

Women and Health

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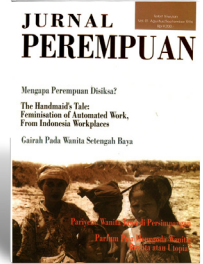
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This JP edition is published by Yayasan Jurnal Perempuan with the support from the Australia-Indonesia Partnership for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (MAMPU). MAMPU program is a joint initiative between the government of Australia and the government of Indonesia that aim to improve access of poor women in Indonesia to public services and other government programs in order to achieve gender equality and women's empowerment. Opinion in the articles solely belong to each of the authors and do not represent the views of the government of Indonesia and the government of Australia.

Women and Health

Health is a human right that has always been an important issue for both the public and the individuals, including women. In Indonesia, health is one of the important issues that is regulated in the constitution with an allocation in the State Budget (APBN). However, various data and researches show the complexity of public health issues and also health issues with regard to gender and age group.

Basic Health Research Data (Riskesdas) in 2018 mentioned that nutrition and non-communicable diseases remain Indonesia's biggest homework. The same data noted that the Ministry of Health was only able to reduce the stunting rate from 37.2 percent to 30.8 percent over five years. Malnutrition was only slightly reduced, from 19.6 percent to 17.6 percent. Meanwhile, the obesity rate actually increased from 14.8 percent to 21.8 percent. At the same time, non-communicable diseases, such as cancer, strokes, chronic kidney disorders, diabetes, and hypertension, have almost all increased.

The condition of the health sector in Indonesia can also be seen from the condition of family's health and women's health. Currently, there are obstacles in the application of vaccines for infectious diseases such as Measles & Rubella (MR) and polio vaccines due to the incompatibility between the product's standards with religious values, as well as myths surrounding the impact of vaccines on children.

Meanwhile, data from the Ministry of Health in 2015 shows that the maternal mortality rate (MMR) in Indonesia is still high: of 100,000 live births, around 305 ended in the death of the mothers. Data from the Ministry of Health 2017 also shows that the highest number of persons with AIDS by status/ occupation are housewives, of 14,721 persons.

The health sector is an important issue for the women's movement and feminist studies. Feminists find gaps in the relations between women, health and the medical world. In the second wave of the global women's movement, feminist groups struggled to bring the issue of women's health to the surface. The positive impact of the second wave women's movement can be seen today with more and more women taking part in the field of medicine and the increasing attention and resources dedicated to women's health issues. Nevertheless, feminists remain critical of the medical field that is still biased or gender neutral. This can be seen in existing

practices such as diagnosis, prescription or different medical actions between men and women due to gender stereotypes, or medical research that does not include sex-based analysis.

Furthermore, feminist thinking offers a comprehensive approach to health issues. This approach is based on the concept that places humans as a unit (body and mind) that interacts with their social and physical environment. As such, this approach defines health holistically, as a result of social relations. This is different from the biomedical approach, which views the body mechanically, defining individuals as a collection of components.

Feminist approach also encourages recognition of physiological and social differences between the sexes and recognizes the diversity of individuals, whether male or female, rich or poor, heterosexual or other sexual preferences, with special needs or not, and so on, using the intersectionality approach. Feminist approach views health as a matter of social justice.

In Indonesia, the issue of health policy is also a concern of the women's movement. The issue of maternal mortality, for example, has been the focus of attention of the women's movement since several decades ago. But to this day, it remains to be a critical issue that has never been resolved.

Women's health is also related to the position of women as subjects. Particularly in term of reproductive health, knowledge on sexual and reproductive rights and health (SRHR) determine not only women's physical health condition but also women's well-being.

Several research papers in this edition of *Jurnal Perempuan* show that values and cultural elements that are prevalent in society have strong influence on people's beliefs, decisions, attitudes and behavior towards women's health. The local context's aspect needs to be seriously considered in all efforts to improve and to advance women's health. In addition, the experience of women dealing with health issues should not be viewed in uniformity and universally. These whole aspects need to be well understood by policy makers and health officers so that health policies and health services would truly consider the voices and the needs of women. Furthermore, health policies and services should position women as subjects who are entitled to make their own decisions regarding their health. **(Anita Dhewy)**

Inang Winarso & Ressa Ria Lestari (Asosiasi Antropologi Indonesia [AAI] Pengurus Daerah Jawa Barat, Bandung, Jawa Barat, Indonesia)

Cultural Value Factors That Affect Mother and Child Health

DDC: 305
Jurnal Perempuan, Vol. 24 No. 3, Agustus 2019, pp. 149-159, 1 image, 1 table, 6 ref

Mother and child health as a key indicator of community welfare is measured by the Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) and Infant Mortality Rate (IMR). But why have efforts to reduce MMR and IMR not yet reached the target? This research answers this question by using an approach of cultural values in mother and child health. The focus of this research is on the human life cycle starting from marriage, pregnancy, birth and death in Situbondo Regency, East Java and Ngada Regency, NTT. Research has found four cultural elements that predominantly influence health beliefs, family and community decisions in dealing with maternal and infant health problems. These cultural elements are the religious system, the kinship system, the knowledge system and the livelihood system. These four systems can increase or decrease the risk of maternal and infant mortality. The government must consider the cultural values of the community in making health policies. First, strengthen factors that reduce the risk of maternal and child mortality. Second, reduce the factors that increase the risk of maternal and child mortality.

Keywords: cultural values, ethnography, mother and child health, maternal mortality, infant mortality.

Evania Putri Riflyana (Trade Union Rights Centre [TURC] Lembaga Pusat Studi dan Advokasi Perburuahan, Jakarta Pusat, Indonesia)

The Vulnerability of Occupational Health of Women Home Workers: A Study in Labor-Intensive Industries in Penjaringan, North Jakarta

DDC: 305
Jurnal Perempuan, Vol. 24 No. 3, August 2019, pp.161-175, 11 images, 2 graph, 26 ref

Labor-intensive industries oriented to low prices, has a strategy of reducing labor costs to compete in a competitive market. To streamline the production burden, the company issues a portion of its production commodities to workers outside the factory, in this case homeworkers. The majority of homeworkers are poor women who live around industrial areas. Through a qualitative approach, this study wants to find out the working conditions of women homeworkers working in labor-intensive industries, especially in the shoe sector, in the slums of the Capital City of Jakarta, namely the Penjaringan area, North Jakarta. The study found that women homeworkers do not have access to proper occupational health, making their conditions vulnerable. This vulnerability is influenced by poor working environment conditions, inadequate Health and Safety (K3), and the absence of social protection and security for women homeworkers. In addition, the house, which is used as a production space on a massive scale, also has implications for the daily survival of women homeworkers and their families.

Keywords: women, homeworkers, laborers, Occupational Health and Safety (OHS).

Theresia Pratiwi Elingsetyo Sanubari & Catherina Frisca Yaniariyani (Universitas Kristen Satya Wacana, Salatiga, Indonesia)

Preliminary Study on Access to Health Service for Elderly Women: The Age and Socio-Economic Issues of Elderly Women in Pancuran Village, Salatiga

DDC: 305
Jurnal Perempuan, Vol. 24 No. 3, August 2019, pp. 177-187, 1 image, 3 tables, 38 ref

The increasing number of elderly people from year to year shows the high life expectancy in elderly women. This situation coupled with cultural and social aspects can trigger vulnerability for elderly women, including the health aspect. This study aims to describe the factors of access to health services for elderly women in the village of Pancuran, Salatiga. The method used is descriptive-quantitative with data collection carried out in Pancuran Village using a questionnaire. Elderly women in Pancuran Village have different economic, educational, employment and social status backgrounds but have the same vulnerability to access health services due to the unavailability of posyandu for the elderly in Pancuran Village. Nevertheless, efforts to access health services are still underway. This research shows that cultural involvement in health care is needed to realize integrated, patient-centered, and gender-friendly health services.

Keywords: elderly women, health services, social culture.

Saskia Wieringa (Universitas Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Belanda)

Data Collection to Fulfill the Targets for the SDGs: The APIK Gender Justice Index (AGJI)

DDC: 305
Jurnal Perempuan, Vol. 24 No. 3, August 2019, pp. 189-202, 10 tables, 23 ref

Indonesia has committed itself to the 2030 Agenda with 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) which were approved by the United Nations on September 25, 2015. Seventeen objectives and 169 related targets must be achieved by 2030. Gender equality is an independent goal (SDG number 5), but gender related issues are also contained in the goal of poverty alleviation (SDG 1), health care including maternal and child health (SDG 3) and education (SDG 4). SDG number 16 concerns a commitment to peace, access to justice and strong institutions. Reliable and inclusive gender statistics are needed to monitor progress towards achieving gender equality and justice and to identify key gender inequalities that require policy interventions. Both quantitative and qualitative data are needed. In addition, certain problems are specific for women, such as maternal death. Given the wide diversity in gender relations and socio-economic conditions of the Indonesian archipelago subnational data are required. This article outlines the methodology of designing the APIK Gender Justice Index. The main findings are that the availability of sex-disaggregated data at the subnational level leaves much to be desired. The AGJI proves to be a reliable, comprehensive and flexible tool that can easily be used by policy makers and activists to design policies and programs to address gender-based discrimination in Indonesia, for instance in the field of health. The AGJI is based on locally available data. The advantages of the AGJI are that it can be computed with a minimum of cost and effort to achieve a maximum of reliability and ease in use. The GSI was found to be comparable with the Global Gender Gap Index (GGGI) for Indonesia but it is more sensitive to

political empowerment. The AGJI assesses in how far women have been able to take up leadership positions at subnational levels, including at the village level and are represented in the major decision-making bodies such as the judiciary.

Keywords: gender index, gender justice, gender statistics, SDGs.

Abby Gina & Atnike Sigiro
(Jurnal Perempuan, Jakarta, Indonesia)

Personal Experiences of Women Surviving Breast Cancer as a Confrontation of the Meaning of the Women's Body

DDC: 305
Jurnal Perempuan, Vol. 24 No. 3, August 2019, pp. 203-213, 14 ref

This study highlights the experiences faced by women breast cancer survivor in Jakarta in defining their bodies. Despite of medical assessment, breast cancer needs to be analyzed through feminist's lense because breast cancer has close link with discourse of sexual body and engendered body. This study used a qualitative methodology that emphasizes critical analysis. Data collection was gathered through interviews with 8 women who are breast cancer survivors. The research reveals that under the normality of femininity of the patriarchal society, the women breast cancer survivors could confront the dominant interpretation upon women's body.

Keywords: breast cancer, body experience, gender structure, feminine, body normalization.

¹ Dyan Widyaningsih, ¹ Elza Samantha Elmira & ² Andi Misbahul Pratiwi (¹ The SMERU Research Institute, Cikini, Jakarta, Indonesia & ² Jurnal Perempuan, Jakarta, Indonesia)

Poor Women's Access to Antenatal Care and Childbirth Services in Indonesia: A Case Study in Five Districts

DDC: 305
Jurnal Perempuan, Vol. 24 No. 3, August 2019, pp. 215-227, 3 images, 2 tables, 13 ref

The health of pregnant women often becomes an indicator of human development. On the other hand, the fact of the high maternal mortality rate, raises questions related to the government's attention to the health of pregnant women, especially women in poor areas. This article focuses on poor women's access to health services for antenatal care and childbirth in five regencies in Indonesia. The aspects studied include the availability of health services for antenatal care and childbirth, poor women's access to these services, and supporting factors/actors and barriers to poor women's access to health services. This article showed that the availability of health facilities is not always in line with the increased awareness of pregnant women to access these services. Road infrastructure condition, distance, and cost to access health service still remain a challenge. Meanwhile, the policy of incentives and disincentives to traditional birth attendants has an influence on the increasing number of pregnant women who check their pregnancies and childbirth at health facilities. Thus, health issues of pregnant women and safe childbirth require a different effort. Aspects of the local context and supporting infrastructure also require serious attention.

Keywords: access to health for poor women, antenatal care, childbirth.

1 Dewi Komalasari & 2 Jane Daniels (1 Jurnal Perempuan, Jakarta, Indonesia & 2 MAMPU, Setia Budi, Jakarta, Indonesia)

Review of Policy-Oriented Research on Maternal Mortality

DDC: 305
Jurnal Perempuan, Vol. 24 No. 3, August 2019, pp. 229-238, 34 ref

Maternal mortality remains an unresolved critical issue. This condition indicates that women's reproductive health rights has not yet been fulfilled. Maternal mortality occurs due to medical and non-medical factors. Even though a small amount of those deaths still happens due to unpreventable causes, however most of those deaths could have been prevented and avoided. Government efforts to address the problem of maternal mortality are carried out through various policies that focus on medical factors and through programs aimed at increasing the coverage and quality of maternal health services. On the other hand, other factors such as social economic and cultural are being neglected. A review of researches on the theme of maternal mortality found various factors that contributed to the causes of maternal mortality such as socio-cultural barriers that limit women's access to health, ranging from poverty, geography and local culture. Unmet need for contraception in family planning program, adolescence reproductive health issue that still hasn't been addressed in a serious and comprehensive manner, as well as unsafe abortion are the key underlying causes of maternal mortality.

Keywords: maternal mortality, reproductive health, family planning, adolescence reproductive health, unsafe abortion.

¹ Herna Lestari & ² Atnike Nova Sigiro (1 Yayasan Kesehatan Perempuan, Jakarta, Indonesia & 2 Jurnal Perempuan/ Universitas Paramadina, Jakarta, Indonesia)

Women's and Health Officer's Knowledge on Access to Reproductive and Sexual Health Services Covered by the National Health Insurance: Surveys in 15 District-Cities in Indonesia

DDC: 305
Jurnal Perempuan, Vol. 24 No. 3, August 2019, pp. 239-251, 15 tables, 22 ref

The availability of reproductive and sexual health services provided by the National Health Insurance (Jaminan Kesehatan Nasional/ JKN) in Indonesia could expand women's access to reproductive and sexual health services. However, the knowledge of community and service provider will determine to what extent women will access the reproductive and sexual health services provided by JKN. This article assesses and analyzes the knowledge of women and health officers about the availability of reproductive and sexual health services provided in JKN. The article elaborates for main findings from the research that was conducted by women organizations that are members of the Women's Health Care Network (Jaringan Perempuan Peduli Kesehatan or JP2K). JP2K conducted longitudinal research with a series of surveys in 2015, 2016, and 2017 in 15 regions of districts/ cities in Indonesia on knowledge and access to reproductive and sexual health services provided by JKN. The surveys show limited knowledge of the respondents, both women and health officers, about forms and scope of reproductive and sexual health services that are covered by JKN. The research concludes that one of the important agendas for encouraging women's access to health services covered by JKN is through intensifying the socialization of the scope of sexual and reproductive health to women and health facility officers.

Keywords: national health insurance, reproductive and sexual health, women's health.

¹ Dina Lumbantobing, ¹ Sita Van Bemmelen, ² Andi Misbahul Pratiwi & ² Anita Dhewy (¹ PERMAMPU, Medan, Indonesia & ² Jurnal Perempuan, Jakarta, Indonesia)

Community Knowledge and Behavior Towards Unintended Pregnancy in Eight Provinces of Sumatera: Between Religious, Customary, and State Norms

DDC: 305
Jurnal Perempuan, Vol. 24 No. 3, August 2019, pp. 253-265, 2 tables, 8 ref

Based on field observations and experiences in assisting women by the PERMAMPU Consortium, there are still many women who face unintended pregnancy (KTD). Therefore it is needed research to find out the needs of women related to KTD. This article focuses on three things, namely (1) understanding and knowledge of informants about KTD; (2) perception of the best and the worst solutions for KTD cases; (3) women's behavior related to KTD. The study uses three categories

of KTD: KTD experienced by married women, KTD experienced by unmarried women, and KTD experienced by victims of acts of violence. This article is written from the 2014 PERMAMPU Consortium research report entitled The Compilation of Unintended Pregnancy Research Reports/KTD in Eight Provinces, Sumatra Island. The study used a qualitative approach with data collection conducted through interviews and FGDs. This paper shows that there are similarities and differences in the understanding, perceptions, behavior of women and society in relation to KTD. Various forms of rules and norms generally view pregnancy as natural, so that it is always desirable, have controlled women and society in behaving and handling KTD. There are various forms of KTD and various forms of coping methods that are not always in line with existing rules and are generally done secretly. Thus, women who experience unintended pregnancy need recognition of their problems, including their voices and needs and supported to make decisions for themselves.

Keywords: unintended pregnancy, religious norms, customary norms, abortion.

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Jurnal Perempuan (JP) is a quarterly interdisciplinary publication in the English language that aims to circulate **original ideas in gender studies**. JP invites critical reflection on the theory and practice of feminism in the social, political, and economic context of Indonesian society. We are committed to exploring gender in its multiple forms and interrelationships.

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