

Asian Muslim Action Network, we would like to express our appreciation for the draft recommendation on the implementation of the declaration which provides a comprehensive tool for state and non-state actors to protect and promote minority rights.

Transition to democracy is rarely smooth in Indonesia reform in 1998 has opened the political space for civil society groups to enjoy political freedom. On one hand this has strengthened the role of civil societies in promoting women human rights legal mechanism to be in place in Indonesia the strength and democracy; however, this also provides the new oxygen for fundamentalist groups to use political space to win their goal, formation of Islamic State. They have aggressively promoting so-called pure Islam to recruit young people in schools, spreading hate speech, persuade policy makers to limit women from public participation and in some cases provoke people to be against religious or faith minorities which are considered by them as heresy. Hence considering the strong influence of fundamentalist groups awareness raising is one of important recommendations in this forum need practical intervention in four areas of change.

Number one: individual change among more people, we need to have more women, men, young people from different background of ethnicities and religion, belief to understand human rights instruments in all level. Including the declaration as important instrument to protect and promote minority rights. The fact that at least currently in Indonesia 190 displaced followers in East Java including 69 women and 61 children and more 60 displaced families of Ahmedi followers in Transi Alomba could not go home to their village indicates that there is still a lot of people who do not have sufficient knowledge on women human rights and minority rights.

Number two: we need to have intervene to have individual change among key people such as decision makers, religious leaders, community leaders, school teachers including the fundamentalist groups to understand women human rights in the perspective of inclusive Islam. Hence their interpretation of religious text which is more friendly to women and minority groups is a must. We have a very conducive environment to debate on understanding inclusive Islam in Islamic boarding schools, radio, TV programmes, workshop, training, seminar and so on as well as producing a lot of writing and books regarding reinterpretation of the Koran in Hadis in thematic issues such as women leadership, trafficking, tolerance, marital rape and even Jihad. However we still have seen that a report that, study by Conres Perempuan August 2012 shows that we still have 282 policy at provincial and [...] level subjecting the discrimination against minority rights. We see still 20 cases of violation against minority rights reported by Wahid Institute in 2011 are perpetrated by state actor, this all indicate that the quality of leadership among policy makers, religious and community leaders are deficit. For this reason inter and intra faith dialogue, training, exchange programme amongst religious leaders whether they are connectors or dividers to peace should be enlarged.

Number three: the individual change is not enough unless it is transferred into cultural change with strong civil societies, including minority organisation should take active roles in development. We have a good practice on synergy among civil society organisations, advocating for freedom for religion in Indonesia but unfortunately they lack a presence of minority groups because of security

reason however we still have hope on strengthening trust among minority groups and unite them and engage them into collective movement with other civil societies to make effective change.

Finally the Indonesian constitution 1945 reflects clearly protection and promotion of minority rights in Indonesia however we still have some regulation discriminating which actually always used by fundamentalist to legitimise their actions. Therefore structural change needs strong commitment from policy makers to produce peace sensitive policy but also equal partnership with CSO and clear national action plan on implementation of the declaration. My experience involved in working group on developing national action plan of UN resolution 13/25 regarding women participation in conflict resolution and peace building is one of good example how equal partnership can be possible between GO and NGO, 25 meetings among representatives of government and non-government has been able to build strong perspective on understanding [...]