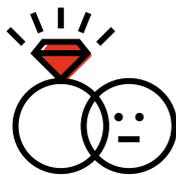




GOAL

05

GENDER EQUALITY



1.2 million
young women aged 20–24 years
entered their first marriage
before their 18th birthday



28%
of ever-partnered women
and girls have experienced
violence by an intimate partner

Gender equality



WHAT THIS GOAL IS ABOUT

Sustainable Development Goal 5 seeks to end all forms of discrimination against women and girls. Gender equality is not only a human right; it is also a key driver of sustainable development and economic growth. Globally, there have been important advances in gender equality and women's empowerment, such as increases in girls' education, improved access to sexual and reproductive health services, and declines in certain harmful practices, including child marriage.

In Indonesia, the past few decades have seen improvements for women and girls in health, education, labour force participation and political participation. The Presidential Instruction No. 9/2000 on Gender Mainstreaming reflects the Government's long-standing commitment to achieving gender equality. However, women and girls globally and in Indonesia continue to lag behind their male peers in a number of areas. Furthermore, women and girls are at heightened risk of gender-based violence, while bearing the brunt of practices that are grounded in regressive and harmful gender norms. This goal is therefore dedicated to addressing the causes and manifestations of gender inequality, and to reducing the gender gap to ensure that women and girls can fully benefit from – and contribute to – Indonesia's sustainable development.

Measurement of progress against this goal will focus on priority indicators that track gender-based violence against women and girls. This includes intimate partner violence; sexual violence by someone other

than an intimate partner; and child marriage. Gender-based violence in all forms imposes a heavy personal, social and economic cost, undermining sustainable development. Furthermore, the legacy of gender-based violence extends into future generations: children who grow up in homes and communities where they witness or experience gender-based violence are more likely to accept these behaviours and adopt them later in life, perpetuating a vicious 'cycle' of violence and gender inequality. Indonesia has committed to protecting women and children from violence and abuse under the National Medium-Term Development Plan 2015–2019. Gender inequality is a root cause of several harmful practices, including child marriage. Child marriage negatively impacts on girls' health, nutrition, education and protection. Economic costs associated with these impacts – in terms of lost productivity and earnings – are very high as shown from local and international studies.⁹

It bears noting that gender equality is a cross-cutting issue and is also addressed under other goals.

Table 5.A

Priority targets for children	Selected indicators to measure progress	Type of indicator	Baseline value	Data source
5.2 By 2030, eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation	Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months	Global indicator	10%	SPHPN 2016
	Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual and/or physical violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months*	Global indicator	6%	SPHPN 2016
5.3 By 2030, eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation	Proportion of women aged 20–24 who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18	Global indicator	12.1% (age 18)	SUSENAS 2015
			0.6% (age 15)	

* SDG indicator 5.2.2 measures the prevalence of non-partner sexual violence in the previous 12 months. Data values for this specific SDG indicator based on the 2016 SPHPN have not yet been released. The indicator reported in the table refers to non-partner sexual and/or physical violence in the 12 months prior to the survey.

STATUS OF PRIORITY INDICATORS FOR CHILDREN

VIOLENCE AGAINST GIRLS AND WOMEN

The baseline data for SDG 5 demonstrates that gender-based violence is a common issue hindering women's and girls' rights to protection. Violence against women and girls takes many forms, including violence by an intimate partner (intimate partner violence) and violence perpetrated by someone other than a partner (non-partner violence). It is important to understand not only how many women and girls have been exposed to violence in their lifetimes, but also to get a sense of how many women in any given period of time might currently be victims of violence by looking at rates of violence in the previous 12 months. The SPHPN conducted by BPS in 2016 serves as the baseline for tracking progress against indicators relating to violence against girls and women.

One of the most common forms of violence against women is that performed by a husband or an intimate partner. Among women and girls aged 15–64 years who have ever been married or in union, more than one in four (28 per cent) has experienced physical, sexual and/or psychological intimate-partner violence (Figure 5.A). One in 10 of these women and girls (10 per cent) experienced this violence during the 12 months prior to the interview.

Economic violence – such as being prohibited from getting a job or being forced to hand over earnings – was reported at particularly high levels, with one in four women and girls aged 15–64 years reporting experiencing it at least once during their lifetime and one in 10 experiencing it during the 12 months prior to the survey. When physical, sexual, psychological and/or economic violence are all considered, the prevalence of intimate-partner violence increases to 42 per cent over a woman's lifetime and 16 per cent in the past 12 months.

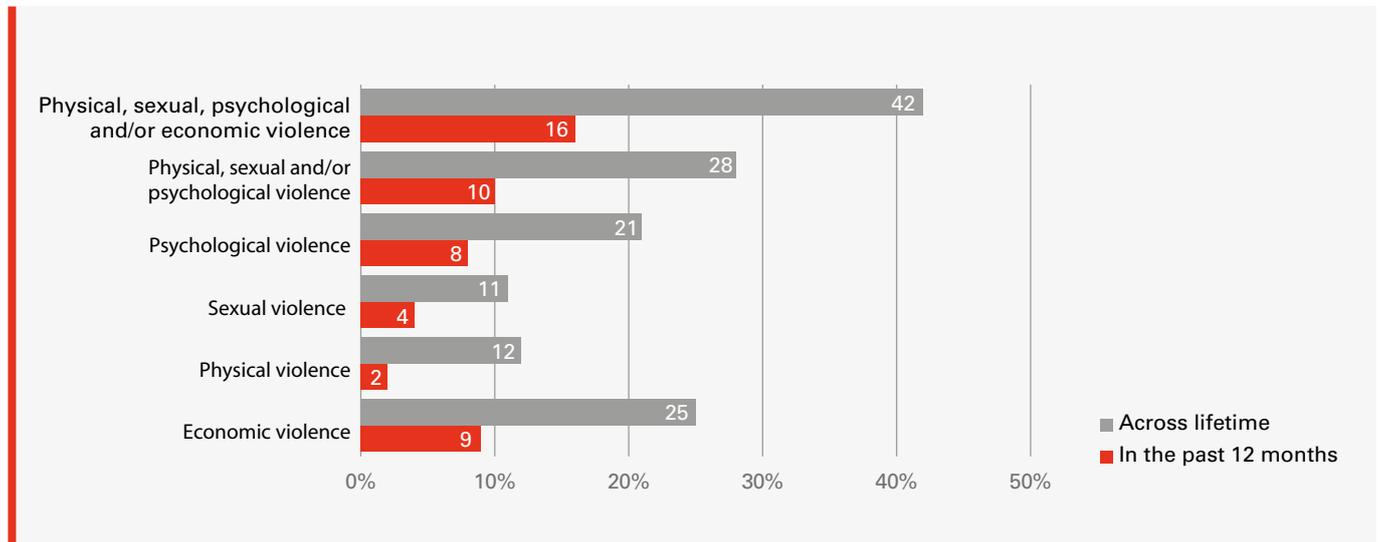
Violence against women and girls also takes place beyond the confines of intimate-partner relationships. One in four (24 per cent) women and girls aged 15–64 years in Indonesia has experienced some form of physical and/or sexual violence by someone other than an intimate partner in their lifetime, with 6 per cent experiencing this in the 12 months preceding the survey.

In total, when combining the prevalence of intimate partner violence and non-partner violence, one third (33 per cent) of all women and girls aged 15–64 years in Indonesia have experienced some form of physical and/or sexual violence in their lifetime, and 9.4 per cent have experienced physical and/or sexual violence in the past 12 months. Women and girls living in urban areas

Figure 5.A

One in 10 ever-married women and girls aged 15–64 years has experienced physical, sexual and/or psychological violence by a partner in the past 12 months

Proportion of ever-married women and girls aged 15–64 years subjected to violence by a current or former intimate partner, by timeline and form of violence, 2016



Source: SPHPN 2016

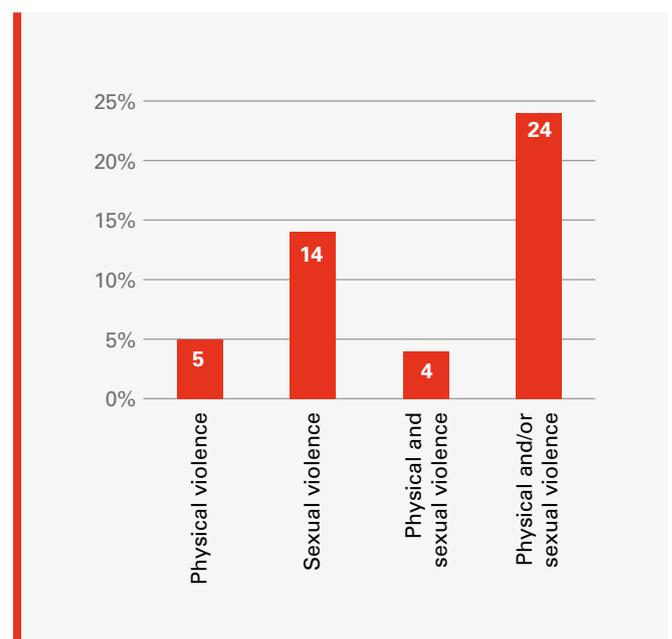
were somewhat more likely to experience physical and/or sexual violence (36 per cent) compared to those in rural areas (30 per cent). Women and girls who have completed senior secondary school or higher levels of education and those who are employed are over three times as likely to report having experienced physical and/or sexual violence both during their lifetimes and in the past 12 months. Given the significant difference in reporting levels, this needs to be better understood. These figures may reflect real differences in terms of women's and girls' exposure to violence, or they may reflect varying levels of comfort or capacity to answer questions about gender-based violence when being interviewed.

Not all data from the SPHPN has been published to date. For example, disaggregated data on types of violence experienced by women and children by someone other than a partner is not yet available. There is currently no data available on differences in women's and girls' experience of violence based on income levels, location or age. This data could help to triangulate contexts in which women and girls may be more at risk of various forms of gender-based violence, which could support better-focused programming to eliminate violence against women and girls. Full analysis and publication of existing and future data will also allow for more refined tracking of progress against this goal.

Figure 5.B

One in four women and girls aged 15–64 years has experienced physical and/or sexual violence by someone other than an intimate partner at least once in their life

Proportion of women and girls aged 15–64 years old ever subjected to physical and/or sexual violence by someone other than an intimate partner, 2016

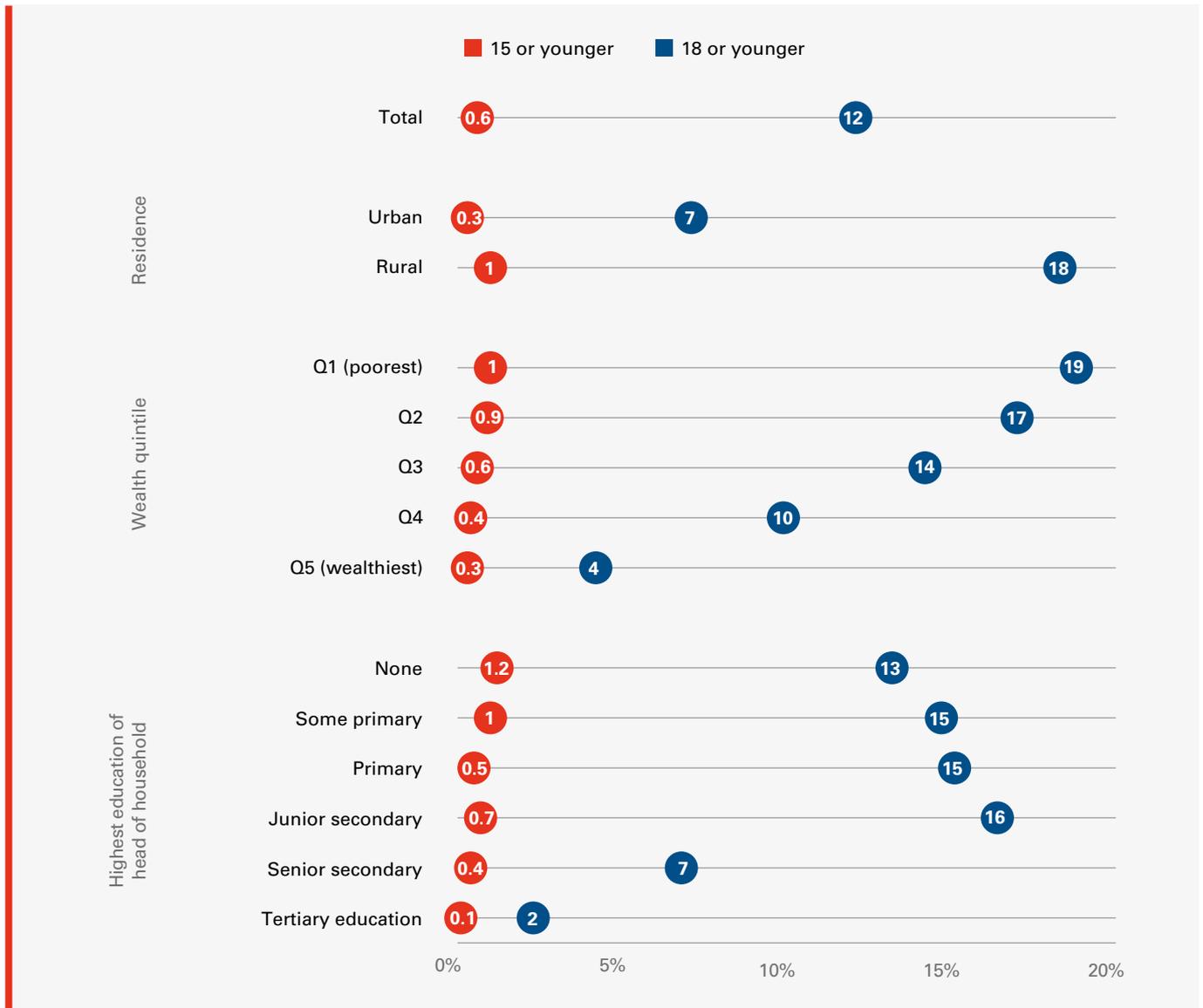


Source: SPHPN 2016

Figure 5.C

Girls in the lowest wealth quintiles and in rural areas are more likely to marry before age 18

Proportion of women aged 20–24 who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18, 2015



Source: SUSENAS 2015

HARMFUL PRACTICES

Indonesian girls are slightly less likely to marry before age 18 compared to other girls in the East Asia and Pacific region, which has an average child marriage rate of 15 per cent. Nationwide, one in eight women (12 per cent) aged 20–24 years was married or in union before the age of 18 in 2015. Only 0.6 per cent of women were married or in union before the age of 15. It is therefore particularly important to ensure that efforts to eliminate child marriage reach girls aged 15–17 years.

As income levels increase, child marriage rates decline: women in the lowest wealth quintile were four times more likely to have married before 18 years than women in the highest wealth quintile (Figure 5.C). Child marriage rates are lower for women living in a household where the household head has completed senior secondary and university education. Interestingly, marrying before 18 years was less common among women living in a household with an unemployed household head (5.9 per cent).

Child marriage rates are disproportionately high in rural areas compared to urban areas, both for girls married

Figure 5.D

Child marriage rates vary significantly across provinces

Proportion of all women aged 20–24 who were married or in a union before age 18, by province, 2015



under 18 years and for girls married under 15 years. There is also variation in child marriage rates across provinces: for example, a woman living in Kalimantan Selatan is more than five times as likely to have married before 18 years of age than a woman living in Kepulauan Riau (Figure 5.D).

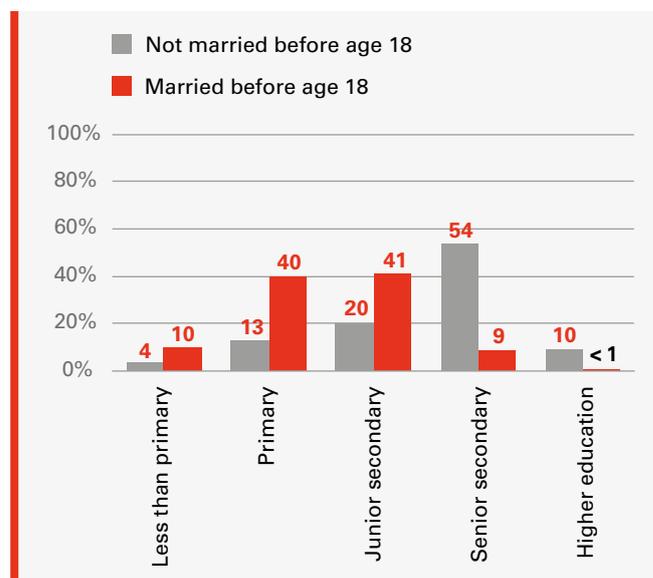
Child marriage is not compatible with education: a married girl under 18 years is six times less likely to have completed senior secondary education than her unmarried peer (9 per cent compared to 54 per cent) (Figure 5.E). Accordingly, they are much more likely to have only completed primary or junior secondary schooling before leaving education. The direction of this relationship is not clear: school may be a protective factor in delaying child marriage, or early marriage may be pulling girls out of school.



Figure 5.E

Girls who marry before age 18 are six times less likely to complete senior secondary school

Percentage distribution of women aged 20–24 years according to highest level of education achieved, by child marriage status, 2015



PERSPECTIVES: YOUNG PEOPLE IN INDONESIA ARE READY TO TAKE ACTION TO END CHILD MARRIAGE

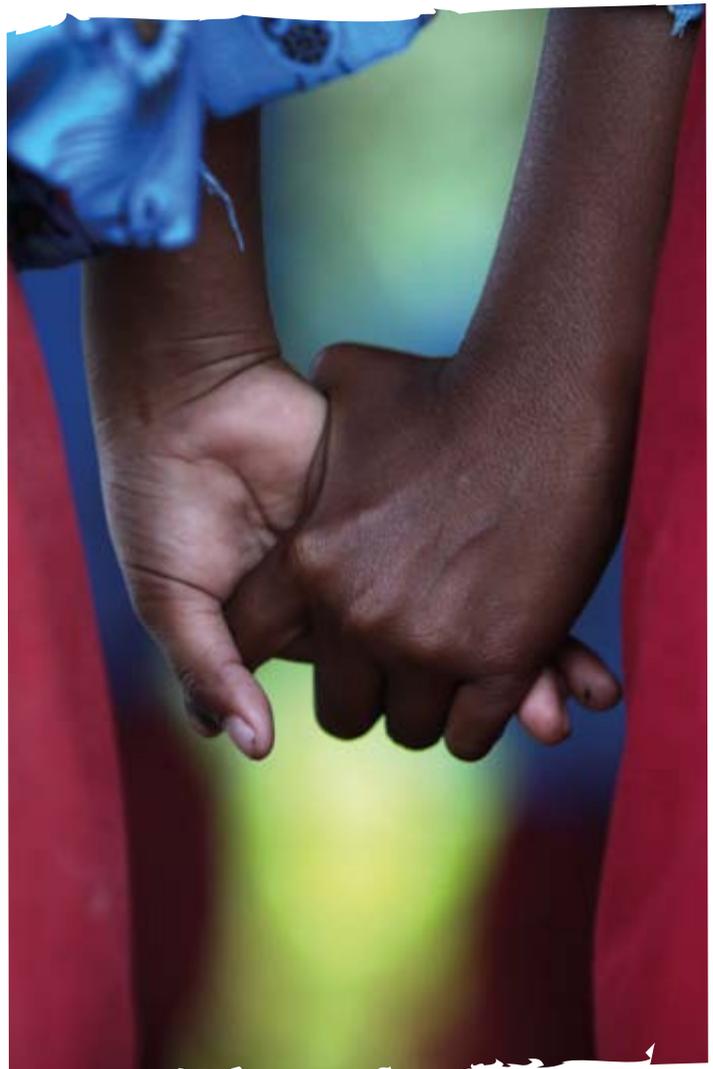
Indonesia's young U-Reporters have shared their thoughts on child marriage. They clearly didn't aspire to child marriage for themselves: not one child aged 14 and under reported that they wanted to get married before they were 21 years old. Among U-Reporters aged 15–19 years, only 1 in 100 hoped to be married before the age of 18.

U-Reporters see child marriage as being driven largely by pregnancy: over a third of them (38 per cent) thought that this was the main reason for child marriage among girls, and over two thirds of them (69 per cent) thought a girlfriend's pregnancy was the main reason for child marriage among boys. One in five (22 per cent) of the U-Reporters thought that the family's economy was the main reason for child marriage among girls. Some young people told U-Report why they themselves had been married as children. For example, one 13-year-old from Kalimantan Timur reported that "My parents forced me to marry."

The U-Reporters thought that child marriage would lead to negative impacts for both boys and girls. For girls, the main negative impacts of child marriage included leaving school, pregnancy complications and experiencing violence from their husband. For boys, they included not having a good job and leaving school. Every single child aged 14 years and under reported that the main impact of child marriage was loss of education.

To end child marriage, half the U-Reporters were keen for the Government to focus on education. One in five thought that raising awareness of parents was the most important approach, and one in 10 thought that information about reproductive health might help to prevent child marriage. Importantly, the U-Reporters thought that young people themselves had an important role to play in preventing child marriage. Some actions they thought they could take included education, restoring faith encouraging public awareness and educating other youth.

Source: Results of U-Report Poll for Temu Nasional Remaja Indonesia #IniSuaraku #TemuRemaja (Adolescent Summit held by Badan Kependudukan dan Keluarga Berencana Nasional and Johns Hopkins).



WHAT CAN BE DONE TO ACCELERATE PROGRESS TOWARDS GOAL 5?

- Finalize, cost and fully implement the National Plan of Action on Ending Child Marriage, ensuring strong linkages to the implementation of the National Strategy for the Elimination of Violence Against Children (2016–2020), which highlights key priorities for ending child marriage, including:
 - Conduct in-depth analysis regarding violence in intimate relationships (dating/ marriage) in adolescents and children, including the risks and impacts of child marriage
 - Increase girls' access to sexual and reproductive health services and life skills training, particularly in areas with high rates of child marriage
 - Develop and finance behaviour change and social mobilization strategies to eliminate harmful practices, including child marriage and intimate partner violence. In shifting social norms and harmful practices that enable gender-based violence, ensure strong engagement with boys and girls, men and women, families, communities and religious leaders.
- Strengthen coordination and linkages between efforts to end gender-based violence and efforts focusing on ending violence against children.

