

# LOCAL LEVEL GENDER MAINSTREAMING: A PATHWAY OF ACHIEVING MDGs

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# Millenium Development Goals

- International declaration ratified by 188 countries, to achieve development goals that should be attained in 2015 by using 1990 as a benchmark.
- There are 8 goals, the third goal is to promote gender equality and empower women.

# GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT (GAD) APPROACH

- Address practical and strategic gender needs
- Practical gender need refer to what women require in order to fulfil their roles and task
- Strategic gender needs refer to ‘what women require in order to overcome their subordination’.
- Involve men to change gender relations
- Take a broader, historically-informed view of gender relations and its social context

# GENDER MAINSTREAMING IN INDONESIA


- Gender mainstreaming *is the process of assessing the implications for women and men of any planned action, including legislation, policies or programmes, in all areas and at all levels (UNDP, 2008).*
- In the national level, there is Presidential Decree (INPRES) No. 9/2000 on “gender Mainstreaming in the National Development Planning and Programming and its Technical Guidelines” to integrate gender equality concerns into planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of national development.

- Several national policies to promote gender equality:
  1. Promoting women representation in party politic and decision making institutions (law 31/2002 and Law 12/2003)
  2. Combating violence againsts women in domestic sphere (law 23/2004)
  3. Pornography bill (law 44/2008).

# GENDER MAINSTREAMING IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT

- In 30 provinces in Indonesia, there are women's empowerment bureaus.
- the implementation of Law 23/2004 on "Anti Domestic Violence" has slightly reduced the number of domestic violence againsts women.

- The enactment of Law 31/2002 and Law 12/2003 has increased the number of women representation in the local government.
- In the 2009 national elections, 101 women, representing 18 percent of all parliamentarians, were elected to parliament.
- In Kebumen, the number of women in the local legislative body (DPRD) rose from 3 to 8, an increase of almost 300 %.
- Women also occupy more decision making positions in the bureaucracy as *Camat* (head of Sub-district), *Kepala Dinas* (Head of Department) and school directors.

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- Local government has endorsed women participation in the local development projects (Kecamatan Development Project, the urban Poverty Program, Family welfare Program ).
  - Gender responsive budgeting



# However, there are problems:

- Regional regulations (perda) do not represent gender-responsive policy by restricting and monitoring women movement. Ex: Perda No 5/2000 in Jakarta, the election of BPD (village community representative) should be attended by at least two-third of the head of households, who, based on Marriage Law 1/1974, are men.
- Local culture hindrance gender budgeting Ex, in Solok and Gianyar.
- The structure of local government, ex: in Kupang
- Lack of woman willingness to involve into development

# Recommendation

- Local leader should have strong commitment in mainstreaming gender-responsive planning and budgeting
- Local government structure and resources should support the implementation of gender-sensitive planning and budgeting
- Local government have to conduct training of gender-aware policy and budgeting
- Gender-responsive programs as PNPM should be replicated
- The active engagement of civil society organizations to monitor decision making process and public policy implementation