

**Remarks by Ms. Dwi Rubiyanti Kholifah
Country Director, Asian Muslim Action Network (AMAN) Indonesia**

Virtual Dialogue with Human Rights and Civil Society Partners on the theme of “Building a Better Paradigm to Prevent and Counter Terrorism”

Jointly Organized by the United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism (UNOCT) and the Permanent Mission of Spain to the United Nations

on 25-26 May 2021

**Role of Civil Society in preventing and countering terrorism/
Protecting rights of Victims of Terrorism**

Good morning

Good Afternoon

Good Evening

I would like to congratulate to the United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism (UNOCT) and the Permanent Mission of Spain to the United Nations for hosting the Virtual Dialogue with Human Rights and Civil Society Partners on the theme of “Building a Better Paradigm to Prevent and Counter Terrorism”

There are three important issues that i need to highlight in this dialogue;

Firstly, Echoing the outcome report global Digital Consultation Civil Society Voices on the Gendered Dimensions of Violent Extremism and Counter-Terrorism Response 2020, highlighted that violent extremism and terrorism are fundamentally human rights, peace and human development issues. As such, they should be addressed as part of broader peace, sustainable development and democratization efforts – by promoting and protecting human rights, guaranteeing gender equality, tackling socioeconomic inequalities and offering quality education and equal opportunities to all. Gender inequalities are a major obstacle for sustaining peace in contexts affected by violent extremism. In particular regions, gender inequalities were experienced as daily violence.

As we are aware that the whole Government and Society Approaches have been adopted by mostly state members. It is expected that government engaging the private sector, civil society, communities, academia, media, voluntary associations, families and individuals to strengthen the resilience of communities and society as a whole. In reality, the civic space of civil society in policy design is vary from country to country. Meaningful consultation, participation and contribution from

all key stakeholders are needed in the design and implementation of CT/PVE responses. How effective the regional and international collaboration could widen the civic space where democracy does not apply.

Our organization doing exchange program by promoting the role of women ulama (cleric) in promoting progressive interpretation on gender and Islam. When we did exchange with Southern Thailand, we realized that access to reference and good practices from Indonesia regarding to promote religious leaders in PVE is important.

Secondly, Women's involvement in violent extremism is a phenomenon with multiple and complex forms, where women play diverse roles, have diverse identities, engage with non linear activities, both in preventing and participating to violent extremism. Therefore intersectional perspectives are necessary, and applying gender analysis is a mandatory, which will provides better understanding on the gendered motivation of women engaged in VE, understanding gender inequality and injustice influencing push and pull factors, gender pathways of women in radicalization, and gendered impacts of violent extremism.

As Indonesia NAP on PVE has integrated principles of gender mainstreaming and child protection, which reflects in to the program and inclusive process where CSO, in specific women organization included in the process of localizing the NAP into provincial level. It provides a greater space for women organization engaged in the process of localization of the NAP, strengthening gender mainstreaming, as well as monitoring of the implementation of the NAP.

Our organization has been working in assisting local government to localize the NAP on Women Peace and Security in post and prone conflict area. When it comes to the protection of women and children from conflict and radicalization, there is a strong need to do harmonization. The harmonization with other NAPs existing within the countries such as Human Rights NAP, is also necessarily.

However, some challenges on the area of institutional reforms of National Agency on Countering Terrorism (BNPT) , which more women should be in the high rank of decision making, the specific of regulation on the gender mainstreaming in PCVE, which helps in looking at diverse roles of women participating and preventing VE and ensuring the effectiveness of the using of Bangkok rules to ensure the sexual and reproductive rights and health given to female convicted terrorist. the other challenge is the continuation of CSO engagement in the rehabilitation and reintegration of deportees, returned and ex combatant, when it deals with local government.

Thirdly, Victims of terrorism are the ambassadors of collective memory. Collecting, recording, understanding and sharing their testimonies will keep that their visibility - for current and future generation, - not to forget. Moreover for state actors to ensure their long-term support to create its independence and adaptation of "the new life".

Indonesia has enacted Government Regulation (PP) No. 35 Year 2020 concerning Amendments to Government Regulation Number 7 of 2018 concerning Compensation, Restitution and Assistance to Witnesses and Victims. There are around 500 survivor of terrorism have been granted with compensation, where civil society playing important roles in identification and verification.

As civil society, we are expected to government and international agencies:

1. Ensure the continuation of medication support for the victims, whose lives are depending on the drugs and medical services to maintain the body functioning normally. This access should be guaranteed to the survivor with free of charge
2. Ensure the continuation of services on long term counseling, emergency psychiatrist , mental health services, in particular to help female victim and survivor coping with marital relation and sexualities that effect because of their new body
3. to support Victim organisation need to be supported and guided to gain the wider roles in PCVE, specifically after the fulfillment of compensation, restitution, and repatriation. The mission of organization should be expanded; bringing a broad range of victim's profile to increase choices of credible messengers for various situation and cross several target groups, and long term planning for prevention of VE.

As part of Steering Committee on Working Group on Women and PCVE (WGWC), our work is continuing in providing support for victim terrorism, in particular to listen the voice of female victim of terrorism to ensure their voices heard and shared to public as credible voices.

We are also continuing to strengthen community resilience through the role fo inter faiths mothers, in creating exchange spaces to increase understanding among diversities. Including strengthening the skill of dialogue among women leaders in order to increase social acceptance in community to be able to receive the client (returnee, deportee, and ex combatant)