



Proceeding

**Symposium on Policy Research on Gender Mainstreaming,
Women Empowerment and Child Protection**

Jakarta, 16-17 March 2011

Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection of Indonesia

Proceeding

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Women Empowerment and Child Protection

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Published by Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection, 2011

ISBN: 978-979-3247-59-5

Preface

In the way to continuously refine the quality of its work, Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection(MOWECP) has collaborated with Flinders University to develop research management framework for use in maintaining research at its highest standard. As a non port folio ministry, MOWECP has a network with many different research institutions and among others are Women/Gender Studies Centers. In synchronizing for quality research for use in national and regional policy, in conjunction with development of research management framework. A training on policy research was conducted.

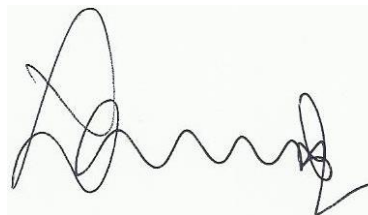
The training was focused on creating capacities of researchers from 18 Women/Gender Studies Centers to conduct policy research. This method is relatively new in which specific requirement such as continue connection with research users should be part of the methodology. Thirteen researches were carried out with different topics covering gender mainstreaming, protection of women and child welfare during 2010. The completion of the research was remarked by the presentation of the findings and a Symposium on Policy Research on Gender Mainstreaming, Women Empowerment and Child Protection was held to accommodate this part of the research work.

The symposium was held to allow researchers to practice the skills obtained during the training and the course of research implementation. It provided a room in which stakeholders from different relevant agencies, MOWECP staff, the mentors and colleagues from other Women/gender studies Centers interacted, questioned and commented on the findings of the studies.

This proceeding is just a glimpse of what have been done, while the comprehensive research findings and all related matters is available at the researchers. It is a great expectation that the experiences gained will trigger more effort of researchers to further learn policy research.

The findings of the research presented in this Symposium might be able to inspire the MOWECP and all Agencies for Women Empowerment and Child Protection in the provinces to explore more information from policy research for use in policy making, program development and refining the method of program implementation.

**Deputy for Gender Mainstreaming
in Economic,**

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Hertomo Heroe', with a stylized, flowing script.

Dr. Hertomo Heroe

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Introduction

Ministry of women Empowerment and Child Protection received support from Flinders University, Australia, to strengthen research capacity particularly policy research. This is an effort by the Ministry to ensure policy development is carried out at its highest standard and policy research is an important input. The support was a project titled project “Capacity Building in Gender Sensitive Applied Policy Research and Research Management for Ministry of Women’s Empowerment (MoWE) and its major stakeholder the Women Studies Centers (WSCs) in Indonesia” consist of two components:

- 1) development of research management framework; and
- 2) capacity building for Ministry’s counterpart, the Women studies Centers(WSCs).

Capacity building for WSCs consisted of several activities:

- Training on policy research
- Implementation of policy research

Training was held in April 2010 in which 18 WSCs participated in the training. Upon completion of the training, participants were to develop research proposals and submitted to the Ministry for funding. Fifteen proposals were selected to proceed for funding, however 13 were finally funded. The implementation of the studies was done between November 2010 and March 2011. The process from development of research proposal to the implementation, report writing and its presentation was assisted by mentors provided by the abovementioned project. The funding for the research was provided by the Ministry, and considering the scope of the project and its nature as a policy research, the Ministry provided IDR 50 million for each study. Funding allocation was made under Ministry’s regular budget.

The symposium was attended by representatives from relevant local government agencies and line ministries who represented stakeholders in the areas studied and WSCs from 28 universities other than those the researchers came from. The findings were presented in given format which contained the background of the study and policy brief. Presentation of research findings was part of the whole agenda of capacity building in policy research for WSCs, however the findings could also be utilized as inputs by local government and concerned agencies to refine their existing programs. The symposium allowed for presentation of the report of the studies, however the actual research findings dissemination should also be done by individual researcher in their home provinces.

The Objectives

The symposium was aimed to present the findings of the research to stakeholders from line ministries and agencies and the other WSCs. The Symposium was also aimed to get inputs from the participants to refine the report, refinement of dissemination strategy including development of Policy Brief and further aspect that the researchers need to consider in their future research work.

Dates, Venue and the Agenda of the symposium

The Symposium was held on 16-17 March 2011 in Bekasi City, around 20 Km from the Capitol, Jakarta. The Venue was Hotel Horison Bekasi.

First day of symposium was allocated for presentation of research findings and discussion and to gather feedback and other information on the subjects studied, as well as inputs for revision of report. Thirteen researchers presented the findings. Format for presentation was focused on policy brief and each researcher was given 15 minutes to present their research and findings. Presentation was divided into 3 groups according to the topics of the research, i.e.: gender mainstreaming and data; quality of life; and women and child protection.

Second day of symposium was allocated to identify the existing available support for WSCs further capacity building, opportunities to progress and future follow-up.

The Opening

The opening was held on the evening of 15 March 2011. Symposium was opened by Minister of Women Empowerment and Child Protection. Welcoming remark and report on the preparation of the Symposium was delivered by Deputy Minister for Gender Mainstreaming in Economic of the Ministry. In his report, he mentioned the objectives of the Symposium and the needs of support from academic institution in the implementation of gender mainstreaming in the regions throughout the country. WSCs are potential partner to back up Women Empowerment and Child Protection Agencies in provinces in carrying out their mandates. While support for capacity building became scarce, there are opportunities for WSCs by engaging into region's development programs and activities and develop their capacity to meet demand in their region. The symposium was also expected to provide room for WSCs to introduce their capacity to the stakeholder participants.



In her opening speech and her directives, Minister of Women Empowerment and Child Protection highlighted some issues. There are some expectations to research institution to support regional government in the implementation of development programs. Scientific research is needed to back up policy implementation, to refine and to create more effective strategies. Universities are the closest available resources and partnership with the government can bring about better achievement. Many gaps remain in the implementation of gender mainstreaming, and among many intervention developed, the Ministry has set a strategy to strengthen partnership between Women Empowerment Agencies and WSCs. However, both parties have to strengthen themselves to formulate their common interest in the collaboration. The

Ministry will recommend local government to include WSCs as main partner, but the Minister has to convince local government that WSCs are at their best to collaborate. To this end, assessment has to be made to identify the area of expertise, the availability of appropriate researchers and the interest of WSCs. The Minister also recommended WSCs to develop their capacity to transform academic information into language understandable to government staff.

Participants

The symposium was attended by representatives from 20 government agencies and 41 WSCs. The participants and their agencies were:

Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection:

1. Gender Data unit
2. Anti Trafficking unit
3. Gender mainstreaming in Health unit
4. Gender Mainstreaming in Education unit
5. Gender Mainstreaming in Infrastructure unit
6. Gender Mainstreaming in Science and Technology unit
7. Gender mainstreaming in Politics unit
8. Gender Mainstreaming in Manpower unit
9. Gender Mainstreaming in SME, Industry and Trade

Line ministries and agencies:

1. National Planning Agency
2. Ministry of Health, directorate for community health
3. Ministry of SMEs
4. Central Statistics Agency
5. National Police Department
6. National Science and technology Institute
7. Primacom Cipta Mandiri(NGO working for gender mainstreaming)

Local government:

1. Planning Agencies of West Java and Banten Province
2. Planning Agencies of Bekasi, Banten and Bogor districts
3. Agency for SMEs promotion



WSCs:

1. University of Lambung Mangkurat, Banjarmasin
2. University of Sriwijaya, Palembang
3. University of Tadulako, Gorontalo
4. Malang State University, Malang
5. University of Lampung, Lampung
6. Muhammadiyah University, Jember
7. University of Bengkulu, Bengkulu
8. University of Soegiyapranata, Semarang
9. Institute of Islamic Religion Walisongo, Semarang
10. University of Pajajaran, Bandung
11. University of Indonesia, Jakarta
12. Bogor Agricultural Institute, Bogor
13. University of Diponegoro, Semarang
14. Sepuluh November Institute of Technology, Surabaya

15. Universiyt of Brawijaya, Malang
16. Manado state University, Manado
17. University of Udayana, Denpasar
18. Padang State University, Padang
19. University of Palangkaraya, Palangkaraya
20. University of Tanjung Pura, Pontianak
21. University of Jenderal Soedirman, Purwokerto
22. University of Haluoleo, Kendari
23. University of Khairun, Ternate
24. University of Syah Kuala, Banda Aceh
25. University of Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa, Banten
26. University of Cendrawasih, Papua
27. University of Islam Bandung, Bandung
28. University of Muhammadiyah, Jakarta



WSCs represented by researchers:

1. Institute of Islamic Religion Ar-Ranirry, Banda Aceh
2. University of Sahid, Jakarta
3. Bogor Agricultural institute, Bogor
4. Education University of Ganesha, Denpasar
5. Institute of Islamic Religion Antasari, Banjarmasin
6. University of Riau, Pekanbaru
7. University of Sebelas Maret, Surakarta
8. Malang State University
9. University of Bengkulu

10. State Higher Education Institute of Islam Religion of Pontianak
11. State Higher Education Institute of Islam Religion of Surakarta
12. Institute of Islamic Religion Raden Fatah, Palembang
13. State Higher Education Institute of Islam Religion of Pare-pare

Mentors and representative of Flinders University:

1. Dr. Peter Lumb of Flinders University, Australia
2. Dr. Yulfita Raharjo, expert, Indonesia
3. Dr. Yusuf Supiandi, expert, Indonesia

Presentation and discussion

Presentation was divided into three sections. Each section was allocated for presentation by researchers and discussion. Given the limited time available, each researcher was given 15 minutes for presentation. A guide for presentation was offered to researcher to make their presentation focused. The researches presented were:

| No | Name | University | Research Title |
|----|----------------------------|---|--|
| 1. | Rasyidah | IAIN Ar-Raniry, Darussalam Banda Aceh | Optimizing the Function of Integrated Service for Women and Child Protection(P2TP2A) in Aceh |
| 2. | Susri Adeni | University of Bengkulu | Poverty Reduction For Low-Income Families Among Womens Groups in The Coastal Areas of Bengkulu |
| 3. | Yenita Roza | University of Riau | Children profile and analysis of human resources development policy as initiation for developing child protection regulation in the Province of Riau |
| 4. | Siti Chairiyah Batubara | University Sahid Jakarta | The needs of women small vendors for children day care: case Study of Tebet Sub-district, Jakarta |
| 5. | Abdul Hadi | IAIN Raden Fatah Palembang | Reproductive Health Curriculum of Madrasah in South Sumatra |
| 6. | Siti Amanah | Bogor Institute of Agriculture, West Java | Initiating Policy to Increase Participation of Women in Local Development Planning Forum in Bogor, West Java, Indonesia |
| 7. | Ismi Dwi Astuti | University of Sebelas Maret, Central Java | The Local Government Working Unit readiness in the implementation of governor regulation on gender responsive budgeting: case study to education, health, and water resources management local institution in Central Java Province. |
| 8 | Budiasih (asih) | STAIN Surakarta, Middle Java | Accommodating Women's Rights in Implementing Central Java Province Regulation Number 3 Year 2009 in |

| No | Name | University | Research Title |
|----|----------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| 9 | Evi Eliyanah | University of Malang, East Java | Sukoharjo Regency The Implementation of Gender Mainstreaming in Kabupaten Malang in 2006-2010: A Case Study in Two Government agencies(SKPD) |
| 10 | Nurhamdah | STAIN Pare-pare, South Sulawesi | The implementation of the Anti Trafficking Regulation of South Sulawesi no. 9 year 2007: Level of Knowledge and Understanding both Government and Public |
| 11 | Khairawati | STAIN Pontianak | Optimizing Performance of Gender Mainstreaming Working Group in Implementing Minister of Internal Affairs Regulation no. 15 of 2008 in West Kalimantan Province |
| 12 | Wardah Hayati | IAIN Antasari, Banjarmasin | Sex Disaggregated Data in Cooperative Agency of South Kalimantan Province |
| 13 | Putu Indah Rahmawati | Undiksha - Bali | P2TP2A Optimization in Protecting Women Against Violence in District of Buleleng, Bali province |

In general discussion raised the issues of methodology, the findings, questions on the data collection, and applicability of the findings.

Research on gender mainstreaming revealed the situation of the implementation of gender mainstreaming in the district and province. Different obstacles in implementing gender mainstreaming was observed, and the findings showed that there were differences from the capacity of the institutions to the availability of resource persons to support the implementation. Although in general this condition has already been identified, but the findings from each place showed specific problems faced by gender machinery in that places and the findings could be fed-back for further improvement in the implementation of gender mainstreaming.

Studies covering violence issues showed that there were weaknesses in the implementation of the policy issued by local government. The problems identified included the

understanding on the issues, the existence of implementation policies, preparedness of service providers and limited information on the issues for use by client as well as service providers. These particular studies have brought the researchers to the core of implementing agencies and have comprehended the researchers on the actual issues and challenges. Those studies have also inspired service providers and the researchers to develop innovative approach to further improve the services. The researches have also established a channel of communication and collaboration between researchers and government staff in charge of the issues.

The study on data revealed the fact on the perception of local government staff on the importance of sex disaggregated data. The availability of data is dependent upon their understanding on its importance for their work. They were no official requirement to generate sex disaggregated data unless they see the importance for their accounted work.

In general the research has shown the condition of the implementation of the policies on different issues, revealed some weaknesses, and formulated evidence based recommendation for betterment of program implementation. Recommendation proposed varied in term of their feasibility to be applied.

Brief of Research findings



Research topic 1.

Optimizing the function of integrated service center for women and child protection (P2TP2A) in Aceh

Researchers and their affiliations:

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Nurmasyithah (PSW of IAIN Ar-Raniry)

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Type of research:

Policy research

Context:

P2TP2A (Integrated Service Center for Women and Child Protection) at province level was established in Aceh in 2003, and by 2006 there were 21 such centers established all over Aceh. The number of P2TP2A increased rapidly and 16 P2TP2A have been supported with building by Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Board for Aceh and Nias Province(BRR). However, only three P2TP2As were functioning well, the other three were at a minimal functioning level and the rest did not function. P2TP2As were important for women and children, especially in Aceh where after conflict and Tsunami many problems were faced by women and children. The pregnant mother's mortality and the infant mortality rate in Aceh were still higher compared to the national level, and Aceh was still facing high rate of violence against women and children. Regarding women empowerment and child protection, many programs actually could be applied in P2TP2A to support the policy implementation of international regulation, national regulation and local regulation. At local level optimizing P2TP2A would really support the implementation of Qanun(local regulation) No. 11 2008 on Child Protection and Qanun No. 6 on Women Empowerment and Protection. Beside of that, P2TP2A was important and became one of the strategic issue in Strategic Planning of Aceh Agency for Women Empowerment and Child Protection. Therefore, serious efforts needed to be made to re-optimize the function of Integrated Service Center for Women and Child Protection (P2TP2A) in Aceh.

Research aims/objectives:

The aims of this research were to: (a) identify factors hinder the effective functioning of P2TP2A in Aceh; (b) identify stakeholders and their role; (c) identify Aceh's local potencies; (d) identify some development alternatives.

Method/Research methodology:

The research method was descriptive qualitative. Technique and strategy of collecting data were interview, FGD and observation on P2TP2A sampled with criteria of optimal functioning and less optimal functioning. Research location were regencies of Biruen, Banda Aceh, Aceh Barat and Aceh Besar. This data was enriched by conducting observations and interviews with the managers of other service agencies which managed by the Social Ministry and 1 agency provided services for children and women in Biruen managed by a foundation. The optimizing institution was analysed using assessment instrument for the organization and after that, the data was analysed to find out the way to optimize P2TP2A and to get the relevant model of P2TP2A in Aceh.

Key research findings:**Issue 1:**

The weakness of institutional management at P2TP2A is caused by its complex organizational structure with double leadership position (the Head of P2TP2A also as a head of certain government office), and too many employees at management level, since there were no standard on how the leaders of the P2TP2A are selected. This position is vulnerable to political influence.

Policy options/recommendations

Agency for Women Empowerment and Child Protection at province level should take lead in the coordination of such activities at district level, to support the development of P2TP2A at district level, and also develop networks of P2TP2As in Aceh.

Agency for Women Empowerment and Child Protection should assist P2TP2As in the sub-districts to formulate a vision, mission, and organization structure, and assess local needs to determine the priority program.

Agency for Women Empowerment and Child Protection should formulate a regulation at province level or district regarding the status, function, position of P2TP2A including selection mechanism of leaders, source of budget to cover operational cost, number of staff employed by local government for P2TP2A.

Issue 2:

Stakeholders who should have been directly involved in P2TP2A were not aware of their relevance to involve. Officials of Social Affair Agency and of Police Department, even some officers in Women Empowerment Agency did not know that the main stakeholders were Ministry of Woman Empowerment, The Ministry of Social, and Police Department of Republic of Indonesia, The Division of Women Empowerment and Child Protection, Social Department and Police.

Policy options/recommendations

Local government at Province or District level can support the existence of P2TP2A as an integral part of state development. It can be done by involving P2TP2A in government meetings and development planning

To develop a policy by consulting with Women Empowerment and Child Protection Board, Social Department, and Police on P2TP2A development, especially issues related to the scope and specification of P2TP2A compared to PPT (Integrated Service Centre in hospital), so that both centers can be strengthened and work in a complementary manner.

Women Empowerment and Child protection Agency can facilitate in developing networks of P2TP2A in Aceh and the Ministry should do this at national level as well.

Issue 3:

In Aceh with its specific character, customary institution, customary leader, religious institution and religious leader are important local resources that should be involved intensively in community development. They are the good channel to reach community and to get community's trust. Lack of synergy with them implies that P2TP2A will stay in isolation in the community. Or, in case the public knows the existence of P2TP2A, but without assistance from their community leader, they don't know how to get service from P2TP2A. Even some of them who have already known about this institution, but they feel suspicious toward this place to get any service.

Policy options/recommendations

Women Empowerment and Child Protection Agency, by coordinating with MAA (specific board on customary in Aceh) is to strengthen gender sensitivity/awareness program toward "*Tuhapeut*" as community leaders at village level.

Develop concept to involve *Tuhapeut* in referral system for the protection of women and children through P2TP2A.

Building a village environment control for protection of the rights of women and children by building synergy with other customary institutions that exist in the village.

The potential religious institutions-like *dayah* (*traditional Islamic boarding school*) which already exist in community is necessary to be involved intensively in women empowerment and child protection.

Research topic 2.

Poverty Reduction Program for Low-Income Families among Women's Groups in the coastal areas of Bengkulu

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Type of research:

Policy research

Context:

Poverty is a persistent problem in Indonesia. Data from the Bengkulu Statistics Bureau shows that the number of poor people in the city of Bengkulu has increased from 24,200 (9.28%) in 2006 to 52,200 (18.16%) in 2008. The distribution of the poor is highest in the coastal areas. Kusnadi (2006:2-3) explains that women, especially the wives of fishermen are an untapped potential in coastal areas. The role and potential of coastal women is very important because women play a major role in land-based socio-economic activities. Since women do much of the domestic labor (e.g. as maids etc) they are always involved in coastal public activities in order to help income generating. The daily uncertain revenue from fishing has forced women to take on the role of income earner to support the needs of their families.

Research aims/objectives:

This research aimed to examine poverty reduction programs in relation to their role in increasing women's economic security, identify factors that contribute to unsuccessful poverty reduction programs, and recommend poverty reduction programs for women and communities as well as alternative businesses that can be done by women to increase family income.

Method/Research methodology:

Descriptive qualitative is applied for research method. The location of this research is at the coastal area in the urban are of Bengkulu City, which consisted of Kampung Melayu sub-district, Teluk Segara sub-district and Sungai Serut sub-district. The analysis units are the society and women with the purposive random sampling in recruiting the participants. The key issues to be investigated are poverty reduction program of Local Planning Agency(*Bappeda Kota Bengkulu*), Agency for Marine and Fisheries(*Dinas Kelautan dan Perikanan Kota Bengkulu*), Agency for Cooperative and SMEs(*Dinas Koperasi dan UKM Kota Bengkulu*); potential local resources; women as human resources at the coastal areas; and the problems of community at the coastal areas. In addition, the methods of data collection were documentation study, research synthesis and focus group discussion. The data obtained was analyzed based on the qualitative research method.

Key research findings:**Issue 1:**

While many poverty reduction programs have been implemented, there is a lack of coordination among the local government agencies at the village level. Those villages which were small in size were often not included in the program dissemination process, data collection, and distribution of program activities. This lead inaccuracy in identifying target beneficiaries.

Issue 2:

Ineffective funding distribution mechanisms lead to high level of nepotism, which means that the funds did not reach those who needed most.

Issue 3:

Funding decisions did not take into account human resource capability or the availability of natural resources, which meant that coastal communities were asked to undertake projects that did not fit the environmental capacity (environment support system) of target area.

Issue 4:

Since beneficiaries did not understand the concept of the revolving fund programs, they misused the programs provided. For example, in livestock programs instead of undertaking to grow goats and cattle, these animals were sold for their meat in order to earn an income.

Issue 5:

Several other programs, such as the home industry were given only limited funding for production. Support to build the community's capacity on good management skills and marketing was lacking, as a result income earned from these activities was low and in turn beneficiaries stopped their production. In fact, the home industry is potential for very successful business for women.

Issue 6:

Most programs did not perform any evaluation following implementation. This was due to the absence or unclear measurable indicators of program success.

Issue 7:

There was a lack of understanding among beneficiaries that the loan received was to be paid back. This misunderstanding came from the fact that programs used terms like 'help' and 'aid' instead of words like 'small loans.'

Issue 8:

Sex disaggregated data at the village level was not easily available. This type of data was very important for accurate targeting of the program. Since this type of data was not available women are often excluded from such programs.

Policy options/recommendations

Districts (as the lowest administrative units) should deal directly with prospective beneficiaries in providing the aid.

There is an urgent need for district governments to improve dissemination of information on poverty reduction programs and establish mechanism to collect sex-disaggregated data.

Evaluation plays a very important role in the implementation of the program and it must be done thoroughly. The evaluation is not only for the beneficiaries, but also for the responsible institution which provides the aid and poverty programs. They need to understand the shortcomings that might occur during the implementation of the program.

The program needs to be correctly titled to ensure beneficiaries understand whether the money is in the form of aid which does not have to be returned or a

loan/revolving fund which needs to be returned so that other people can benefit in subsequent funding rounds.

There are several alternative economic activities which women can engage in contributing to the family income. For instance, home-based industries using local natural resources such as coconut oil business, fish chips, shredded fish and services (e.g. hairdresser, bride dressing, and sewing). These types of small businesses need to be supported as well.

Research topic 3.

Children Profile And Analysis Of Human Resources Development Policy As Initiation For Developing Child Protection Regulation In The Province Riau

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Dra.Rahmita B. Ningsih, SE.,MHum

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Type of research:

Policy research

Context:

Law no. 23 Year of 2002 on Child Protection stipulates that child protection comprises all activities that guarantee protection of children's right to life, growth, and participations as well as protection against any violence and discrimination.

Research aims/objectives:

The aim of this research is to provide children profile and data on the analysis of human resources development policy related to children. The result will be used by local goverment to develop children protection regulation.

Method/Research methodology:

Data collected in this research were primary and secondary data. Data were collected from related government offices. Children data were grouped into four main category, they were data related to children rights for living, data related to children rights to develop, data related to children rights to participate and data related to children rights for protection. Analysis of human resources development policy was discussed based on the availability of the related program, the relevancy of program in each government offices with the province's program and vision in fulfilling children rights.

Key research findings:**Issue 1:**

Data on children was very limited, a reason for this was that it was not easy to collect data on children especially data related to abuse. The Central Bureau of Statistics or other government units that provided data only clustered them by age to a limited extent. Thus for instance while in Indonesia children are clustered into 15-19 age group when it should be 15-18.

Policy options/recommendations

Demographic data provided by government must be clustered by age and separate children from adults. Data should be presented by using the same format even when it is being provided by different agencies. The Central Bureau of Statistics as the main data source should be the initiator for this move to ensure data uniformity. Government need to disseminate to all government offices that data on children is urgently needed as the basis to develop programs on children protection.

Issue 2:

Regulation for human resources development in the Department of Education, Department of Health, Department of Social Affairs, Department of Human Resources and Transmigration and Unit of Women Empowerment did not fully facilitate children protection program. We found that only the Department of Education has most number of programs designed for children. At Department of Health the only program that explicitly targeted children was focused on decreasing child mortality. Department of Manpower and Transmigration designed programs to eliminate high risk jobs for the children, but this program could not be implemented because there was no similar program in the province and no funding available for it. At Department of Social Affairs they had programs for children's playgroup, family planning and adoption. At the Unit of Women Empowerment, most of their program were tailored for children and women without addressing children specifically.

Policy options/recommendations

There must be a clear description of responsibility for child protection at each government offices to prevent overlaps in programs. All government units that have programs related to child protection should discuss their programs and their implementation, share resources in running their programs to better achieve their aims. The Office of Women Empowerment should serve as the coordinator of all programs related to children.

Issues 3: The Relevance of Province's program and other government offices

To be the center of Economics, Malay culture within wealthy and religious environment community at SouthEast Asia in 2020 is the vision of Province of Riau. To reach this vision, government at the province level has designed their program based on vision for 2020. This vision was translated into mission, one of the mission is to improve human resources quality by giving easy access to education, health facility, religious and culture. Those programs were delegated to relevant government offices to be implemented. Each government offices design their own program. Drawn from program analysis at five government offices, we found that not all program were designed in line with the provincial development program. In some departments we could not find the program that been delegated to them but they have other program that do not delegated to them included the program related to children.

At these five government offices, we did not find any program that designed to build the religious community environment within Malay culture even though at the province level we found the program to build centre for Malay culture. This program was supposed to be given through school program to educate children within its local uniqueness. The program improving children motivation to read that being delegated to department of education was not programmed at department of education. From our depth interview with each department officer they confirmed that some of their program was not in line with the program at the province level.

Action Option:

- Governor as the leader has to make the decree to bind each government offices to use province program as the basis to design their programs and all programs should be focused to reach the vision of Riau Province.
- Each government offices should be given space in designing their program to match the case and situation they had.

Issues 4 : Barriers in designing and implementing program

The program designed in each government offices should have matched the program designed in the province level, in fact we found many differences. This research found there were some barriers at the government offices to make their program in line with the

program at the province level. The first barrier, the time given to each office was too short for them to plan a good program. The second barrier, the program at the province level has not been disseminated to each government office and this limited them to use it as the basis in planning their own programs. In fact, the program at the government offices was design based on funding that being allocated for them. The third barrier found was that the skill of staff who plan the program was not good enough, and sometime they were only put on that position for the short period of time. The fourth barrier, at some offices they tried to design program in accordance with recent case or situation but since there it did not comply with province program, it was not funded. This barriers has cause some programs for child protection could not be implemented.

Action Option :

- Program design at the level of Province should be disseminated to each government office before they plan their own program.
- Governor as the highest leader in the province should enforce each office to use province program as the reference in designing their program in order to reach the province's vision.
- Governor through Human Resources Management Agency(BKD) has to retain person in charge of program planning on that position for at least two years to ensure the compliance to province development program.
- The capability of person working in program planning should be improved for better result.

Research topic 4.

The needs of women small vendors for children day care: Case Study of Tebet Sub-district in Jakarta

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Type of research:

Policy research

Context:

The government's Early Child Development Program (PAUD) aims to fulfill the rights of children to grow and develop. This includes the provision of Children Care Centers (TPA). The main purpose of Children Care Centers (TPA) is preparing and developing quality children to face their future life. To that end the TPA prepares the children to be ready in entering formal education. Although Early Child Development is government's program, there is a gap in accessing that program. The case in this study is the problems faced by women small vendors in caring their children during their working time in the market. They are not able to put the children in day care facilities and the children were exposed to inappropriate environment, which is not suitable as the environment is adult environment with all of its complicated situation that could give negative impact to children.

Research aims/objectives:

The objectives of this research are :

- To identify appropriate Child Care Centers (TPA) for women small vendors;
- To identify the potencies of the families in Tebet sub-district in running child care center);
- To develop an affordable model of Child Care Center (TPA) that meet the demand of women small vendors.

Method/Research methodology:

This research used the qualitative method passing through delineation of facts and conditions founded in research object. The relevant Data and facts are collected and analyzed to find and develop the suitable model of Child Care Centers (TPA) for women small vendors. The research was done in Tebet Subdistrict and data collected during September – December 2010 the Harvard Technique was used in searching of data passing through emphasizing of response answer on What and What For questions. In data analysis, this research also used Interactive Model where data processing was done during the implementation of the research. Those activities were done in a aggregative and integrative manner and then Focus Group Discussion (FGD) was done to integrate all data obtained from research participants including relevant policy maker.

Key research findings:**Issue 1:**

There was no consistency between policies and guidelines issued by Agency for Education and the implementation of early child development program (PAUD) and each unit in the government worked in isolation.

Policy implication/s:

There is a need for a decree from the Mayor about the implementation of the Child Care Centre (TPA) with emphasis on the cooperation among departments/units in charge of running the centers and the early childhood program so that more centers are established and meet the demand of the community as well as targeted group.

Policy options/recommendations

Establish a Children Care Centre (TPA) working group involving relevant units, Women Studies Center, NGO and target groups. The main duties of the working group are: (a) to develop Guidelines for the establishment of Children Care Centre (TPA) adjusted to the needs of the target groups; (b) to monitor performance of Child Care Centre (TPA) to ensure the demand is met; (c) to involve Market management staff in the management of Child Care Centre (TPA); and (d) to encourage the involvement of bigger vendors around the market in providing support both financial and non financial ones.

Issue 2:

There is a lack of knowledge about the TPA and their benefits, not only among the target groups, but also among those of government agencies that has some relation with the implementation of policies of Child Care Centre (TPA).

Policy implications:

Awareness raising on child's rights and its relation with provision of services for children through Child Care Center is necessary and important. Currently TPA is provided in limited scale by non-governmental organizations, the Family Education and Welfare (the PKK) organization.

Policy options/recommendations:

Each unit related to the provision of TPAs should develop awareness raising program and allocate its necessary budget to increase awareness on child rights and the existence of Child Care Center of both target group as well as key stakeholders (people who are influential in the community)

Issue 3:

Demand for TPAs is not being met, but the existing facilities was not utilized by women small vendors in need. They preferred to leave their children with someone they trust and they could not afford to pay for the services of the TPA.

Policy implications:

There is a need to increase the number of Child Care Centers (TPA) in Tebet sub-district that are safe and affordable.

Policy options/recommendations:

It is recommended that each sub-district has at least one Children Care Centers (TPA);

Create and develop the pilot project on early children education centers as part of Child Care Centre (TPA);

The local government company as the owner of markets in District of Tebet should participate in creating and developing of Children Care Centre (TPA) for women small vendors as part of their Corporate Social Responsibility;

It is recommended that DKI Jakarta government develop minimum service standard for Child Care Centre (TPA);

Issue 4:

The existing Child Care Centre (TPA) has not been responsive to the needs/demand of women small vendors who in general are poor.

Policy implications:

Establish a pilot Child Care Centre (TPA) that meets the minimum service standards and responsive to the needs of target groups which can then be used as a model for other centers in DKI Jakarta

Policy options/recommendations

A joint effort by the Ministry of Social Affairs and the Ministry of Education, relevant government units and local authorities to establish a pilot the children care centre (TPA) with special needs is recommended

Establish a working group of stakeholders and working units to design the model child care centre (TPA)

Prepare Technical Guidelines for the establishment of children care centre (TPA) is necessary, therefore responsible government unit is recommended to develop and promote its use.

Invite private sector in the area to cooperate in the establishment of the child care centre (TPA) as the implementation of company's corporate social responsibility.

Research Topic 5.

Reproductive health education for Madrasa students in South Sumatra

Researcher and Affiliations

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Type of Research

Policy Research

Context

This research was based on the concept of how to communicate well early on to provide understanding about the importance of adolescent reproductive health. Some of the main ideas were based on the following facts . Currently 44 million teens were grow in our homeland, and one among five people in Indonesia was already in the adolescent age. Reproductive health curriculum was yet to be fully implemented, especially in the Madrasas which accounted to a number around 58,439 all over Indonesia. The main reason reproductive health has not been integrated into curriculum was due to the pro and contra opinions of the scholars on the boundaries and standards of teaching materials to be taught. One local newspaper in Palembang "Sumatra Express", in its reader letters published Monday, August 2, 2010 described the concerns on the dangers of global development in adolescent reproductive health. Therefore knowledge on reproductive health must be given to teenagers so they do not encounter free sex, pregnancy outside marriage which would have a negative impact for families and communities.

Various studies by NGOs and universities showed that cases in reproductive health were very alarming both in terms of quantity and quality. Among the cases in reproductive health were: unwanted pregnancies, unsafe abortions, sexually transmitted diseases, HIV / AIDS.

Not all teenagers got correct and complete information about reproductive (PATH, October 1997, Endry, 2008, Gail and Denise 2010). They actually got the information from their friends who did not understand reproductive health problems or from unreliable sources.

The view that sex is a taboo, which has been so long ingrained, has made adolescents reluctant to discuss reproductive health with other teenagers. Even more alarming, they did not feel comfortable to discuss sexual matters with members of their family. The unavailability of accurate and true information on reproductive health, made teenager explore and find access to the information by their own (Gage, June 1998, p. 154-166). Current communication and information facilities provided much information that could be accessed easily. For instance, pornography was easily found in magazines, books and illegally sold movies. These all actually was risk for teenagers as they did not have adequate knowledge on reproductive health. In addition, the internet has a wide range pornography information and movies. As a result, many teenagers now are starting to have a sex in their early age compared to the teenagers on the previous years (<http://www.path.org/html/fgm/htm>. download: May, 10, 2010, 9:02 PM).

Reproductive health education according to various studies indicated that the program was most effective when introduced at the younger teens where they are not yet sexually active, such student were them in the Junior High School or Madrasa.

Article 17 of Law Number 36 of Year 2009 states that the government is responsible for the availability of access to information, education, and health care facilities to improve and maintain the highest health status. One form of responsibility that Indonesia has been negated to the Ministry of National Education and Religious Affairs Ministry to teach reproductive health education at secondary school level.

This research was intended to formulate recommendations for policy in the development of alternative curriculum concept that is able to meet the maximum achievements in Reproductive health education for Madrasa students in South Sumatra. Results of the research was to be conveyed to Minister of Women Empowerment and Child Protection (MoWECP) then proceeded to the Directorate of Madrasa Education in the Directorate General of Islamic Education Ministry of Religious Affairs and Madrasa Education and Religious Affairs Ministry of Religious Affairs Regional Office in South Sumatra. Expected outcome of this research used as indicator was the inclusion of the concept of research results in the Madrasa curriculum.

Research Aims/Objective

The purpose of this research was to identify and inform policy maker (i.e. curriculum official) the needs of boy and girl student in reproductive health and gender relation. This research was conducted to obtain alternative ideas about reproductive health education as the input for Madrasa curriculum. Specifically the study intended to reviews literatures how to implement reproductive health and gender relation in Madrasa in South Sumatra; explore

the model information about reproductive health education curriculum that has been implemented for the Madrasa in South Sumatra; explore the position of reproductive health and gender relation in the curriculum of Madrasa in South Sumatra; and explore boy and girl students' expectations, the need for and the content of the reproductive health and gender relations curriculum.

Research Methodology

Based on cost considerations and time constraints, this exploratory pilot research is conducted by taking samples from *Madrasa Tsanawiyah* (Islamic Junior High School) in South Sumatra Province. This research used primary sources from research results related to reproductive health in the curriculum in junior high school. The other literature was used as a secondary source materials and reference for thinking so that comparisons of this study objectives can be achieved. In order to sharpen the analysis, information was also taken from Informants, such as teachers, stakeholders, communities, students and academics who were concerned on development of the reproductive health curriculum. To obtain information from informants in-depth interviews was conducted. A purposive sampling technique was used and certain criteria based on research needs were applied.

Data analysis techniques in the study was conducted in steps. Data collection was done through observation and collection of documents, study's data, FGDs, and in-depth interviews. Following that the problem was defined by sorting data reduction, display the data to create models, matrix or table in order to map the types of data have been collected. For written data, content analysis, verification and interpretation was done. For the data, which have many similarities in form and content, comparative analysis was also used as a cross check between one material data with other data. Furthermore, from data that has been patterned after, focused and systematically compiled and analyzed, conclusions were drawn to formulate policy recommendations on reproductive health curriculum to be implemented in the Madrasa.

Key Research Findings

Typically the difference between Madrasa and general school is only in the depth of religious curriculum. The other curricula adhere to national education curricula. At first glance Madrasa actually has the advantage of applying national curricula completely and more in depth teaching of Islamic religion. Until the year 2010 there were 58.439 units of Madrasas and 12.498 were Madrasa Tsanawiyah (Islamic Elementary School) (Directorate of Madrasa Education Ministry of Religious Affairs RI, 2010).

The research findings informed that the place where to position material on reproductive health was still not certain. There was a tendency that reproductive health materials were considered important because it was deemed sufficient through its integration into the subject matter of *Fiqh* (Islamic Law) and Biology. Besides, some Madrasa conducted counseling in cooperation with the Family Planning Board(BKKBN) and the local health office

to deliver education materials on Reproductive health (Focus Group Discussion, May 30, 2010).

In addition to the above findings, it was found that the material more focused to reproductive health of women. This was with consideration that female reproductive organs are more complex and requires more attention. Therefore, guides for teachers in Madrasas were the books related to Women Fiqh which deals with reproductive health and ordinances of worship and their relation with the menstrual cycle and pregnancy.

Based on the above description it was concluded that the basic material Reproductive health is necessary for the Madrasa's students. Delivery of the subjects do not need special curriculum but can be integrated into other subjects such as biology, *fiqh* (Islamic law), and local curriculum. This conclusion was drawn based on the view that Madrasa's students are part of a group of teens who was facing various risks associated with their reproductive health - teen pregnancies, unwanted pregnancy, unsafe abortion, STD / HIV infection, and sexual violence. Learning program aimed at improving the Reproductive health of adolescents needs to aim at the understanding on these risks and the various factors that affect the lives of teenagers.

Researchers recommend Ministry of Religious Affairs and Madrasa Education Ministry of Religious Affairs in the Office of the Provincial Religious Affairs to deliver and teach reproductive health in Madrasa through three alternatives: *first*, through its integration into science learning materials, *Fiqh* (Islamic law), Guidance of Counseling; *Second*, specific as its own subjects; and *third*, through extracurricula learning.

Referring to the analysis of the results of research and input from various parties, especially, the Head of a Madrasa, a group of academia in the field of Reproductive health such as parents, religious leaders, community leaders, government and the Ministry of Religious Affairs had formulated teaching materials on Reproductive health for Madrasa's students, as described below:

- The various physical changes that occur during adolescence;
- The various physiological changes that occur during adolescence;
- The various changes that occur in intelligence during adolescence;
- The Islamic focus related to Reproductive health;
- Islamic values related to HIV and AIDS;
- Discussion on the value of having a healthy Reproduction;
- The physiological aspects of female reproduction;
- The physiological aspects of male reproductive organs;
- Description of the stages of pregnancy;
- Discussion on the issues of infertility;
- Discussion on the impact of unplanned pregnancies;
- Discussion on the issue of premarital sex;

- Discussion on various impacts of risky sexual behavior;
- Use of variety of terms related to STDs, HIV and AIDS;
- Understanding the ways of transmission of STIs, HIV and AIDS;
- List of precautions that need to be taken to avoid contamination from infected blood;
- Steps to take effective decisions;
- Discussion on the impact of pornography;
- Explanation on the mechanics of effective communication;
- Planning activities for the dissemination of information in the future.

As a final note, based on the experience, the combination of various learning approaches are often most effective in reaching youth group. Therefore, what program or what method is most effective as actually carried out by teachers who are already aware of the situation and conditions in the field.

Research topic 6.

Increasing Participation of Women in Local Development Planning Forum in Bogor, West Java, Indonesia

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Type of research:

Policy research

Context:

Indonesia is experiencing a transition from centralized to decentralized system of government. This means that in order to provide better services to the community (both men and women) there is a need for better coordination and synchronisation between central and local governments and the Local Development Planning Forum (LDPF) called Musyawarah Perencanaan Pembangunan Desa/Kelurahan in Indonesia. The main purpose of the LDPF is to get citizen inputs into development planning at a local/village level. However, women's participation in the LDPF has been limited and restricted to mainly

playing the role of recipients of information. Amanah (2006) suggests that the highest women involvement in development is at the implementation stage; whilst the lowest women involvement is in development planning stages. This reflects that the LDPF are not in compliance with the Presidential Decree No. 9 / 2000 on Gender Mainstreaming in Development. According to the Decree, development projects and plan integrate the experience, needs, and aspirations of both men and women fairly and equally. This means that women must play a more active role in the LDPF.

Community participation at the local level is closely related to willingness, opportunity, and ability. Mikkelsen (1999) suggested that participation relates to the notion of six states which are: (i) voluntary contributions from the community to the project without taking part in decision making, (ii) develop community awareness to increase ability to respond to development projects; (iii) voluntary community involvement in the changes managed by themselves, (iv) is an active process, actively taking the initiative and use their freedom to do so, (v) strengthening dialogue between local community with staff who do the planning, implementation, monitoring project, in order to obtain information about the local context, and social impacts, (vi) community involvement in the development of self, life, and their environment. Community participation is important, this is also mentioned by Isbandi (2007) as follows, participation associated with community involvement in the overall process that occurs from program design development, implementation, evaluation, and redesign the development program. On the other hand, participation can be seen from the degree of community involvement in the program as suggested by Pretty (1995) based on Arnstein ladder of participation. Concerning that participation of the women LDPF is very important to develop, the results of this policy research can take a role as a platform to formulate innovative policy to increase participation of women in LDPF.

From Gender Development Index (GDI) and Empowerment Measure (GEM) (MOWE, 2009), the GDI and GEM of West Java Province. The GDI and GEM of the West Java were 61,81 and 55,51 whereas the National GDI and GEM at the same year were 66.38 and 62, 27 respectively. Participation of women in decision making for development in West Java Province was below 20 percent, whilst in Bogor Regency and city women's participation is around 15-17 percent. Even though the government of Indonesia, has stated affirmative action for women involvement in policy making which is at least achieve 30 percent, why participation of women in development planning is low. Thus, the main research question is what are the reasons behind the low participation of women in LDPF?

Research aims/objectives:

Research aimed at analysing factors affecting participation of women in LDPF and making recommendations on alternative policy and strategies to improve participation of women in LDPF.

Method/Research methodology:

Quantitative and qualitative methods were used to explore the reasons behind the low participation of women in LDPF in Bogor. A short survey was conducted in Bogor Regency and City with the purposes as follows: (i) to know perception of the respondents to the participation of women to the LDPF, (ii) to update data and information regarding LDPF, and (iii) to analyse the factors which impact and correlate with the participation of women in the LDPF. The short survey involved 80 respondents from Bogor city and Bogor regency.

The results of the survey used as the basis of (a) interviews with key people in the Local Planning Development Board, Agency of Community Empowerment, and local women leaders and facilitators, and (b) focus group discussions with women who have and have not participated in the LDPF.

Key research findings:

Low levels of women's participation can be explained by four factors:

Issue 1:

LDPF committee mainly issued invitations limitedly to a group of women who work on family issues (e.g. local women health activists).

Policy implication/s:

Representation of marginalized women and poor people are not really considered when decisions are made about whom to invite for the LDPF meetings.

Policy options/recommendations:

Ensuring that selection procedures for participating in the LDPF include women from poor and marginalized women.

This can be achieved by establishing a mechanism of community participation in each neighborhood. Each cluster can be asked to submit proposals for invited representatives of LDPF. The LDPF committee further examines this list to see if there are any groups that have been left out and includes them in the final list of invitees. Where it is not possible for poor and marginalized women to attend the LDPF meetings a dialogue with marginalized women can be arranged by facilitators to capture the aspirations and issues. The results of the dialogue can then be presented at the main LDPF meeting so that these issues are included in the planning.

Participation of women in LDPF can be initiated by the Regent and Mayor through issuing the circular to the LDPF organizing committee. The circular must recommend

the procedure of LDPF with the importance of involvement of government needs to ensure that gender needs have been integrated in all development programs.

Issue 2:

The issues discussed in LDPF meetings focused mainly on physical/infrastructure programs. The women participants, who attended the LDPF, felt that sometimes they did not have the courage and sufficient confidence to convey their opinions on issues being discussed.

Policy implication/s:

This means, women find difficult to engage with these issues. Issues that concern them such as health, education, food security, safety, violence are never or rarely discussed at the LDPF meetings.

Policy options/recommendations:

Building the capacity of LDPF committee, facilitator and women participants.

The committee and the facilitator need to have gender awareness and have better understanding about gender responsive development. Gender analysis in development would contribute to a more efficient and effective development process and results. Without having gender sensitive facilitators, the involvement of women in LDPF was likely to be limited to things such as serving food, write meeting minutes, and report. Women Empowerment and Family Planning Agency of Bogor Regency, Community Empowerment and Family Planning Agency of Bogor City, Regional Community Empowerment Agency, and universities can work together to build the capacity of the LDPF committee, facilitators, and participants on the needs of men and women, gender analysis instruments, as well as participatory techniques.

Issue 3:

The women participants attended the LDPF, sometimes did not have the courage and sufficient confidence to convey an opinion.

Policy implication/s:

Local government needs to develop innovative policy to address the issue of capacity building for women in managing personal skills, leadership and organization development. Capacity building for women could be programmed and implemented to reflect the commitment of the Bogor City and Bogor Regency in women empowerment.

Policy options/recommendations

Women Empowerment and Family Planning Agency of Bogor Regency, Community Empowerment and Family Planning Agency of Bogor City, Regional Community

Empowerment Agency, and universities can work together to increase capacity-building committee, facilitators, and participants about the needs of gender, gender analysis instruments, and as well as participatory techniques.

Issue 4:

Many women feel that there are no guarantees that the results LDPF will be taken into account at higher decision making process.

Policy implication/s:

Women felt that since there was a lack of accountability there was no point to participate as their issues will not be addressed

Policy options/recommendations

Bogor Regency and City Governments need to conduct an assessment of LDPF process and documents to ensure they are gender-sensitive. Local Government needs to ascertain whether gender sensitive LDPF already started in all stages and follow-up the LDPF results into the higher hierarchy.

Research topic 7.

The Local Government Working Unit readiness in the implementation of governor regulation on gender responsive budgeting: case study to education, health, and water resources management local institution in Central Java Province.

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Type of research:

Policy research

Context:

National commitment to create gender equality in development has been regulated in President Instruction No. 9 Year 2000 on Gender Mainstreaming in National Development, The Ministry Decree of International Affair declare the regulation No. 15 year 2008 on guidelines to implement gender mainstreaming for Local Government and Mid-term National Development Plan (RPJMN) of 2010-2014. In the context of gender equity, the priority in socio-cultural and religious development is the increase of gender equality and gender mainstreaming with one of the main points is the quality of human resources which can be seen from Human Development Index (HDI) and Gender-related Development Index (GDI). Although some policies to apply gender equality have been regulated, gender discrimination still exists, therefore to fasten the realization of gender equality and gender equity in various development field, the Government of Central Java tried out the gender responsive budget (GRB) in 15 Local Government Working Unit in 2011.

Research aims/objectives:

This research examined the Local Government Working Unit readiness in the implementation of governor regulation of gender responsive budgeting and the factors influencing the Local Government Working Unit's capability to implement gender responsive budgeting.

Method/Research methodology:

Qualitative methods were used in this research. Research location is in Central Java Province. Research unit analysis is Local Government Working Unit: education, health, and water resources management institution in Central Java Province. Recruitment of participants was done through purposive sampling. Individuals who understood and were responsible in the process of gender responsive budgeting (GRB) implementation, both individuals from board driver of GRB implementation (education, health, and water resources management government institution) and from board which drive the GRB implementation

(The board of local development planning, The board of gender empowerment, child protection and family planning and finance institution) were regarded unit of analysis. Focus group discussions and in-depth interviews were held and included end-users and relevant stakeholders such as The agency of gender empowerment, child protection and family planning, Local Government Planning Agency, Finance Bureau and also three GRB implementers of Local Government Working Unit, which are education, health, and water resources management local institution in Central Java Province. In addition, literature study was also undertaken and a workshop was also held to formulate policy recommendation. .

Key research findings:

The result of the study shows that The Local Government Working Unit readiness in the implementation of governor regulation of gender responsive budgeting has not yet been optimal. There are some key issues which needed attention were:

Issue 1:

The Governor's circular on the preparation of budgeting work plan of Local Government Working Unit is limited in term of method on how to do GRB.

Policy implication/s:

Unless there are clear terms of reference it will be difficult for Local Government Working Unit to undertake GRB. Since the Governor's circular will end its term in 2011 and new one is yet to be issued, there was probability of discontinuation of this effort.

Policy options/recommendations:

Establish gender responsive budgeting technical assistance team to develop guidelines for gender responsive budgeting in the level of government of Central Java;

Issuance of Governor's Regulation on Technical Guidelines for Gender Responsive Budgeting in Central Java Governmental.

Issue 2:

Limited capacity of human resources particularly at the middle and top managers level related to gender budgeting and high rate of higher rank staff rotation makes it difficult to sustain GRB.

Policy implication/s:

The capacity of human resources in the middle and top managers level in mastering gender issues in accordance with the core of business of Local Government Working Unit is a must for gender responsive programming and budgeting. They have to take responsibility for program initiative in order to get the approval from the Budgeting Team. High rate of middle and top managers rotation should be accompanied with strategy to ensure awareness and comprehension on GRB are maintained.

Policy options/recommendations:

The Agency for gender empowerment, child protection and family planning, Local Government Planning Agency and Finance Bureau need to respond to these limitations and obstacles and drive efforts continuing promotion of gender budgeting.

Local Government Planning Agency should chair the Gender Mainstreaming Working Group to drive and intensify of GRB application within each local government working unit as stipulated in Ministry of Interior Regulation no. 15 of 2008 on guidelines for the implementation of gender mainstreaming in regional government.

Governor's Regulation is needed for establishment of gender focal point within each government agency with minimum of Echelon III rank officer as focal point.

Central Java Governor's Decree on the establishment of Gender Mainstreaming Working Group should be renewed according to the changes of the government agency members and should be informed to the concerned members. The transfer of the member officials may take place at anytime , but the working group should sustain.

Issue 3:

Lack of availability of sex disaggregated data and updated data base within the development area of responsibility in each Local Government Working Unit.

Policy implication/s

The availability of sex disaggregated data is an obligation for an effective and on-target development program. The current modality of budgeting is called performance based budgeting. In the context of gender mainstreaming, budgeting is adopted to be Gender Responsive Budgeting in which development programs take into consideration the equity aspect in access, participation, control and benefits of development for both men and women. The data processing, sex disaggregated in particular is a complex issue. It requires support from the decision makers,

comprehensive and synergic approaches with various internal units of Local Government Working Unit.

Policy options/recommendations:

It is recommended that Provincial government issue a system to be applied in all government working units which enable gender responsive data collection, analysis and presentation is done and used in planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of development programs. Capacity building through assistance for each Local Government Working Unit to understand the importance of sex disaggregated, method of analysis and how it is used needs to be done accordingly.

Issue 4:

Capacity of Gender Focal Point(GFP) of each Local Government Working Unit in undertaking GRB was limited. Gender Focal Point, due to their lower position and rank had limited authority to mobilize other sections in their unit to undertake gender responsive budgeting.

Policy implication/s

The capacity of GFP in every Local Government Working Unit is to be upgraded to allow gender responsive development program be formulated. They are expected to serve as motivator for the unit as well as initiator for GRB, however their position was not high enough to influence and mobilize other section or division within their unit to conduct gender responsive programming and budgeting. When GFP was of higher rank and position, they could not involve actively in the process as they are occupied by other work. Therefore there is a need for more effective roles of GFP.

Policy options/recommendations:

Technical training is required for GFP to enable them carry out what they are expected to do and serve in the context of gender mainstreaming implementation structure at province level;

With the assistance from Planning Agency, Local Government Working Unit develop gender responsive five year plan including how budgeting is formulated to ensure it is responsive to gender issues. This modality will have integrated gender equity into longer term plan and it needs less program and activities formulation on annual basis.

Governor to issue regulation for Local Government Working Unit to assign at the least one person of every program to be responsible for integration of gender equity into the program;

The networking between local government of province level and Gender Studies Center and the NGO is recommended. They can serve as technical support and assist in the evaluation of gender responsive budgeting.

Issue 5:

The needs of Local Government Working Unit for gender analysis guidelines.

Policy implication/s:

The unavailability of gender analysis guidelines created difficulties for Local Government Working Unit in formulating Gender Responsive Program and Budget. Monitoring and evaluation tools was not yet available and this has made supervision by government inspector and gender mainstreaming could not be done optimally.

Policy options/recommendations:

Issue the Decree for development of gender analysis guidelines in which agency for gender empowerment, child protection and family planning serves as leading agency;

Prepare gender analysis guidelines with the active involvement of the whole relevant stakeholders;

Issue Governor's Regulation on the use of gender analysis guidelines for the Local Government Working Unit in formulation of gender responsive program and budget.

Issue 6:

The roles of supervision unit of local government in internal monitoring to Local Government Working Unit needs to be improved.

Policy implication/s

The role of supervision unit in internal monitoring to every Local Government Working Unit is a requirement for effective and on-target development program. The limited capacity of supervision unit on gender related approaches and the absence of guidelines for monitoring and evaluation prevent Gender Responsive Budgeting from optimal achievement.

Policy options/recommendations:

Include supervision division in capacity building program particularly to obtain comprehend gender equity concept, gender analysis technique and formulation of gender budget statement.

Develop monitoring and evaluation guidelines for supervision unit to enable internal monitoring can be done to support the implementation of gender responsive budgeting among government agencies.

Research topic 8.

Accommodating Women's Rights in Implementing Central Java Province Regulation Number 3 Year 2009 in Sukoharjo Regency

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Type of research:

Policy research

Context:

The incidence of violence against women and children in Sukoharjo Regency is high. In order to address this issue the government has responded by issuing the Sukoharjo Regent Decree in order to implement the Local Government Regulation of Central Java Province Number 3, 2009 which focuses on the protection women and children from violence. The Sukoharjo Regent Decree and the Local Government Regulation emphasize the provision of medical, legal, counseling, and rehabilitation services. They do not directly talk about woman rights, especially those who have been victims of violence.

Research aims/objectives:

The aim of this research is to identify how far the implementation of Province Regulation Number 3, 2009 accommodates women's rights in protecting the victims of violence in Sukoharjo Regency.

Method/ research Methodology

Focused Group Discussion and In-depth Interview were conducted to collect the data in this policy research. These methods were applied by including the stakeholders such as the Agency of Woman Empowerment, Child Protection, and Family Planning, District Attorney, Police Department, Regional Hospital, Religious Court, and Non Government Organizations

since they are the service operational team for the violence victims in Sukoharjo Regency. Moreover, documentary study was also conducted.

Key research findings:

Issue 1:

Strategies adopted to implement the Local Government Regulation did not meet the Minimum Service Standard as stated by (a) the Regulation of Ministry of Woman Empowerment and Children Protection of Indonesia Number 01, 2010 on Integrated Services for the Women and Children as the Victims of Violence and (b) Government Regulation Number 4, 2006 on Accomplishment and Cooperation of Recurring Violence Victims in Household.

Policy implication/s:

Unless the operational team made up by the Regent of Sukoharjo which manages cases relating to violence against women has a clear understanding of the service criteria mentioned in the Regulation of Ministry of Woman Empowerment and Children Protection of Indonesia Number 01, 2010, women victims of violence will not receive good quality service. The strategies are practically conducted by the Agency of Woman Empowerment, Child Protection, and Family Planning, Attorney, Police, Regional Hospital, Religious Court, and Non Government Organization since they are the service operational team for the violence victims in Sukoharjo Regency.

Policy options/recommendations:

Awareness on the Government Regulation Number 01, 2010 and Government Regulation Number 4, 2006 among the member of operational team should be built. To ensure it is done effectively, awareness raising must be followed by the establishment of good quality facilities for women and children victims of violence.

Each agencies (Agency of Woman Empowerment, Child Protection, and Family Planning, Attorney, Police, Regional Hospital, Religious Court, and Non Government Organizations of Sukoharjo Regency) has to comprehend Minimum Service Standard.

Capacity of the members of the operational team is to be strengthened by applying continue training to maintain minimum service standard. The budget related to that should be made available by the government.

Issue 2:

The Service Operational Team for the violence victims in Sukoharjo Regency did not have clear work programs to treat violence cases.

Policy implication/s

The absence of work programs in providing services will influence the quality of services and it will affect the optimal achievement of service operational team.

Policy options/recommendations:

Division of responsibility to be carried out by each stake should be developed to ensure effective treatment and services for the victims of violence. Accordingly, human resources to fulfill the responsibility and necessary supporting facilities should be should be made in place.

Development of periodic reporting is required to ensure the services is provided at its optimal quality. This reporting system can be used by the local government to supervise, monitor and evaluate the performance of service operational team.

Issue 3:

There is no coordination mechanism among responsible agencies.

Policy Implication/s:

Women and children victims of violence have complex needs. To fulfill their needs, an effective coordination is required to ensure the services is provided effectively and in an efficient manner.

Policy options/recommendations:

Memorandum of Understanding on Coordination as required by the Local regulation should be signed by each member of service operational team. Moreover, there are sanctions if the terms of the MoU are not met.

Periodical meeting among team members is required to discuss issues, seek advice on cases and evaluate the work being done.

Research topic 9.

The Implementation of Gender Mainstreaming in Kabupaten Malang in 2006-2010: A Case Study in Two Local Government agencies(SKPDs)

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Type of research:

Policy research

Context:

In Indonesia, the national commitment to implement gender mainstreaming was initiated in the late 1990s. The commitment was even stronger when the late Abdurrahman Wahid, the then President of Republic of Indonesia, issued the Presidential Instruction no. 9, year 2000 on Gender Mainstreaming in National Development. This particular presidential instruction specifically orders government leaders both in central and local levels to mainstream gender in all stages of development process – from planning to evaluation to aim at achieving gender equality and equity. Furthermore, also in this very instruction, general guidelines to implementing gender mainstreaming is provided – that gender analysis has to be a part of the development process and that the central as well as local government are responsible to do CIE (communication, information, and education) so that development stakeholders are aware of gender mainstreaming.

Six years after the issuance of the above presidential instruction, the Ministry of Women Empowerment (hence MoWE) reported that gender mainstreaming in national development had faced several challenges that hindered its success despite some significant achievements. One important challenge was the lack of institutionalization in development programs and policies. Thus, in 2006, MoWE proposed a National Action Plan for Gender Mainstreaming aimed at promoting effective implementation of gender mainstreaming. In addition, the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MoIA) issued the MoIA Regulation number 132 year (2003) to call for gender mainstreaming to be applied in development programs at the local government level.

Research aims/objectives:

The research will examine what practices were implemented by two SKPDs (Health Agency or Dinas Kesehatan and Education Agency or Dinas Pendidikan) in Kabupaten Malang to mainstream gender in their 2006-2010 policies and programs. To be more specific, the research will focus on the strategies/practices adopted by Dinas Pendidikan and Dinas Kesehatan to implement gender mainstreaming in their 2006-2010 policies and programs. There were several strategies/practices that could be used to mainstream gender. In this research we were focusing on three of the seven prerequisite components for gender mainstreaming, outlined in the Presidential Instruction 9/2000: (a) institutional mechanisms (primarily gender mainstreaming working group or POKJA PUG and gender mainstreaming focal points); (b) resource allocation and budgeting; and (c) collection and use of sex disaggregated data.

Method/Research methodology:

Documents analysis, in-depth interviews and focus group discussions were used to gather data on strategies/practices adopted by Dinas Pendidikan and Dinas Kesehatan to implement gender mainstreaming in their 2006-2010 policies and programs. In-depth interviews were held with the heads of each SKPD; the head of Agency for Women Empowerment and Child Protection(Kantor PP dan PA) that provides technical assistance to the implementation of gender mainstreaming in the government agencies, and the head of BAPPEKAB(Planning Agency). The documents analysed were those related to the establishment of gender working group, assignment of focal points in each SKPDs and resources allocation. The documents were in the form of Surat Keputusan(Decree), Surat Tugas(assignment letter), budget documents, and the annual work plans of the gender working group. Finally focus group discussions were held with gender focal points of SKPDs to gather data on how they worked in the implementation of gender mainstreaming, including how they have fulfilled their expected roles outlined in the MoIA Regulation no. 15/2008 and how they were positioned in the decision making process.

Key research findings:**Issue 1:**

POKJA PUG was set up in 2009 as regulated by the head of District Decree, SK Bupati 180/279/KEP/421.013/2009 stipulates generally similar responsibilities as mandated in the Ministry of Internal Affairs decree No. 15/2008, except the following on one important point. According to MoIA Regulation, the POKJA PUG is responsible for formulating (gender mainstreaming) policies recommendations for the Bupati/Walikota. This responsibility has been left out in the Bupati Decree SK Bupati 180/279/KEP/421.013/2009.

In addition, there was a mistranslation concerning the appointment of gender focal points. In Kabupaten Malang, there are staff who were assigned to be the 'spokesperson' for

matters related to gender, and thus regarded as gender focal points. Notably, Dinas Pendidikan has an echelon four staff (working on women empowerment and education), and Dinas Kesehatan assigned the leader of planning division to be their gender spokespersons respectively

Despite its founding in 2009, POKJA PUG has not drafted any annual work plan or five-yearly gender mainstreaming action plan. Not having the plans, the activities carried out by POKJA PUG has been relying heavily on the initiatives from KP3A(Agency for Women Empowerment and Child Protection).

Policy implication/s:

POKJA PUG supposedly acts as a consultative board for the implementation of gender mainstreaming in the local development; thus, it is important to give it responsibility to provide and recommendations to the Bupati concerning gender responsive policies. Giving such responsibility to POKJA PUG also means make its position strategic.

Since gender spokespersons are not specifically assigned to be gender focal points, they are unaware of what functions they must perform.

Not having any annual work plan or five-yearly gender mainstreaming action plan means that the POKJA PUG has been relying heavily on the initiatives from KP3A.

Policy options/recommendations:

Bupati and Sekretaris Daerah(executive secretary) review Bupati 180/279/KEP/421.013/2009 concerning POKJA PUG, especially on the responsibilities part. Necessary revision should be made to place POKJA PUG in a more strategic position in especially policy formulation in Kabupaten Malang.

POKJA PUG drafts Kabupaten Malang's 2011-2015 Gender Mainstreaming Action Plans, stipulated in Bupati's regulation.

POKJA PUG drafts its 2011 annual working plan outlining the advocacy and socialization to be conducted this year.

Each SKPD holds awareness raising on and advocacy meetings as well as capacity building activities within the SKPDs. To do so, the leader of BAPPEDA(Planning Agency), who also serves as the leader of POKJA PUG, and the executive secretary might need to encourage each SKPD to allocate financial resource to conduct the activities in their respective SKPD.

Leaders of SKPDs issue a decree of appointment of gender focal points. To strategise the position of gender focal points and to support collaborative actions, gender focal points at least are appointed from the planning division and other division or section which deals with gender or women empowerment. It is also suggested that gender focal points should also involve men.

Issue 2:

There is still resistance and misunderstanding on gender and gender mainstreaming. In addition to it, staff transfer also poses problem for the sustainability of gender mainstreaming implementation in the respective SKPD.

Policy implication/s:

The appointment of gender focal points can significantly increase the number of critical mass in SKPD, especially when they can carry out their function – “to conduct training, socialization, advocacy on gender mainstreaming to decision makers and staff in the SKPD,” and “to encourage the use of gender analysis in the formulation of policies, programs, and activities in their respective workplace.” Yet, in Kabupaten Malang, these functions have not been put into practice as gender focal points have not been legally bound with a decree or regulation. Thus, they sometime did not even know what they were responsible for.

Policy options/recommendations:

POKJA PUG encourages leaders of SKPD to appoint gender focal points in their respective SKPDs and endorse the appointment in a regulation or a decree.

Gender Focal Points are responsible for tasks as outlined in Permendagri 15/2008. BAPPEDA allocates financial resource to develop the planners’ gender capacity, especially in doing gender responsive development planning and budgeting.

KP3A facilitates the provision of a guide book to gender mainstreaming to be made available to staff in SKPD, especially gender focal points.

Issue 3:

Budgeting is one of the main concerns in the implementation of gender mainstreaming. Gender-responsive budgeting (GRB), that is, the budgeting that takes into account the issues of gender equity and equality, has been initiated in a number of regions in Indonesia including *Kabupaten Malang* since 2010. However, there is little supervisions and generally lack of capacity in GRB.

Policy options/recommendations:

BAPPEDA facilitates capacity building programs for Gender Focal Points and/or planners of SKPDs, which cover the topics of Gender-Responsive Planning and Budgeting. The programs should obviously be designed in such a way that the sustainability is ensured. For instance, it can be conducted in the form of Training of Trainers (TOT). Such programs are crucial since the concepts of Gender-Responsive Planning and Budgeting have not been fully understood by the officers in the agencies, particularly the planners.

POKJA PUG facilitates the formulation of Technical Guidelines of GRB for all agencies. The formulation of the technical guidelines should be done in stages, involving the agencies which are directly related to strategic issues.

Gender Focal Point and planners who have followed the training have the responsibility to carry out a dissemination activity in their respective agency and to report it to the Head of the agency with carbon copies to the District Secretary and the Head of Gender Mainstreaming Working Group.

Issue 4:

There was a lack of synergy yet between the different insitutions on what data needs to be collected and what the format should be and there were no indications on how the data are actually used.

Policy options/recommendations:

The Regent's Regulation, official letters, and so on concerning the obligation to collect and organize sex-diagggregated data and to use them in the analysis and reporting of the programs and activities in each agency are to be issued. The reinforcement of the obligation by using higher level policy documents is supposed to have a significant effect on the compliance of the agencies.

Socialization(awareness raising, information dissemination) and capacity building programs are to be carried out for gender focal points and planners covering the topics of organization and use of sex-disaggregated data.

Intensive supervision and assistance is to be provided for more or less 2 years to support the organization and use of sex-disaggregated data.

Research topic 10.

The Implementation of The Anti-Trafficking Regulation Of South Sulawesi No. 9 Year 2007: Level Of Knowledge And Understanding Both Government And Public

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Type of research:

Policy research

Context:

Parepare is second largest port in South Sulawesi. Besides of the center of business, it is also place where trafficking of women and girls takes place more than from the other part of the province. Parepare then becomes a transit point of trafficking, where people who are trafficked from other parts of the province pass through Parepare. According to Chairman of Chilp Protection organization(lembaga Perlindungan Anak), most of trafficking victims are women, 98% are girls between ages of 7 and 17, and nearly 90% girls victims are exploited as commercial sex workers both in Indonesia or abroad. In the last 3years, 34 cases have been reported. It is believed that trafficking continues because the public is not aware on the issues and the knowledge on Anti-Trafficking Regulation of South Sulawesi No. 9 Year 2007 remains low. This study was initiated to learn the awareness of the people in general and the government's officials on the issue of trafficking and the existing regulation.

Research aims/objectives:

The aim of this research is to assess the level of knowledge and understanding on trafficking and anti-trafficking regulation both within government and among the public in general.

Method/Research methodology:

Focus group discussions(FGD) and in-depth interviews were used as the method to collect data. FGDs were held with local public and relevant government officials such as Bappeda(local Planning Agency), Family Planning Board(BKKBN), Resort Police

Department(Polres), and Agency for manpower and transmigration(Disnakertrans) of Parepare City.

Key research findings:

Both the government and public understand about human trafficking as well as child trafficking.

Issue 1:

While the public agreed that human trafficking as well as child trafficking violates the law, they claimed to have not seen the national regulation as well as regional/local regulation.

Issue 2:

While the government understand there is anti-trafficking law they didn't value the regional regulation trafficking of South Sulawesi No. 9, 2007 as the basis to conduct the prevention program and suppress human trafficking in Parepare.

Policy options/recommendations:

The findings showed that all respondents in this study received information on trafficking from television and very few knew about the regulation on it. This finding implies that Bappeda and BKKBN should take into account other strategy to disseminate information on trafficking, instead of doing only face to face communication at certain places. CTV Pare as a local TV in Parepare can serve as a good means to disseminate information and launch a public anti-trafficking campaign (such as a short documentary) to general community.

Polres and Disnakertrans should strengthen the capacity of law enforcement agencies to arrest and prosecute those involved in trafficking as a preventive measure.

Research topic 11.

Optimization of Performance of the Gender Mainstreaming Working Group in Implementing Permendagri No. 15/2008 in West Kalimantan.

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Type of research:

Policy research

Context:

The approach to development which has so far been suspected to be centralized and top-down in nature and the fact that the central government tends to look at (all regions / target population) as a uniform, have resulted in forms of injustice and inequality, including the gap between women and men in gaining access and benefit from the results of development and their participation in the development process. Therefore in almost all fields (education, health, economy, politics --to mention some of them), women are more disadvantaged than men. In addition, particularly in West Kalimantan, it has been identified in the policy process that the development planning through implementation and monitoring and evaluation is not sensitive to the fact that women and men have differences. Differences are not only physical, but also in terms of gender roles and relations between them, difference in experience, in their needs and concerns, which in turn could impact the difference in gaining access, participation, control and benefits of various programs / activities of development. Gender mainstreaming is expected to encourage their participation in an optimal and proportional way.

Gender mainstreaming (PUG) is a strategy to ensure both men and women have justice in terms of access to and benefit from the results of development, and have the opportunity to participate in its process and programs, so as to achieve an equivalent quality of life. Gender Mainstreaming as one of the development strategy set out, among others in: Presidential Instruction No. 9/2000 on the necessity for implementing Gender Mainstreaming for all development sectors, at all levels; Law no. 25/2000 on National Development Program (Propenas) 2000-2004 (Act No. 25/2000); and the National Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMN) of 2004-2009 (Presidential Regulation No. 7/2004) and finally Permendagri No 15/2008 on Guidelines for the implementation of Gender Mainstreaming at the Regional level, which is reinforced with Permenkeu 104 /2010, all of which are oriented to the achievement of MDGs to be fully realized in 2015.

The problem is that as a result of decentralization the power to implement a program is already in the hands of the regions. However, since two policies were introduced almost at

the same time gender Mainstreaming and Regional Autonomy, the latter is regarded as "more relevant to regional interests."

Research aims/objectives:

To provide feedback for Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection to refine the existing policies

To provide information for government planning agency and agency for women empowerment, child protection and family planning for use in evaluation of technical policy on the implementation of gender mainstreaming in West Kalimantan.

Method/Research methodology:

Key research findings:

Issue 1:

Information dissemination and advocacy of Gender Mainstreaming also have yet to be optimally conducted. Consequently, there were various interpretations of Gender Mainstreaming (FGD 1 conducted in the meeting room of the Deputy Governor of West Kalimantan with the secretary of West Kalimantan Bappeda and the technical team). Gender Mainstreaming is understood as the concept of empowering women as an effort for emancipation. Many even do not understand that Gender Mainstreaming is actually more about the equality of women's role in development.

Issue 2:

The implementation of Gender Mainstreaming in West Kalimantan occurred at the same time as the implementation of regional autonomy. Not only is there ambiguous understanding of Gender Mainstreaming, but also problems associated with the euphoria of autonomy among various SKPDs in the region, which in turn has had a counterproductive impact on existing consensus, including the implementation of Gender Mainstreaming in all sectors, at all regional work unit, and the Gender Mainstreaming as a strategic approach.

Therefore, critical issues in the implementation of Gender Mainstreaming program is how to:

- (1) increase the understanding of the human resources (HR) and the capacity of institutions in implementing the Gender Mainstreaming; and
- (2) oversee West Kalimantan local government consensus particularly in terms of urgency and importance of (implementing) Gender Mainstreaming to improve the quality of human life.

Policy options/recommendations

Socialize intensively to policy makers.

Strengthen coordination and build synergy between SKPD in the implementation of Gender Mainstreaming.

To the Central Government:

Give full authority to Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Agency to become the motor of Gender Mainstreaming.

Realize and oversee Gender Responsive Budget at all levels of government

Realize the representation of women in political parties and parliament so that significant representation (30%) can be achieved to promote women in decision making.

Research Topic 12.

Sex-disaggregated Data at Department of Cooperative in South Kalimantan

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Type of Research

Policy Research

Context

The implementation of Beijing Platform(1995) indicates the needs of sex disaggregated data. In the implementation of gender mainstreaming in Indonesia, sex disaggregated data is also essential. Not least than Presidential Decree was issued in the year of 2000 order the implementation of gender mainstreaming, including provision of sex disaggregated data for use in it. Sex disaggregated data is needed in gender analysis in the process of gender

responsive policies and programs formulation. Sex disaggregated data reveals gender issues frequently expressed in the access to, opportunity for, control upon and benefits gained from development resources.

In responding to Presidential Decree no. 9 of 2000, the government of South Kalimantan province issued regional regulation (PERDA No 5, 2009) on the implementation of gender mainstreaming in regional development. However, after almost ten years after the issuance of national policy and one year of regional policy on implementation of gender mainstreaming, of sex disaggregated data in every development sector remained unsatisfactorily available. Especially in Department of Cooperative in South Kalimantan, most of the data in this sector was still not in the form of sex disaggregated and because of that it was quite difficult to plan some programs for empowering women in economic. In fact, there were so many programs at Department of Cooperative such as loans, training et.,c which could be of great benefit for women, if they were planned based on gender analysis.

Research aims/objectives

The reaseach aims at planning of development programs which are responsive gender. While the objectives of this research were: to know the availability of sex disaggregated data at the Department of Cooperative; to know the obstacles in serving sex disaggregated data; and finally to explore the possible option of mechanism and format of data in developing sex disaggregated data as well as recommend some solution to make available sex disaggregated data in Department of Cooperative. The researchers focused the study on two cities in South Kalimantan, Banjarmasin and Amuntai. Key issue investigated through this research was the obstacles behind the absence of sex disaggregated data at the Department of Cooperative in South Kalimantan.

Research Method

This research employed qualitative method. Document studies were conducted to know about the availability of sex disaggregated data in the Department of Cooperative both in Banjarmasin and Amuntai cities. In-depth Interviews were conducted to find out the obstacle in constructing sex disaggregated data and then Focus Group discussions were held to get information on the option of mechanism to make available sex disaggregated data and the recommendations.

Key research findings

The unavailability of sex disaggregated data at the Department of Cooperative in South Kalimantan can be explained by two issues.

Issue 1:

The available sex disaggregated data at the Department of Cooperative only described the composition of men and women in its organization structure. The other data related to their programs such as giving credit, returning credit, provision of capital and training have not been created yet. Sex disaggregated data in Cooperative Department is considered as something useless, therefore no special allotted time, officers and funds to support the provision of the data.

Policy implication:.

The assumption that sex disaggregated data was useless was consistent with the absence of knowledge and understanding on gender equity and gender mainstreaming, especially among the decision makers. Sex disaggregated data and the implementation of gender mainstreaming was not considered as part of Department of Cooperative's responsibility. Officers at the Department of Cooperative regarded that by conducting programs which focused on development of Cooperative units for women and the "Dana Perkasa", a special capital given for women, they have already conducted gender responsive programs.

Policy options/recommendations:

- a. Comprehensive awareness raising on gender, gender mainstreaming, sex disaggregated data and its importance as the basis in gender responsive planning and budgeting is required. Joint effort to make available sex disaggregated data needs to be conducted and involves Agency for Women Empowerment and Child Protection, Department of Regional Development, Department of Statistics, Center for Gender Study and all relevant departments;
- b. Special resource allocation has to be made both unit, staff and budget to make available sex disaggregated data.

Issue 2:

No particular format and its mechanism were available to develop sex disaggregated data.

Policy implication:

Certain format and its mechanism are necessarily designed in order to guarantee the availability of sex disaggregated data in Cooperative department. Well developed sex disaggregated data is expected to identify gender issues in Cooperative Department's functions and programs.

Policy recommendations:

To address difficulties in making available sex disaggregated data in Department of Cooperative, a breakthrough mechanism can be done as follows:

- a. Department of Cooperative should make standard forms for sex disaggregated data adjusted to the need of the department;
- b. Department of Cooperative disseminate the forms to every unit of cooperative under its supervision ;
- c. Department of Cooperative then compiles all the forms which have been filled and recapitulate the data;
- d. Department of Cooperative do data analysis to identify gender issues from collected sex disaggregated data;
- e. After that Department of Cooperative can use the analysis for gender responsive planning, programming and budgeting.

Based on focused group discussion, there are many forms of sex disaggregated data which proposed to be created at Cooperative Department;

- a. Sex disaggregated data related to the structure of the institution;
- b. Sex disaggregated data related to members of Cooperative unit;
- c. Sex disaggregated data related to business guidance;
- d. Sex disaggregated data related to training programs;
- e. Sex disaggregated data related to provision of capital and returning credits; and
- f. Sex disaggregated data related to small unit of entrepreneur.

Furthermore the researchers suggest that:

- a. the construction of sex disaggregated data forms, their recapitulation and analysis should be meaningful that it should be able to show all the gender issues in Department of Cooperative;
- b. To ensure the availability of sex disaggregated data, solid and effective Gender Working Group is needed.

Research topic 13.

Optimization P2TP2A role in protecting women from violence in the District Buleleng, Bali Province

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Type of research:

Policy research

Context:

In Indonesia, the Republic of Indonesia Law No. 23, 2004 on the elimination of domestic violence provides legal guarantees for women's protection. At the national level there is a National Action Plan for the Elimination of Violence Against Women, which provides for the development of integrated crisis centers in hospitals, special service room in the regional and central police stations, integrated services for women's empowerment (P2TP2A) and the dissemination of information and campaign against violence against women and children. Yet the level of violence against women and children remains high. The Regional Regulation No. 6, 2009 (relating to the Bali's Regional Long Term Development Plan) clearly states that gender gaps persist in the economic, political, and legal sectors. Levels of sexual violence and trafficking against women and children continue to increase. This suggests that the protection of women and children remains low. In Buleleng Regency, Bali, the prevention and treatment of women victims of violence has been undertaken by government by establishing P2TP2A since August 2007. However, there are still many obstacles that prevent P2TP2A from functioning at an optimal level. Considering the strong patrilineal culture in Bali, law enforcement alone is not enough.

Research aims/objectives:

This research aims to (1) determine the quality of services to women victims of violence; (2) identify opportunities for service improvement (3) identify strategies to optimize the role of

P2TP2A in protecting women from violence and (4) identify strategies for P2TP2A to help empower women in Bali, so that they are not oppressed by patrilineal culture in Bali.

Method/Research methodology:

This study used a qualitative research methodology. 16 women victims of violence were interviewed, 7 were reported to the police and 9 never reported to the police. Interviews with victims were conducted in residential locations of victims lying scattered in Buleleng Regency. Determination of informants in the research conducted with snowball sampling technique that begins with the determination of key informants. Interviews and documentation was carried out in several offices: P2TP2A, family planning and women empowerment agency, Police, Hospitals, Social Service Offices.

A focus group discussion was held with head of P2TP2A, head of women and children protection unit of Buleleng Police, head of family planning and women empowerment agency, representative of Buleleng public hospital, staff of social services, in order to discuss the research finding and find out strategies for solution.

Key research findings:

Issue 1:

There are weaknesses in the Regent Decree No. 563, 2007, especially in relation to the organizational structure which is too big, make it the long and tiring bureaucracy. Furthermore, inclusion of organizations involved in it, is without a clear name and position so that it is difficult to do coordination in providing services for the victims;

Issue 2:

Some women victims of violence said that services did not meet the Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection's regulation on Minimum Service Standards;

Issue 3:

Given the strong patrilineal culture in Bali, law enforcement alone is not enough. Cooperation with religious organizations and indigenous organizations to push for the understanding of regulations and services cannot be ignored;

Issue 4:

The lack of sex disaggregated data and inadequate budget allocations severely affected the ability of P2TP2A to work at an optimal level;

Issue 5:

There are three main reasons why some women did not report violence committed against them. First, Balinese culture which sees divorce as a burden on the women's family

discourages women from reporting violence. Second, women who did not report cases of violence mentioned that they did not know about P2TP2A. Finally the government's ability to provide guarantees of protection against violence made women feel that there was no need to report their cases, because the government will not be able to provide a better life;

Issue 6:

There was a lack of coordination between the P2TP2A, hospitals and social services. The lack of funding makes it difficult to improve quality of service;

Issue 7:

There are no safe houses, therefore police officers often asked the victim to stay at home as they could not stay in the police station. This increased women's vulnerability.

Issue 8:

There has been no special staff to handle cases of violence against women. Buleleng district hospital staff have not been trained to provide special services for victims of violence. Some staff have attended an information sessions on domestic violence, gender awareness and trafficking, but have never received training on procedures on cases treatment or minimum service standard.

Policy options/recommendations

The Buleleng district hospital should explore the possibility of providing free hospital service to women victims of violence.

There is a need to align data and information collected by the Police and the Regional Hospital of Buleleng.

Social Affair Agency and Women Empowerment Agency need to jointly lobby for government budget allocation to enable provision of rehabilitation services for victims of domestic violence in accordance with Law No. 23, 2004.

Head of District's Decree No. 563 of 2007 on the organizational structure of P2TP2A needs revision, the name of members must be clearly listed, thus reducing the number of personnel, select new members who more active and more responsive to coordination. That Decree needs to be revised every year following frequent rotation of staff within the agencies which manage P2TP2A.

There is a need to supervise the implementation of the Regulation of the Minister of Women Empowerment and Child Protection of the Republic of Indonesia number 01 in 2010 at the provincial and district level.

The center for women's studies in Ganesha Education University should collaborate with P2TP2A to lobby the Department of Education a budget to hold seminars in schools on violence against women.

The Center for Women's Studies should also assist P2TP2A in preparing proposal to hold training about how to provide better services to the victims. The proposal could be proposed to the national and international agencies for funding.

Symposium organizing committee:

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