



# MAMPU

Australia - Indonesia Partnership  
for Gender Equality and  
Women's Empowerment

2012 - 2020

# MAMPU

The **Australia-Indonesia Partnership for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment**, better known as **MAMPU**, is a joint initiative between the Government of Australia and Government of Indonesia. MAMPU supports the achievement of Indonesia's medium term development plan (RPJMN 2015-2019) and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by improving the access of poor women to essential government services and programs.

MAMPU achieves this by developing women's collective capacity and empowering them to influence decision-making from the village to national level. MAMPU has established a network of partnerships with civil society organisations (CSOs) that advocate for women's issues – the MAMPU Partners – who work alongside allies in government, parliament, and the private sector. This network plays a key role in shaping government reform to the benefit of poor women (see Theory of Change p.5).

## Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Women in Indonesia continue to be more vulnerable to poverty. **Indonesia ranked 105 out of 159 countries in the 2016 Gender Inequality Index**. Women lag behind men in workforce participation, political participation, and education attainment. There is growing recognition that progress on empowering women and improving gender equality is critical for economic growth and inclusive development.

By engaging directly with poor women and local leaders in communities, MAMPU works to increase the demand for better services. Through advocacy, by and on behalf of poor women, MAMPU influences changes in policies and government funding to improve the quality and supply of those services.



**305 Maternal Deaths Per-100,000 Live Births<sup>1</sup>**



**1 in 3 women and girls aged 16 to 65 experienced violence<sup>2</sup>**



**Breast and cervical cancer account for 1/3 of all female cancer deaths<sup>3</sup>**



**Only 49% of women access work compared to 83% of men<sup>4</sup>**



**Stunting affects 37% of Indonesia's children<sup>5</sup>**



**Only 17% parliamentary seats filled by women compared to 83% men<sup>6</sup>**



**Infant mortality stands at 26 Death Per-1000 live births<sup>7</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Statistics Indonesia (BPS), Inter-census Population Survey (SIPAC), 2015

<sup>2</sup>Statistics Indonesia (BPS) & UNFPA, 2017

<sup>3</sup>WHO, Cancer Country Profiles, 2014

<sup>4</sup>Statistics Indonesia (BPS), National Labor Force Survey (SAKERNAS), 2014

<sup>5</sup>Ministry of Health, Risetesdas, 2013

<sup>6</sup>General Elections Commission (KPU), 2014

<sup>7</sup>Statistics Indonesia (BPS), Inter-census Population Survey (SIPAC), 2015



## Five Thematic Areas

The MAMPU Partners are at the heart of the Program. MAMPU supports them to engage with a range of policy makers at national and local levels so that policies, regulations and budgets are directed to improve access to government services in five broad thematic areas:



Improving women's access to Government of Indonesia social protection programs



Improving conditions of employment and removing workplace discrimination



Improving conditions for women's overseas labour migration



Improving women's health and nutritional status



Reducing Violence Against Women



Partners also collaborate on common issues through the Cross Cutting Hub to address child marriage, sustainability, working with parliamentarians, and disability

## MAMPU Partnerships

MAMPU provides grants and technical assistance to **13 selected main Partners**. These organisations work with their network of over **110 local organisations** who carry out MAMPU activities in **1,137 villages** in 147 districts and municipalities in 27 of Indonesia's 34 provinces.

| Improving access to government social protection programs | Improving conditions of employment and removing workplace discrimination | Improving conditions for women's overseas migration | Improving women's health and nutritional status | Reducing violence against women               |
|---|--|---|---|---|
| <br>PEKKA   | <br>Bitra Indonesia  | <br>Migrant Care                                    | <br>Aisyiyah                                    | <br>Forum Pengada Layanan                     |
| <br>Kapal Perempuan                                       | <br>Trade Union Rights Centre  |   | <br>Yayasan Kesehatan Perempuan                 | <br>Komnas Perempuan                          |
| <br>Koalisi Perempuan Indonesia                           | <br>Yayasan Annisa Swasti  |   | <br>PERMAMPU                                    | <br>Bakti                                     |
|   |  |   |   | <br>Bursa Pengetahuan Kawasan Timur Indonesia |

## Empowering Women

At the grassroots level MAMPU Partners empower women by:



**Establishing local women's groups and community organizing**



**Providing adult education & literacy programs**



**Mentoring and training women leaders**



**Forming Committees to monitor selected services**



**Advocating to local government/parliament through multi-stakeholder forums (MSF)**



**Collecting and providing data on beneficiaries to the local government**



**Engaging with religious and community leaders**



**Public campaigning and media engagement**



**Participating in collective action between MAMPU Partners, CSOs and networks**

## Improving Access to Services

MAMPU has been working directly to help poor women access essential government services. To date, **over 94,000 women and more than 17,000 men**, have better access to services including legal identity, national health insurance (JKN), work insurance, cervical and breast cancer screening, case handling and counseling services for victims of violence, information and services for migrant workers, and employment insurance for homeworkers. MAMPU Partners have achieved this by:



### **Strengthening grassroots voice**

Over 1,600 women's groups formed with around 35,000 members



### **Building coalitions to advocate for change**

over 320 advocacy and campaign activities between MAMPU Partners and government officials and parliamentarians since January 2017-March 2019



### **Developing models and approaches**

KLIK PEKKA, PIPA-JKN, DESBUMI, BSA, Sekolah Perempuan, Participatory Recess, STTP-PKKTP, OSSSL



### **Advocating for policy decisions and government budget allocations**

Over 183 policy decisions (local and national laws & regulations) passed with input and influence from MAMPU Partners

## MAMPU's Gender Equality and Empowerment Framework and the SDGs

MAMPU works across five thematic areas which align to a number of the SDG goals and targets, in particular **Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls**; as well as Goals 1 (elimination of poverty), 2 (nutrition), 3 (education), 4 (health), 8 (decent work) 10 (inequality) and 16 (inclusive society and institutions and access to justice). Through the breadth of its networks of women's groups, MAMPU has empowered thousands of poor women, often in isolated, rural parts of the country, which is helping to achieve Indonesia's SDGs. MAMPU defines women's empowerment as a process whereby women's lives are transformed from a situation in which they have limited power and assets to one in which their power and agency is enhanced.

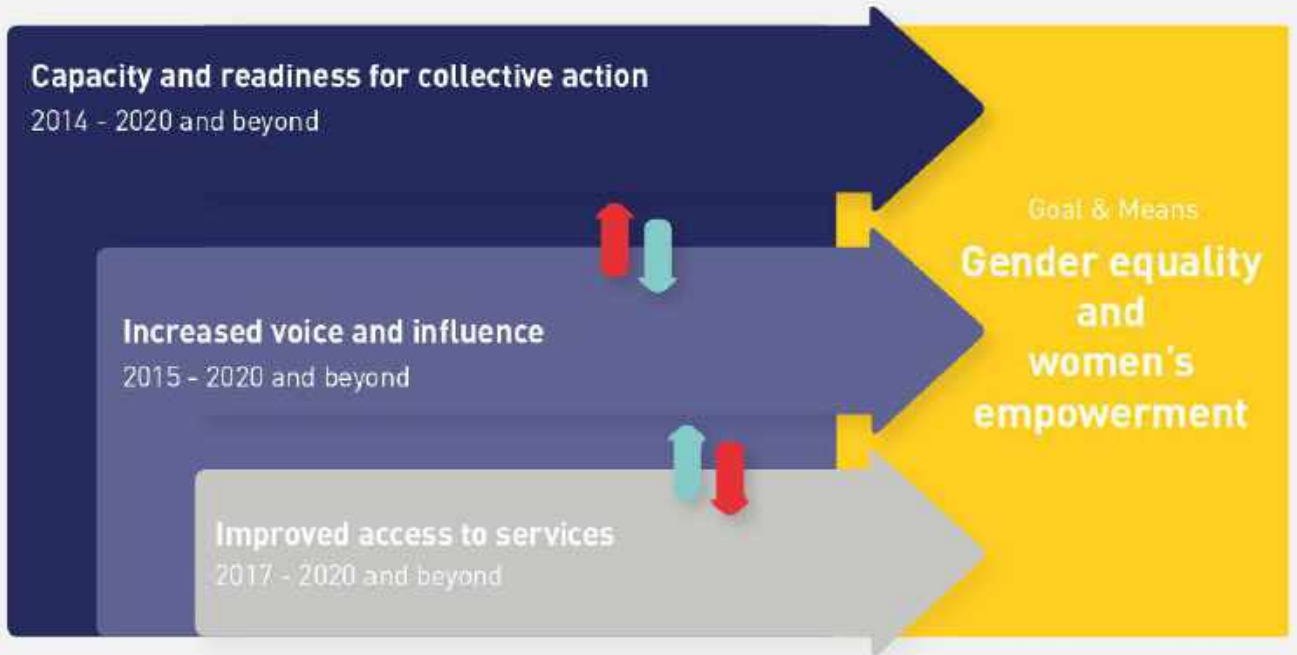
Through empowerment processes, women gain combinations of five assets. At the individual level, empowerment involves change in capability, knowledge and self-esteem. Through their involvement in local women's groups, poor women have been provided by MAMPU with access to human, social, enabling and financial and resource assets. Empowered women have the potential to contribute to the economy, and help to improve the efficiency and effectiveness with which resources are allocated to deliver essential services. MAMPU's experience has shown this to be the case.

### MAMPU Empowerment Framework





# MAMPU Theory of Change



“Several times I joined in discussions and gained more knowledge, especially on reproductive health and how to deliver the information to the public. So, my confidence improved and I am now able to build good relations with the local government. That’s what we do.”

- Syamsiah, Aisiyyah



# 1. SOCIAL PROTECTION

## Improving access to Government of Indonesia social protection programs

549 villages, 67 districts, 23 provinces

### Why social protection matters for women

Social protection programs can make a substantial contribution to addressing poverty, by reducing inequality and building household resilience to respond to shocks, in particular health-related shocks. Social protection can improve nutrition, school attendance, and labour market participation, making it a powerful enabler of economic growth.

### Supporting Government and SDGs priorities

Effective social protection programs contribute to 14 of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The Indonesian government is committed to a comprehensive social protection system, through the National Health Insurance Scheme (JKN). However, many women who are poor, such as those working in the informal sector, women-headed households, and those in remote areas still face barriers to accessing social protection programs, including reproductive health services.

Many women lack information and awareness of program requirements, which services are covered, or are excluded from government beneficiary lists because they don't have the necessary legal identity documents.

### Supporting key CSO partners

MAMPU supports three Partners to increase women's access to government social protection programs, particularly the National Health Insurance assistance for the poor (JKN-PBI). KAPAL Perempuan (Women's Alternative Education Circle), PEKKA (The Foundation for Empowerment of Women Headed Households); and KPI (Indonesia Women's Coalition for Democracy) are building women's leadership and empowerment to advocate to decision makers to increase women's access to social protection programs.



## Empowering women

MAMPU Partners empower poor women to increase their collective voice and influence in decision making. They do this by community organizing to raise awareness through socializing social protection programs, facilitating complaint handling, conducting participatory monitoring, and advocating for improved databases on poor households at the sub-national level. They also engage with religious and community leaders, conduct public campaigns and media events. Through MAMPU they have expanded their networks to advocate at all levels from the village to national government and parliament.

## Developing models to improve access to services

MAMPU support provides Partners the space to trial new approaches and models for increasing access to services and increasing women's involvement in development planning at the local level to ensure their needs are reflected in policies and budgets.



### PEKKA - *KLIK PEKKA*

This model extends government information and consultation services on social protection in particular health insurance (JKN-PBI) and legal identity to PEKKA members and the community.



### KPI - *PIPA-JKN*

This initiative organizes women into women's groups (Balai Perempuan) and develops leaders to monitor access to JKN and other social protection programs by receiving and handling complaints from women in the community.



### KAPAL Perempuan - *Sekolah Perempuan*

This initiative organizes women, teaches them about their rights and develops women leaders to participate more actively in private and public decision making. Multi-stakeholder Gender Watch teams monitor women's access to national health insurance (JKN-PBI).





## 2. EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS

### Improving conditions of employment and removing workplace discrimination

78 villages, 15 districts, 6 provinces

#### Why supporting women in work matters

Compared to men, women have not benefitted equally from Indonesia's economic growth over the last twenty years. Only 55% of women are in formal employment compared to 83% of men (UNDP, 2015). Many poor women from rural areas with low education levels work in the informal sector, including as 'homeworkers'. Law no. 13/2003 concerning labor does not cover homeworkers and Indonesia is yet to ratify ILO Convention No.177 on Homeworkers. Without by-laws, they are employed without formal contracts, leaving them vulnerable to exploitation.

The majority of homeworkers in Indonesia are employed in the garment and textile industry. Other work includes embroidery, sewing shoes, sandals, bags and dolls, food packaging, wrapping souvenirs etc. The majority are women who remain invisible within supply chains due to their isolation. A 2015 joint MAMPU-ILO mapping study identified long hours, low pay, lack of contracts, inadequate equipment and training, and little or no safety standards or insurance – conditions which fails to acknowledge the contribution of a large proportion of women to the economy. Lack of government data and recognition in policies means large gaps remain in adequate protection and support from the government and employers for homeworkers, which are available to formal workers.

#### Supporting Government and SDGs priorities

MAMPU's support to homeworkers contributes to the government's medium term development targets in the RPJMN 2015-2019, which include increased labour force participation and mainstreaming gender in laws and regulations to better protect women. Providing decent working conditions for homeworkers makes good economic sense, by reducing poverty for thousands of women and their families, it contributes directly to achieving Goal 8 of the SDGs: decent work and economic growth.



## Supporting key CSO partners

MAMPU supports three partners to improve the conditions of employment and remove workplace discrimination. MAMPU Partners Bitra, TURC and Yasanti, raise awareness among and about homeworkers, collect data, and advocate for policies and regulations for the protection of home workers at the national and sub-national levels, and for the ratification of ILO Convention No.177 on Homeworkers.



## Empowering women

MAMPU Partners are organising women into village-based homeworkers groups and unions to build their capacity to collectively advocate to government and employers. Members receive training on gender, organisation, negotiation, public speaking and leadership as well as insurance, labor unions, credit unions and running small businesses. **By raising the voice and influence of homeworkers**, women have successfully advocated for wage increases, equipment, and employer provided health insurance; accessed local government services including training, grants for business activities, and social protection; been invited to attend village planning meetings, and government legal drafting committees, and have reported a shift in their agency in decision making at home. Through their joint advocacy efforts Partners have successfully advocated for the recognition of paid home-based workers in the 2016 National Welfare Survey (SAKERNAS) and in 2017 presented a joint policy paper to the Ministry of Manpower on a national regulation for the protection of homeworkers.

Together, MAMPU's Partners have formed **127 homeworke groups**, supporting around **3,100 women** to increase their awareness of, and gain access to their rights as workers, in **78 villages in 15 districts across 6 provinces**.

## Developing models to improve access to services

In May 2018, MAMPU Partners established the first National Homeworkers Network (*Jaringan Pekerja Rumahan Indonesia*). The Network will enhance joint advocacy efforts and build on achievements to date to recognise and protect homeworkers in legislation. The Network will focus on engagement with a broader range of actors, services and markets to develop community-driven livelihoods approaches.



**Homeworkers carry out paid work** for companies or their intermediaries, on a piece rate and quota basis, from home or in another premises, which is not their employers workplace



**Women are joining homeworkers groups** where they learn about their rights as workers, improve their knowledge and skills through training and join savings and loans activities



**MAMPU Partners support homeworkers** in North Sumatera, West Java, Central Java, Yogyakarta, East Java and Banten



**MAMPU Partners raise awareness** about women homeworkers' working conditions to influence laws which increase access to decent employment conditions



## 3. MIGRANT WORKERS

### Improving conditions for women's overseas labour migration

36 villages, 8 districts/cities, 5 provinces

#### Why protecting migrant workers matters

Data from the Agency for the Placement and Protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers (BNP2TKI) recorded up to 10 million Indonesians – around 60% women – working abroad as migrant workers in 2017. Remittances from Indonesian migrant workers impacts significantly on the livelihoods of the poor and the national economy contributing almost 1% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) according to the World Bank. However, migrating for work poses significant risks, with women particularly vulnerable to recruitment through unofficial channels, facing risks of human trafficking and lack of protection from long work hours, underpayment, extortion, sexual harassment and violence while working as domestic helpers. Low levels of awareness of legal rights, risks and options are exacerbated by poor access to sources of accurate information.

#### Supporting Government and SDGs priorities

Supporting migrant workers aligns with the government's national development targets in the RPJMN (2015-2019), President Joko Widodo's Nine Government Priorities (Nawa Cita) and Goal 8 of the SDGs - to protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments in particular for women migrants.

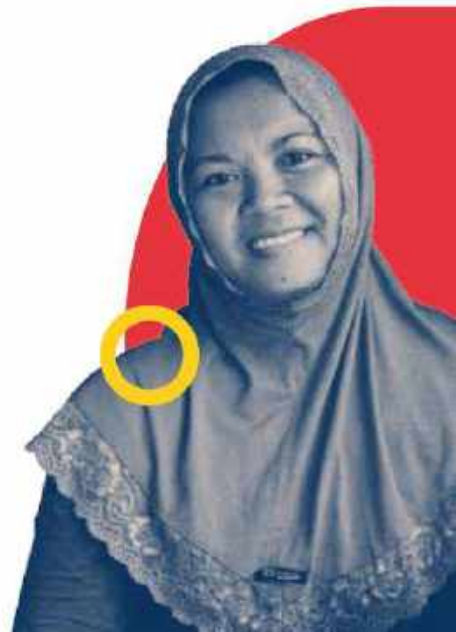
#### Supporting key CSO partners



MAMPU works with **Migrant CARE** and its local partners to **improve conditions for women's overseas employment**. Through MAMPU, Migrant CARE has established and expanded its local networks to advocate from the grass roots to the national government and parliament for improved protection for migrant workers.

#### Empowering women and developing models to improve access to services

Migrant CARE's village level initiative **DESBUMI – Village that Cares for Migrant Workers** – empowers women through migrant worker groups (*kelompok buruh migran*). Members are provided information and services before, during and after migration, including: pre-departure training; document handling; case management services; financial literacy; and return migration employment assistance. DESBUMI directly involves the local government in these services as well as data collection and developing information systems. **DESBUMI is now active in 36 villages**. Through group membership, migrants have close contact with their local CSO and local government, enabling them to rise their voices to influence change.



## Reforming national laws

Experience from DESBUMI is being reflected in local and national laws including a new National Law on the Protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers (No.18/2017), passed by Indonesia's parliament in 2017. The amendments bring the law closer to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (ICRMW), which Indonesia ratified in 2012, and align to Indonesia's commitment to the SDGs Goal 8 to protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environment for women migrants.

Migrant CARE will continue to advocate to enshrine the responsibilities of village authorities and private recruitment agencies – a key feature of DESBUMI – in legislation at the village and district levels to implement the national Migrant Workers Law.



DESBUMI operates in 36 villages in 5 provinces; East Nusa Tenggara, West Nusa Tenggara, East Java, Central Java, and West Java



DESBUMI reaches more than 4,000 migrant women and their families in 36 villages



Since 2014, 3000 women migrants have joined 90 village-based Migrant Worker Groups in 36 villages to access information on safe and legal migration channels and join savings and loans groups



A new National Law on the Protection and Placement of Migrant Workers was passed in 2017



Village governments are now involved in data collection, handling and resolving cases, and advising migrant workers of their rights

DESBUMI model provides information and services for migrants about:

1. Safe migration channels
2. The official documents you need and how to get them
3. Where to go for help when you face difficulties overseas (case management services)
4. Skills training and economic empowerment services for families and return migrants
5. Data collection on migrant workers and their families
6. Help to access social protection programs (BPJS-Employment)



## 4. HEALTH AND NUTRITION

### Improving women's health and nutritional status

285 villages, 46 districts, 14 provinces

#### Why women's health and nutrition matters

Women in Indonesia still face difficulties accessing health services. Indonesia's maternal mortality rate (MMR) remains critical at 305 deaths per 100,000 live births. Women face multiple barriers including cost of treatment, distance to health facilities and even getting permission from their husbands to leave the house to give birth or access other health services. Indonesia also carries a high burden from stunting. Nationally 37% suffer from stunting, or low height for age. Insufficient nutrient intake and frequent infections, results in failure to thrive in early life. This brings with it considerable human and economic costs. Socio-economic causes include poor water, sanitation and hygiene, poor diet and anaemia in pregnant women. Poor and young mothers are more likely to be malnourished before and during pregnancy, putting them at high risk of maternal mortality, having low birth weight babies, and children who are stunted - perpetuating the cycle.

#### Supporting Government and SDG priorities

The government of Indonesia is intensifying efforts to address these concerns, through national development targets in the RPJMN (2015-2019), which reflect Goals 2 (health) and 8 (nutrition) of the Sustainable Development Goals – through universal health care and a national nutritional program. However barriers persist to reaching poor and marginalized women, as well as adolescent girls.

#### Supporting key CSO partners

MAMPU supports three organisations to improve women's health and nutritional status: 'Aisyiyah, PERMAMPU and Indonesia Women's Health Foundation (YKP) work to improve women's access to the national health insurance scheme – JKN by empowering women and developing models to increase access to services.

#### Empowering women

MAMPU Partners empower women at the grassroots by strengthening evidence-based advocacy through research; establishing women's groups to access information; and develop multi stakeholder forums (MSF) to highlight best practice to influence policy development and service delivery.



## Developing Models to Increase Access to Services



### Women's Health Foundation (YKP) - *Research Women's Access to JKN*

YKP is an advocacy based organisation formed in 2001 working in the reproductive health space. With MAMPU funding they formed a network of 15 organisations to carry out research on the national health insurance scheme – JKN. Over three waves from 2015 to 2017, YKP interviewed 8,500 women and more than 2000 medical dan administrative staff in 15 districts.

Findings linked continuing high levels of maternal mortality to shortcomings in reproductive health service delivery and health insurance. Many poor women still lack access to the JKN-Healthy Indonesia Card (KIS), or are still not receiving information on the services available such as antenatal care, or other services such as breast and cervical cancer screening.



### 'Aisiyah - *Service Model*

MAMPU strengthens 'Aisiyah's longstanding work with community health centers (Puskesmas) by supporting them to establish village based women's groups called Balai Sakinah 'Aisiyah (BSA). Through BSA, 'Aisiyah has developed a Service Model (*Model Layanan*), which involves strengthening women's awareness of cervical and breast cancer, while equipping Puskesmas to respond. BSA members assist local governments to develop a 'feedback system' to ensure health centres meet their Minimum Service Standards (MSS). This demand-supply-side approach is increasing women's access to VIA and Pap smear tests and breast cancer screening.



### PERMAMPU - *One Stop Service and Learning Model (OSSL)*

PERMAMPU is a Consortium of 8 organisations from across Sumatera who work to influence religious and customary leaders, schools and local governments to change social and cultural norms that constrain women from accessing reproductive health services. To raise the voice and influence of women, MAMPU has facilitated PERMAMPU's community and women's organizing by forming women's groups, to improve their access to information and savings and loans. PERMAMPU are currently trialing a One Stop Service and Learning (OSSL) Model. OSSL are convened at puskesmas with religious leaders and other stakeholders to facilitate multi-stakeholder feedback on MSS.



**31,000 women have been supported to access information and claim their rights to access quality reproductive health services.**



**PERMAMPU have established an extensive grassroots network of 863 women's group in 179 villages across 8 province**



**Aisiyah has formed 419 grassroots women's groups (BSA) in 15 districts in South Sulawesi, West Kalimantan, West, Central and East Java**



## 5. VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

### Reducing violence against women

**189 villages, 41 districts, 17 provinces**

#### Why eliminating violence against women matters

Violence against women (VAW) is rooted in gender discrimination and inequality, and results in the impoverishment of women and children. Women who are victims of violence, struggle to fulfil their rights to security, education, health and employment. The first national wide survey in Indonesia found that one in three Indonesian women and girls between 16 and 65 have experienced violence, mostly from their spouses and those closest to them (BPS/UNFPA, 2017)\*.

In Indonesia the number of reported cases of VAW continues to increase. KOMNAS Perempuan recorded 348,446 cases in 2017, of which 312 cases were child brides. However, current laws governing sexual violence are very limited, recognizing and regulating a very narrow definition of sexual violence, which severely limits women's avenues for prosecution and protection. As a result, there remains significant unmet need for services for women victims of violence, who face discrimination, often being victimized and blamed for acts of violence against them.

#### Supporting Government and SDGs priorities

Ending violence against women is a priority issue for the Government of Indonesia, as stated in the President's Nine National Priorities Agenda (Nawa Cita) and the National Development Plan 2015-2019 (RPJMN). Ending all forms of violence in public and private spaces is essential to achieve SDGs Goal 5 to end all forms of discrimination against women everywhere.

#### Supporting key CSO partners

MAMPU supports three partners to reduce violence against women in Indonesia — KOMNAS Perempuan, Indonesia's National Commission on Violence Against Women; a Forum of Service Providers (FPL) comprising a network of 20 local organisations that provide front-line services to women who experience violence; and BaKTI — who work closely with government and parliamentarians at local and national levels to strengthen policies, programs and mechanisms that protect women from violence.



## Empowering women

MAMPU Partners are empowering women through women's groups and connecting them to services they can access when faced with violence (case handling, referral and legal assistance, crisis centers), as well as savings and loans and income generating activities. Partners train women in community outreach (paralegals), community organizing and advocacy for improved data on victims, subnational regulations and local budgets to improve services for women victims of violence.

## Developing models to increase access to services

Through MAMPU support, Partners are developing models for improved services for victims of violence.



### FPL - *Integrated Services for Victims of Violence*

MAMPU's 20 FPL partners are working with government to improve the functioning of government services including the Integrated Criminal Justice System for Handling Cases of Violence (SPPT-PKKTP) and the Integrated Service Centers for Women's and Children's Empowerment (P2TP2A).



### BaKTI - *Participatory Recess*

MAMPU is increasing the voice and influence of women by supporting BaKTI's work with parliamentarians. BaKTI is forming women's groups at the grassroots (constituent groups) and bringing them together in public consultation with their local parliamentarian leaders through their initiative Participatory Recess.

## Reforming national laws



### Komnas Perempuan

Under the leadership of KOMNAS Perempuan, MAMPU Partners are using their experience, data and evidence from the grassroots to campaign for a **National Law on the Elimination of Sexual Violence**. As a result, the draft Bill fills the gaps in existing laws and regulations, through expanded definitions and clauses that better safeguard the rights of victims and survivors of sexual violence.





## CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

MAMPU is guided by the notion that gender equality and women's empowerment is a goal in itself, as well as being the means to achieving results in thematic areas. By placing women at the center of development and development efforts, greater access to services should come about when women themselves are empowered and can speak out to exercise their choice and agency. MAMPU identifies and supports activities across the Program that build critical momentum for transformative change towards gender equality and women's empowerment in Indonesia.

By working collectively interventions aim to:



Build coalitions and networks with the broader women's movement, regional/global bodies and other stakeholders and government on key contextual issues relevant to accelerating progress in all thematic areas.



Create synergies and maximize the work of partners on issues that are addressed in more than a thematic area.



Strengthen the capacity of MAMPU partners and sub-partners to empower women in the community to engage in decision-making and bring about transformative change.

### Cross Cutting Issues



**Child marriage**



**Disability**



**Networks and Coalitions**



**National Health Insurance (JKN)**



**Violence Against Women**



**Women-centered SDGs**



**Working with parliamentarians**



**Partner Sustainability & Community Empowerment**

# MAMPU PROGRAM

MAMPU-funded partners work in **27** of the 34 provinces in Indonesia. MAMPU's partners have established **1,600** village level groups w



MAMPU's Five Thematic Area

Theme 1 ● Improving Women's Access to Dof's Social Protection System

Theme 2 ● Improving Conditions of Employment and Removing Workplace Discrimination

MAMPU Partners

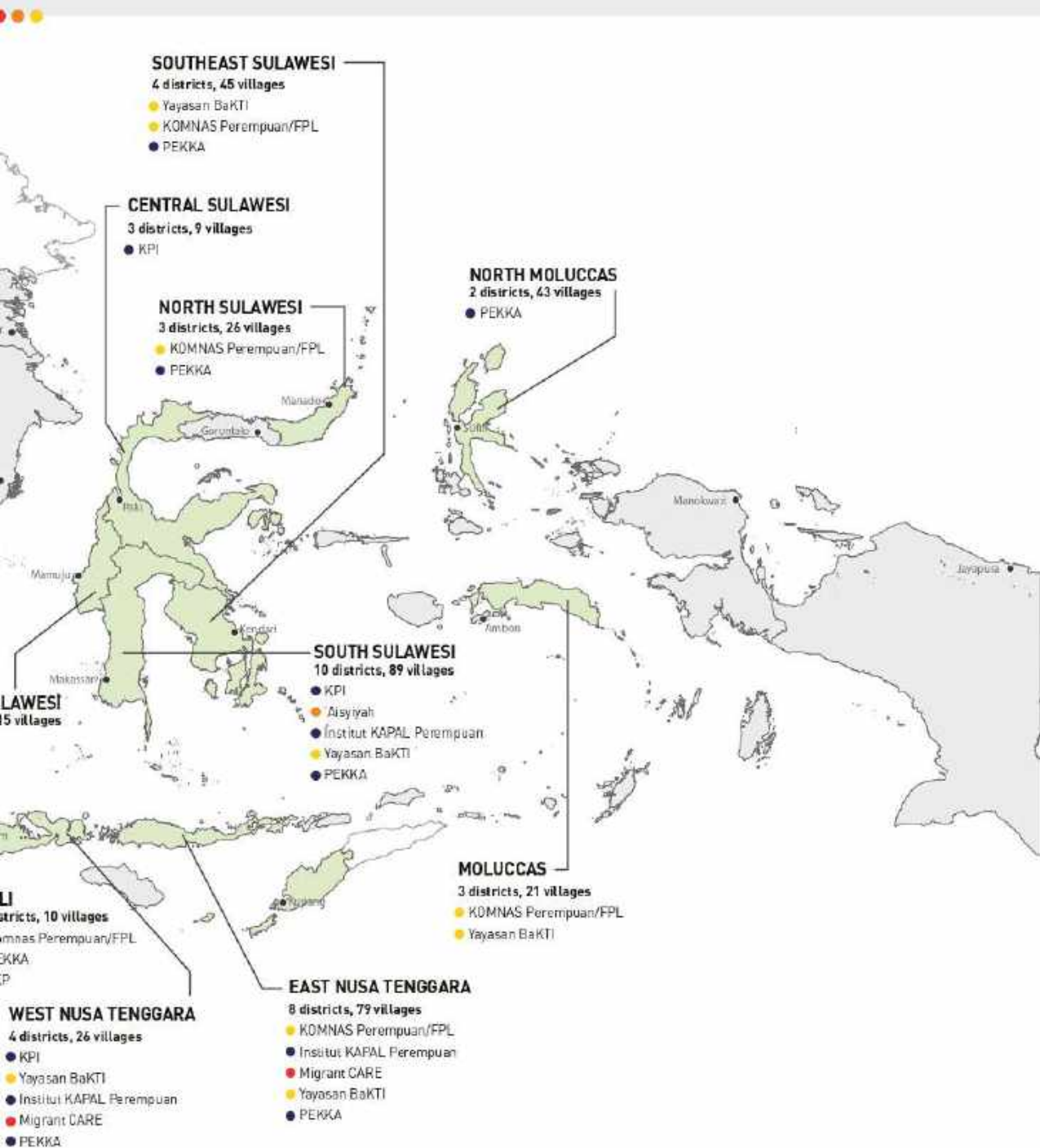
Institut KAPAL Perempuan  
Kaalisi Perempuan Indonesia (KPI)  
PEKKA

BITRA  
TURC  
YASANTI



# WORKING AREAS

Indonesia, **147 districts**, and **1,137 villages**. Since its commencement, with a total membership of over **35,000 women** across Indonesia.



Theme 3 ● Improving Conditions for Women's Labour Overseas Migration

Migrant CARE

Theme 4 ● Improving Women's Health and Nutritional Status

Aisyiyah  
Konsorsium PERMAMPU  
Yayasan Kesehatan Perempuan (YKP)

Theme 5 ● Reducing Violence against Women

KOMNAS Perempuan  
Forum Pengada Layanan (FPL)  
Yayasan BaKTI

**Address:**

Setiabudi Atrium, 3rd Floor, Suite 306  
Jl HR Rasuna Said, Kav 62, Jakarta  
12920 INDONESIA

---

**Phone**           +62 21 521 0315  
                      +62 21 521 0321  
                      +62 21 521 0377

**Fax**               +62 21 521 0339

---

**Website**        [www.mampu.or.id](http://www.mampu.or.id)  
**Twitter**         @ProgramMAMPU  
**Email**            [info@mampu.or.id](mailto:info@mampu.or.id)

