women), BakTI (Eastern Indonesian Knowledge Exchange Foundation), LBH APIK (Indonesian Women's Legal Aid Association for Justice), LRC-KJHAM (Legal Resources Center for Gender Justice and Human Rights), SAPA Institute (Center for Women's Education, Information and Communication) and Swara Parangpuang North Sulawesi.

The explanation above shows that MAMPU works with several Indonesian NGOs that focus on overcome gender issue by targeted women as the subject. However, MAMPU is related to the development program of Indonesia, which some regions in Indonesia still faced by a poor condition. Therefore, during the implementation of MAMPU program, they have geographic focus which is in Papua that most of the women there are faced by an unfortunate condition. MAMPU program chooses Papua as a priority area and will support women in Papua to take a role in leadership and improve local gender equality reforms (MAMPU Indonesia: Empowering Indonesian Women for Poverty Reduction, 2012). MAMPU aimed to improve the condition in Papua which expect can achieve to its prosperity. However back in 2012 which AusAID still established, to implement MAMPU program in Papua will work with Indonesia TNP2K and geographic focus

in Papua become the priority in Australian-Indonesia Partnership (AIP).

Australian Government's approach within MAMPU is working by support CSOs directly; however, as MAMPU adjusting Indonesia, there will be a change. Therefore, to prepare it, seven key principles will guide MAMPU's approach such as (MAMPU Program, 2017):

1. Make a change widespread
2. Reach a lot of stakeholders if it is possible
3. Increase the facilitate of dialogue as a bridge between regional and national leaders
4. Evidence-based
5. Guarantee some projects will be sustainable
6. Accountability
7. Evaluate of MAMPU partners in its strength

Seven key principles above will influence the approach that expected MAMPU would be implemented successfully. But the success result only can be seen if MAMPU has able to expand the access of women to public services and programs and how big a change within MAMPU implementation that influenced by women's poor voice. So, there is the estimate of MAMPU in certain periods and will be shown in the figure below (MAMPU Program, 2017):

Figure 3.1 Estimate Outcome of MAMPU's Implementation

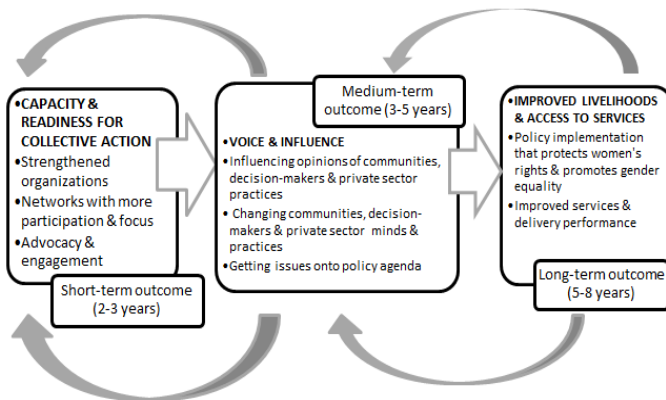


Figure 3.1 shows that the need for change in its strategy on MAMPU by estimating the outcome programs for three periods. First is the short-term outcome the period two until three years about capacity and readiness for collective action which will focus on capacity and readiness for collective action that consist of three strategies such as strengthen organizations, advocacy, and engagement, and increase networks participations and focuses. Second is the medium-term outcome the period of three until five years which it will focus on voice and influence which there are three strategies such as influencing opinions of communities, decision-makers and private sector practices; changing communities, decision-makers, and private sector minds and practices; and getting issues in policy agenda. Last, is the period of five until eight years which long-term outcome is focused on improved livelihoods and access to services, there are two strategies such as implement policy that protects women's rights and promotes gender equality and improves services and delivery performances. By implementing these three periods of time, it is expected that MAMPU can address gender issues in Indonesia by its strategy and approach.

C. Achievement of MAMPU to Overcome Gender Issue in Indonesia

MAMPU program in Indonesia aimed at reducing gender issues which focus on overcoming the issue that often happened to women such as discrimination, inequality, violence, and poverty. As explained before that MAMPU already shows the commitment by working with Indonesian NGOs, geographic focus on Papua which become the poorest condition in Indonesia and shows its approach and strategy. However, since women in Indonesia are often associated with poverty which still arises until now; MAMPU is potentially can help Indonesia to reduce the burden issue of some women in Indonesia. Therefore, as MAMPU has potential in Indonesia, several results have been achieved by MAMPU within the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade and MAMPU's partners which consist of Indonesian NGOs.

Achievement of MAMPU program in overcome gender issue begin in 2013 which 110 CSOs work under MAMPU reaching 939 villages, 194 districts, and 27 provinces. Specific data on the spread of each CSOs in Indonesia will be shown by the table below:

Table 3. 1 MAMPU Partners and its Coverage Numbers

Targets and Partners	Sub-partner	Province	District	Village
Employment Conditions and Workforce				
BITRA	1	1	4	30
MWPRI	1	1	8	65
TURC	1	4	7	33
YASANTI	1	2	4	30
Reducing Violence Against Women				
BakTI	6	5	7	85
KOMNAS <i>Perempuan</i>	1	1	1	1
LBH APIK	5	4	8	34
LRC KJHAM	4	3	8	20
SAPA Institute	5	4	9	20
Swara Parangpuang North Sulawesi	5	4	6	27
Social Protection				
KAPAL <i>Perempuan</i>	6	6	9	25
KPI	8	8	30	78
PEKKA	31	20	34	130
Women's Overseas Labor Migration				
Migrant CARE	7	5	9	37
Women's Health and Nutrition				
Aisyiyah	15	6	15	100
PERMAMPU	8	8	34	224
YKP	1	1	1	-
Total	106	83	194	939

Source: (MAMPU Working Areas)

Table 3.1 shows that working areas of CSOs within MAMPU in Indonesia; start from the village, district, province and even they have sub-partner. MAMPU CSOs work with 106 sub-partners as shown in the table above. PEKKA with which 31 sub-partners are the CSOs who has a lot of sub-partners compare to the others. However, not only have many sub-partners, but PEKKA is also working in 20 provinces than others. Besides, MAMPU CSOs working in overall 27 provinces of Indonesia, but table above shows that the number total of CSOs in Indonesia's 27 provinces. In district areas, CSOs reaching 194 districts in Indonesia and the biggest contribution from overall CSOs are PEKKA, PERMAMPU, and KPI which the number in a series are 34, 34 and 30 districts. It can be said that three of these CSOs has successfully implemented its program to 34 districts either 30 districts in Indonesia. MAMPU working areas are also reaching villages in Indonesia which PEKKA, Aisyiyah, and PERMAMPU have reached more than a hundred villages. Start from PEKKA that working in 130 villages, Aisyiyah is 100 villages and PERMAMPU is the biggest one that working in 224 villages. Unfortunately, in village's areas, YKP has not contributed yet which there is an empty number of YKP in villages.

PEKKA always has the big contribution in Indonesia or show its commitment to working in many areas than others. As PEKKA it is Women-Headed Household Empowerment related to women condition in Indonesia. Most of the Indonesian women are take a role of housewife, however there a lot of them that becomes headed household that often lags in modernity, so that is why PEKKA is empowering women headed household to overcome the gender issue that often happened to women become a housewife.

CSOs in MAMPU had successfully creating 2.200 local women's group which consist of 52.000 women and 2.300 men (MAMPU Program, 2017). In involving a lot of members that consist of men and women is because to increase the awareness of gender equality. CSOs is the bridge of MAMPU's approach, it has resulted CSOs focus on

policymakers and has an impact directly to voice and influence. The government put attention to the model of CSOs which had improved the access of women on services. Therefore, in 2016 and 2017 twelve government policy decisions taken from MAMPU partners and the policy potentially will benefit 720.000 women until 2020 in a condition that service access for women increased (MAMPU Program, 2017).

Result of these achievements can be seen in Central Java which there was an agreement that has been signed that aimed to reduce violence against women. Moreover, in May 31 of 2017, there are eight Indonesian ministries such as of Minister of Manpower, Minister of Health, Minister of Communication and Information, Minister of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration, Minister of Cooperatives and Small and Medium Enterprises, Minister of Tourism, Minister of State-Owned Enterprises and Minister of Youth and Sports are signed in the agreement about DEMISGRATIF (Productive Migrant Village Program) (desamerdeka, 2017). DEMISGRATIF of Indonesian Government program is established because the successful program of Migrant CARE which is DESBUMI (Village Care for Migrant Workers) in 2016 which focus which focuses migrant workers especially women workers (migrantcare, 2016).