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 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:
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 against 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.
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.