



The Urgency for Stipulating Regional Regulations on Gender Mainstreaming in Achieving Kediri City's SDGs

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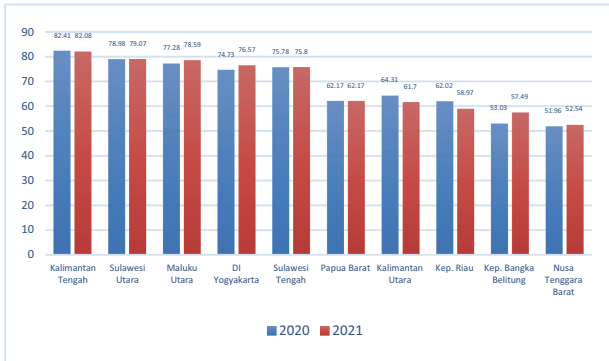
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Abstract. Gender mainstreaming is a strategy to integrate gender issues into the development process. The goal is to ensure that the government can properly solve gender issues. The Kediri City Government has been struggling to achieve gender equality and justice. However, the evaluation results unveiled that some components have not been met. This study aims to analyze the urgency of stipulating Regional Regulations on Gender Mainstreaming in realizing the SDGs in Kediri City, the basis for consideration (philosophical, sociological, and juridical) to prepare the Draft Regional Regulations on Gender Mainstreaming in the development of Kediri City, as well as the targets, reach, and regulatory direction. This research utilized a mixed-method with a sequential explanatory approach. The data were initially obtained quantitatively using a survey, then proceeded qualitatively with Focus Group Discussion (FGD) and documentation. The population in this study comprised residents of Kediri City, with a sample of 144 people. The results revealed that the residents of Kediri City wished for a more comprehensive Regulation on Gender Mainstreaming. In addition, although there has been Mayor Regulation No. 48 of 2020 concerning Gender Mainstreaming, some problems remain to exist. This study recommends that Kediri City immediately accelerate commitment by drafting Regional Regulations on Gender Mainstreaming and gender-responsive planning policy integrated into its development's planning and implementation process.

Keywords: Urgency · Gender Mainstreaming · SDGs · Kediri City

1 Introduction

The Government of Indonesia is committed to realizing gender equality by providing equal opportunities for women and men to play a role, control, and obtain equal benefits from implementing national development. This commitment is manifested in various policies to achieve gender equality, such as ratification of the Convention on



Source: (BPS, 2021)

Fig. 1. Five Highest and Five Lowest Provinces in Achieving Gender Equality Index (2020–2021).

the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Woman (CEDAW) through Law No. 7 of 1984, Ratification protocol to prevent, suppress, and punish trafficking in persons, especially women and children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime with Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 14 of 2009, Law No. 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights, Presidential Instruction No. 9 of 2000 concerning Gender Mainstreaming in Development, Law No. 17 of 2007 concerning the National Long-Term Development Plan (RPJP), especially the Fifth Mission, and Presidential Regulation No. 59 of 2017 concerning the Implementation of Indonesia’s Commitment to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), where the fifth goal is specifically dedicated to achieving gender equality and women’s empowerment (Muhartono, 2020).

With the existence of various regulations to realize gender equality, Indonesia demonstrates that gender equality must be implemented in all fields of development, including economic, social, health, education, law, and also political, and in all lines of government, both central and regional (Khaerani, 2017). However, in reality, gender equality in Indonesia has not been able to be realized properly (Bangun, 2022). In addition, when viewing Indonesia’s Gender Equality Index (GEI), although gender empowerment has increased significantly, it remains uneven across all provinces, as evidenced by the significant GEI gap (Kemen PPPA, 2020) (Fig. 1).

To overcome problems in gender equality, the government, through Presidential Instruction No. 9 of 2000 concerning Gender Mainstreaming in National Development, instructs the Governor and Regent/Mayor to implement gender mainstreaming. The purpose is to carry out planning, preparation, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of development policy and programs with a gender perspective following the areas of duties and functions, as well as their respective authorities with the Annex to the Presidential Instruction as a reference. With this instruction, it is expected that the central and regional governments will synergize in realizing gender equality in development (Muhartono, 2020).

The Kediri City Government, as one of the Regional Governments in the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, is among those that need to support and implement gender mainstreaming in various fields of development. It includes family life, society, nation, and state, as well as protecting vulnerable groups and certain issues. As ordered in the International Convention and ratified by the Government of Indonesia, gender mainstreaming can be carried out while considering Kediri City's needs.

Kediri City has received the Anugerah Parahita Ekapraya (APE) Award at the intermediate level several times. APE is given to ministries/institutions and local governments as a form of recognition of their commitment and role in realizing gender justice and equality through the gender mainstreaming strategy, conducted every two years (Kemenpppa, 2019). Kediri City has several programs to acquire an APE award, such as Program Sekolah Perempuan Bekal Tantangan Hidup di Masa Depan Nanti (Selimut Hati) initiated by the Chairman of the PKK TP, Gerakan Menekan Kematian Ibu dan Bayi (Gemakiba), Home Care, Program Pemberdayaan Masyarakat (Prodamas), Gerakan Memasyarakatkan Makan Ikan (Gemarikan), Koperasi RW, and gender-responsive infrastructure (Pemkot Kediri, 2022). However, when viewed from the APE level: the primary level (beginner), intermediate level (development), main level (foundation laying and sustainability), and mentor level, Kediri City has not been able to reach the main level, implying that it is still under development.

APE assessment is based on seven aspects: commitment, policy, institutions, human resources, gender analysis tools, gender or disaggregated data, and community participation. The aspect of commitment deals with the commitment of local governments, both governors, regents/mayors, and the legislative in implementing gender mainstreaming in every dimension of development in their regions. The documents that can be used as evidence of commitment to implementing gender mainstreaming include Regional Regulations, both provincial and district/city, Governor Regulations, Regent Regulations, or Mayor Regulations on Gender Mainstreaming (Feradis, 2021).

Kediri City does not yet have a Regional Regulation on Gender Mainstreaming. However, despite the existence of Mayor Regulation No. 48 of 2020 concerning Guidelines for the Implementation of Gender Mainstreaming, some problems remain. The substance needs to be more adjusted to Presidential Instruction No. 9 of 2000, illustrating the common thread of coordination and details of gender mainstreaming suppression. Then, in the form of the legal product, the mayor's regulation is unable to reach the legislative, part of the local government administration. Moreover, there is no arrangement for efforts to enforce the law so that the implementation of Gender Mainstreaming becomes effective, for example, by setting possible sanctions either in the form of punishment or promises and rewards. Therefore, the legal product is in the form of a Regional Regulation on Gender Mainstreaming in development in the regions in a more comprehensive, systematic, and complete manner.

In other words, concerning gender mainstreaming, Kediri City has been at the level of development. The step that can be taken to improve this level is increasing the value of each aspect used in the assessment of the APE award, such as stipulating a legal basis with a wider range of arrangements, namely Regional Regulations on Gender Mainstreaming. Therefore, this study analyzes more deeply the urgency of establishing

Regional Regulations on Gender Mainstreaming in realizing gender equality and justice or broadly realizing the SDGs in Kediri City. The analysis is based on the views of the community and the Kediri City Local Government Organization on the need for Regional Regulations on Gender Mainstreaming, the basis for consideration (philosophical, sociological, and juridical) for the preparation of a Draft Regional Regulations on Gender Mainstreaming in development of Kediri City, as well as the targets, reach, and regulation direction.

2 Literature Review

2.1 Gender

Gender is a distinction of roles and responsibilities between men and women that arises due to social and cultural conditions of society that can change at any time (Ardinal, 2021; Jalil & Aminah, 2018; WHO, 2022; Wiasti, 2017). Accordingly, the division of roles, statuses, functions, and responsibilities between men and women differs. Values and norms influence many gender relations in every place. Gender relations are relationships between men and women regarding the division of roles in the household and public space (Oktora et al., 2021; You et al., 2019).

The division of gender roles in Indonesia is still largely influenced by the values and norms in their respective.

regions (Achmad, 2019). Each of these areas limits the role of women in several aspects. It is usually due to differences in physical ability factors between women and men. The prevailing culture still thinks that productive work that requires much energy is the realm of men, resulting in many of the main jobs in various livelihoods being occupied by men. The reproductive role that has always been associated with domestic work, such as cooking, washing, and keeping the house, does not require such strong physical abilities and has become the realm of women (Ardinal, 2021).

The unequal division of gender roles in some articles mentions it is taken for granted by some people, including women. The inequality that has occurred for so long lies in the same source: labeling. Women often labeled as conscientious, gentle and neat will certainly be associated with reproductive or domestic roles. Women active in the private and socio-political spheres will look strange and different because they do not fit the label given by the surrounding community. Men are also inseparable from this labeling. Men known to be masculine, tough, and strong will receive different attention when choosing roles/fields of work closely related to women, such as chefs or others (Rahma & Amanah, 2020; Wiasti, 2017).

Gender mainstreaming by the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) is defined as assessing the impact on women and men of any planned action, including legislation, policies, or programs at any level and under the circumstances (ECOSOC, 2008). Gender mainstreaming is a strategy to make the peculiarities of women and men a consideration in designing, implementing, monitoring, and evaluating policies and programs in all fields, both political, economic, and social, to realize gender equality (Tridewiyanti, 2012). Gender mainstreaming instruments include staffing and

budgeting practices, training programs, work procedures, and policy guidelines (WHO, n.d.).

Gender mainstreaming is a strategy to integrate gender perspectives into national development, starting from policy formulation, planning, budgeting, implementation, control, and monitoring and evaluation (Muhartono, 2020). It aims to achieve justice and gender equality, a form of effort to uphold the rights of women and men to obtain the equal opportunity, appreciation, and recognition within the scope of the state, nation, and society (Antasari & Hadi, 2017).

2.2 Sustainable Development

The Brundtland Report released by the World Commission on Environment and Development in 1987 began introducing the term sustainable development (Ardinal, 2021). Sustainable development is an interrelated system that influences each other (Carmela et al., 2013; Le Blanc, 2015). It needs to be understood more comprehensively by looking at the relationships and interactions between indicators in each dimension and between dimensions. The interaction between indicators in the sustainable development goals can be seen using qualitative and quantitative approaches (Castañeda, G., Chávez-Juárez, F., & Guerrero, 2018; Pradhan et al., 2017).

Tackling the gender gap toward gender equality and justice is a global and inclusive issue that should be improved in this globalization era. Cooperation or gender relations can increase the speed of development progress in all social, economic, and political fields. Gender issues can be said to be a cross-cutting issue in every line of sustainable development. The more balanced gender relations in a country, the more concerned the country will be about sustainable development and the other way around (Ardinal, 2021).

Many studies have revealed that gender equality has a major effect on sustainable development efforts. However, research rarely discusses the need for regulations to mitigate and solve gender problems in sustainable development. Therefore, this research can be a reference for further research, which not only analyzes the problem of gender equality but also contributes to the formation of regulations governing gender mainstreaming at the central and regional levels.

2.3 Regional Regulations

Regional regulations following Law No. 10 of 2004 concerning the Establishment of Laws and Regulations are regulations formed by the Regional People's Representative Council with the joint approval of the Regional Head of the Province/Regency/City. Regional regulations are a product of the implementation of regional autonomy and further clarification of higher regulations and are formed by adjusting the characteristics of each region. In other words, although the bylaws regulate the regions by considering their characteristics, the content must not conflict with higher regulations, such as presidential regulations, government regulations, laws, and the 1945 Constitution.

The main purpose of bylaws is to empower the community and realize regional independence. In addition, the establishment of regional regulations must be based on the principles of forming legislation in general, such as favoring the interests of the people, upholding human rights, and being environmentally and culturally sound. Then, regional regulations must also be based on the principles of transparency/openness, participation, coordination, and integration (Suharjono, 2014). The stages in forming regional regulations include planning, drafting, discussing, determining, and promulgating, guided by laws and regulations (Sihombing, 2016). In forming bylaws, the community has the right to provide input orally and in writing to maintain effectiveness and efficiency (Seta, 2020).

Regional regulations are formed to regulate certain scopes and overcome problems in the regions. Regulatorily, bylaws, previously in the form of draft bylaws, must have a strong background on why the draft bylaws must be passed. The draft bylaws require an in-depth and comprehensive study of the theory or scientific study concerning the contents of the draft regional regulations to be formed. This scientific thinking is related to preparing the philosophical, sociological, and juridical foundation to support the need or unnecessary preparation of the draft regional regulations (Laia & Daliwu, 2022).

Philosophical, sociological, and juridical principles are the main points of mind in forming bylaws. The foundation is the basis for preparing regulated materials described in an article by article in regional regulations (Laia & Daliwu, 2022). The philosophical foundation is a consideration or reason illustrating that the regulations have considered the outlook on life, awareness, and legal minds, covering the atmosphere of spirituality and philosophy of the Indonesian nation derived from Pancasila and the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution. Then, the sociological foundation consists of facts being the demands of society that encourage the need for rulemaking; there is something by society requiring regulation. Meanwhile, the juridical basis is a consideration or reason depicting that regulations are formed to address legal issues or fill legal vacancies by considering existing rules, which will be changed or repealed to ensure legal certainty and a sense of justice for the community (Laia & Daliwu, 2022).

3 Research Method

This research utilized a mixed-method with a sequential explanatory approach. The data were initially collected quantitatively through a survey, then proceeded qualitatively through Focus Group Discussion (FGD) and documentation (Brannen, 2005; Sugiyono, 2018). The researchers employed the mixed method to clearly describe all aspects of the urgency of the formation of Gender Mainstreaming Regional Regulations in Kediri City. Qualitative and quantitative data corroborate, resulting in a strong reference for establishing Gender Mainstreaming Bylaws in Kediri City.

The population in this study comprised the community and the Regional Apparatus Organizations (RAOs) of Kediri City. The population used in primary data related to the understanding of gender mainstreaming was adults following the adult age criteria, between the ages of 17–45 (early-late adolescents) and more than 46–65 (early-late elderly) in Kediri City. Meanwhile, RAOs were selected from all institutions, both vertically and horizontally. This data collection aimed to obtain information about public

knowledge about gender mainstreaming, gender-related issues, community involvement in government programs, and the need to make a Regional Regulation on Gender Mainstreaming in Kediri City. The questionnaire provided in a Google Form was distributed to 144 respondents, calculated with the Lemeshow formula. However, there were additional 41 respondents while distributing the Google Form link, resulting in a total of 185 respondents.

The data were analyzed using interactive analysis. This data analysis was carried out simultaneously with data collection. During data collection, as Miles & Huberman in Rohmadi & Nasucha (2015) mentioned, researchers should move interactively in the analysis components: data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion/verification. A data validity test was performed to ensure that the research results were validated by comparing survey results with discussion results, various perspectives of research subjects, and discussing results with related documents (Moleong, 2012).

4 Discussion

Analysis of the efficiency of the formation of Regional Regulations on Gender Mainstreaming in realizing the SDGs in Kediri City was conveyed through several sub-discussions, encompassing the views of the community and Kediri City Local Government Organizations on the need for Regional Regulations on Gender Mainstreaming, the basis for consideration (philosophical, sociological, and juridical), the preparation of draft regional regulations, as well as the targets, reach, and the regulation direction.

4.1 Views of the Community and Local Government Organizations of Kediri City on the Need for Regional Regulations on Gender Mainstreaming

The community of Kediri City that became the respondents in this research survey amounted to 185 people. They were dominated by women, with 87% (167 people). Their educational background was highly diverse: elementary school (2.8%), junior high school (7.2%), high school/equivalent (53.9%), Diploma (3.9%), Bachelor (25%), Master (6.1%), and Doctoral (1.1%). In addition, the respondents came from three sub-districts in Kediri City: Kota District (35.6%), Mojoreto (34.4%), and Pesantren (30%).

The survey results unveiled that most respondents (68%) stated that gender and gender mainstreaming problems in Kediri City were not high, although 32% answered the opposite. However, based on the results of the next question about the need for a legal umbrella regarding gender mainstreaming in Kediri City, especially regional regulations, the majority of respondents (68%) argued that a regional regulation should be made. These data indicate that even though gender and gender mainstreaming issues in Kediri City were considered not too high, the community wished for regulations to guarantee such issues, allowing people to better understand gender mainstreaming, equal rights between men and women, and a clear legal umbrella to regulate and become a community guide in activities, mainly related to gender mainstreaming.

A survey to gather views on the urgency of establishing a Regional Regulation on Gender Mainstreaming in Kediri City was also conducted on the Kediri City RAOs. There were 34 respondents from RAOs, and most came from departments and sub-district. Women dominated the respondents (64.7%). Concerning educational background, most respondents were Bachelor's degree graduates (47.1%) and Master's degree graduates (35.3%). Most respondents also stated that the implementation of gender mainstreaming was good. It was demonstrated by the gender-responsive materials included in the Restra (Strategic Plan) and Renja (Work Plan), the involvement of institutions in the gender mainstreaming working group, institutions with vocal gender mainstreaming points, and the possession of gender documents by institutions. However, regarding the shortcomings of the gender mainstreaming law, respondents were both at 50%. It signifies a need for a clearer and broader Regulation on Gender Mainstreaming. Then, the regulation must be socialized, monitored, and evaluated to comprehensively regulate and become a guideline for RAOs in carrying out their duties.

To corroborate the findings of this study, an FGD was held by the Kediri City Government, both executive and legislative parties, and representatives of community groups, such as the empowerment of family welfare groups and disability groups. In the meeting, it was agreed that Kediri City requires a Regional Regulation on Gender Mainstreaming. It is a need and obligation for an area. In addition, elements of community groups also supported the establishment of Gender Mainstreaming Bylaws to achieve gender equality in Kediri City.

In the FGD on gender mainstreaming conducted with the Kediri City Government and community groups, solutions were discussed to overcome such problems, including:

1. The preparation of Regional Regulations on Gender Mainstreaming in Kediri City regulates every field concerning the lives of many people, such as education, health, politics, law, social, culture, employment, public facilities, and others, to increase the Human Development Index (HDI), Gender Development Index (GDI) and Gender Equality Index (GEI).
2. The low public knowledge about gender mainstreaming is one of the parts regulated in the regional regulation to be handled by bringing up gender mainstreaming acceleration programs in the community, one of which is to increase public knowledge about gender mainstreaming through various media, both formal and informal.
3. The Regional Regulation on Gender Mainstreaming is expected to contain applicable technical rules in the field, be it in the form of socialization education and policies to reduce various gaps in education, politics, opportunities to occupy positions in the public sector, equality in earning a living for the family, completion of work in the domestic sphere, health, the obligation to carry out family planning program, and public facilities friendly to women, children and disabilities.
4. The Gender Mainstreaming Bylaw is expected to contain clear technical rules that institutions can directly apply, both RAOs, vertical institutions, educational institutions, and the private sector, to accelerate gender mainstreaming in their respective institutions and also contain the implementation of monitoring evaluation of gender mainstreaming implementation in all institutions with clear and reportable monitoring tools or instruments.

5. The Gender Mainstreaming Bylaw contains the technical implementation of monitoring programs by involving the general public in efforts to monitor and evaluate programs.
6. The Gender Mainstreaming Bylaw contains *a collaborative government* that will jointly oversee its implementation in each institution.
7. A standardized and integrated monitoring and evaluation system for the Regional Action Plan (RAP) related to gender mainstreaming is provided.

4.2 The Basis for Consideration (Philosophical, Sociological, and Juridical) for the Preparation of a Draft Regional Regulation on Gender Mainstreaming in the Development of Kediri City

4.2.1 Philosophical Foundation

Gender *justice* and gender *equality* are part of human rights, in particular, the rights to equal treatment and opportunity, convenience and special treatment to obtain equal opportunities and benefits to achieve equality and justice and to be free of discriminatory treatment. Human rights are basic rights inherent in human beings, universal and lasting. Therefore, human rights must be protected, respected, defended, and not be ignored, diminished, or deprived by anyone. Hence, every country is obliged and responsible for respecting, protecting, enforcing, and advancing human rights. By implementing gender mainstreaming in development, the Government of Indonesia has supported the respect of human rights as mandated by the United Nations.

4.2.2 Sociological Foundation

The results of empirical studies, based on primary data taken from the community and institutions (RAOs, vertical institutions, educational institutions, and the private sector), still depicted problems in implementing gender mainstreaming.

The low public knowledge about gender mainstreaming illustrates that people have not received enough education about gender, gender mainstreaming, gender justice, gender equality, and other things that support the implementation of gender mainstreaming. Gender gaps in education, health, politics, law, and other fields remain, affecting the HDI, GDI, and GEI. In this case, it includes the empirical fact that the representation rate of women in Kediri City was still far from expectations, and women could not become the highest leader.

The Regional Budget Plan (RBP) on Gender Mainstreaming in making, monitoring, and evaluating its implementation has not been carried out continuously. Institutions, in this case, include RAOs, vertical, educational and private ones. It turned out that they have not fully implemented gender mainstreaming in their respective institutions. The institution has not fully owned documents on implementing gender mainstreaming. The documents include technical guidelines for implementing gender mainstreaming, gender-responsive audit guidelines, gender *analysis* pathways, and gender-responsive SWOT.

Gender mainstreaming has not been thoroughly internalized across all institutions and RAOs. The existence of focal points and gender mainstreaming working groups in institutions did not necessarily guarantee the implementation of gender mainstreaming because the effectiveness of the focal point and the gender mainstreaming working group has not been optimal. Regarding the availability of sorting data, there was still a misalignment of data collection policy at the central and regional levels, impacting the preparation of gender and children data in the regions that lack support from all RAOs. Integrating and updating gender and children data into a single data system was not optimal, limiting information accessibility.

Gender mainstreaming has not reached the district/city government. The mutation of positions in the government has not been balanced with the transfer of knowledge about gender mainstreaming. Both human and budgetary resources have supported the implementation of limited programs/activities. Gender mainstreaming for vulnerable groups, such as children, the disabled, and the elderly, was still weak. In the educational environment, several schools and universities did not provide adequate gender-friendly infrastructure. There was no policy on gender education starting from the age of pre-school education, targeting the smallest subject of society, the family. Much violence against women occurred, including that experienced by female workers. Therefore, the acceleration of gender mainstreaming must be carried out seriously and protected by regional regulations to control its implementation, monitoring, and evaluation cross-sectorally to increase its effectiveness.

4.2.3 Juridical Foundation

The juridical basis for establishing the Gender Mainstreaming Regional Regulation in Kediri City is mainly based on the absence of its bylaws. In addition, the Gender Mainstreaming Bylaws in Kediri City would complement the mayor's regulation on this is-sue. Then, there would be synchronous activities between the Draft Bylaws and the Mayor Regulation on Gender Mainstreaming

Preparing the Draft Gender Mainstreaming Bylaws in Kediri City must not conflict with higher regulations and follow the needs of its implementation in the development of Kediri City. The juridical basis for preparing the Draft Regional Regulation on Gender Mainstreaming in the development of Kediri City, in more detail, systematically, and comprehensively, is based on Article 28 of the 1945 Constitution, regulating the rights of citizens. The article explains that the right of citizens and residents to associate and assemble and express thoughts orally or in writing is regulated in the law. That is, every citizen, be it a man or woman, has equal rights in the livelihood of the nation and state. With regional autonomy regulated in Law No. 32 of 2004, regions need to ensure that equal rights in the regions can run well. In addition, Article 14 of Law No. 12 of 2011 explains that provincial and regency/city regulations contain guidelines for implementing regional autonomy and assistance duties, accommodating special regional conditions, and further elaborating on higher laws and regulations. Thus, regional regulation is the appropriate form of regional legal product in implementing gender mainstreaming in development.

Gender mainstreaming in development is one of the missions of the Long-Term Development Plan, as stated in Law No. 17 of 2007. Its fifth mission determines that in realizing equitable development and fairness, one of the steps that must be implemented is eliminating discrimination in various aspects, including gender. It is emphasized in Presidential Regulation No. 18 of 2020 concerning the 2020–2024 Long-Term Development Plan, containing gender mainstreaming as a form of innovative and adaptive development to be a catalyst for development toward a prosperous and just society, as well as being an inseparable part in the sector and regional development, while still paying attention to environmental sustainability and ensuring its implementation inclusively.

Implementing “eliminating gender discrimination in development” has previously been instructed through Presidential Instruction No. 9 of 2000 concerning Gender Mainstreaming in Development. Three things should be considered: (1) gender mainstreaming emphasizes gender equality and justice, (2) gender mainstreaming must be carried out both in family life, society, nation, and state, and (3) gender mainstreaming must be supported by all government agencies and institutions at the central and regional levels. Subsequently, it instructs the governor and regents/mayors to carry out gender mainstreaming, covering planning, preparation, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of development policies and programs with a gender perspective following the field of duties and functions, as well as their respective authorities using the Annex to the presidential instruction as a reference.

Based on the explanation of the juridical basis, the Bylaws on Gender Mainstreaming are a mandate of higher regulations. Therefore, the Kediri City Government, in this case, the Kediri City Legislative and the Mayor of Kediri, could strive to establish a Gender Mainstreaming Bylaw. Then, in forming the Gender Mainstreaming Bylaw in Kediri City, it is necessary to consider other existing regulations to create synchronization and harmonization of regulations. The regulations in question refer to Kediri Mayor Regulation No. 48 of 2020 concerning Guidelines for the Implementation of Gender Mainstreaming, Kediri Mayor Regulation No. 47 of 2016 concerning Position, Organizational Structure, Duties and Functions of the Work Procedure of the Office of Women’s Empowerment, Child Protection, Population Control and Family Planning, Kediri Mayor Regulation No. 37 of 2012 concerning Amendments to Kediri Mayor Regulation No. 14 of 2012 concerning Guidelines for the Implementation of Social Assistance for the Procurement of Infrastructure for Poor Families in the Regional Social Rehabilitation Program, Kediri City Regional Regulation No. 6 of 2016 concerning the Implementation of Child-Friendly City Development, Kediri Mayor Instruction No. 188.55/1/419.16/2016 concerning the Anti-Sexual Crime Community Movement Against Children, Kediri City Regional Regulation No. 9 of 2017 concerning Education Assistance, Kediri Mayor Regulation No. 39 of 2017 concerning Mechanisms for Providing Educational Assistance for Underprivileged Students, Kediri Mayor Regulation No. 48 of 2018 concerning School Implementation Children Friendly, and other regulations regarding gender justice and development issues.

4.3 Reach and Direction of Regional Regulations on Gender Mainstreaming in Sustainable Development in Kediri City

Sustainable development requires achieving gender justice and equality as an indicator, precisely in the fifth goal of the SDGs. Further objectives of gender equality are to eliminate all forms of discrimination between men and women, prevent violence against women, and guarantee full and effective participation and equal opportunities for women to lead at all levels of decision-making in economic, political, and social life. Therefore, each country is expected to pay attention to these objectives in every direction/implementation of policies and development.

Indonesia has regulated gender equality as a development director in the 2005–2025 National Long-Term Development Plan. Then, the issue is detailed in the 2020–2024 National Mid-Term Development Plan, which included gender as mainstreaming alongside three other mainstreaming, one of which is mainstreaming sustainable development. In other words, sustainable development requires the participation and collaboration of all parties and must include elements of gender equality. By paying attention to this mainstreaming, access to development could be equitable and fair for all Indonesian people.

Kediri City has regulated gender issues in the 2005–2025 Regional Long-Term Development Plan as a unit in the development direction of Kediri City by stating that every development activity should prioritize gender mainstreaming as mainstream in the development process, both from the beginning of planning, implementing, and preserving development results. In addition, Kediri City also has a “fair” principle, stating that there must be no discrimination against gender in public services. Furthermore, in the first mission, “realizing the people of Kediri City who have faith and devotion to God Almighty, moral, ethical, civilized, and cultured according to the noble values of Pancasila”, lies the primary three objectives, “the realization of increasing roles, quality of life, protection of women and children”. There are three directions of development policies: (1) increasing gender equality, business opportunities, and improving the quality of life of women; (2) increasing measures to prevent trafficking and violence as well as the fulfillment of the rights and protection of women and children; and (3) strengthening the capacity of women’s institutions/organizations and gender-responsive development policies.

Regional Regulations on Gender Mainstreaming can regulate all goals both at the national and regional levels on gender equality in development. It can be achieved because such regulations contain planning, preparation, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of regional development policies and programs with a gender perspective to realize gender equality and justice, including disability in development. Furthermore, the Gender Mainstreaming Regional Regulation in Kediri City aims to (1) provide a clear, systematic, comprehensive, and effective direction for the implementation of gender mainstreaming in every stage of development and all fields of development of the family, nation, and state life, including development for vulnerable groups; (2) realize the implementation of gender equality in each stage of development supported by optimal and sustainable gender-responsive budgeting; (3) improve the quality of

human resources, coordination, and communication forums for the implementation of gender mainstreaming in development; (4) expand the targets of gender mainstreaming implementation in development by local governments, vertical agencies in Kediri City, Legislative Institutions and the participation of community components (citizen, private sector, NGOs, universities, and community organizations); and (5) improve strategy innovation in gender mainstreaming.

The reach and direction of the Kediri City Bylaw on Gender Mainstreaming in development could include detailed arrangements for the implementation of gender mainstreaming in every planning, preparation, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation, as well as supervision of development programs in the fields of family, national, and state life. It is directed as an obligation to be carried out by local governments, vertical agencies in Kediri City, Legislative Institutions, and community components according to their respective duties, functions, authorities, and roles.

5 Conclusion and Recommendations

Regional Regulations on Gender Mainstreaming in sustainable development have become a need and obligation for every region in Indonesia. Following the views of the community and the Kediri City Local Government Organizations on the need for Regional Regulations on Gender Mainstreaming, the basis of consideration (philosophical, sociological, and juridical), the reach and regulation direction, the establishment of Gender Mainstreaming Bylaws in Kediri City has become an urgency. Therefore, this study recommends that the Kediri City Government immediately accelerate commitment by drafting a Regional Regulation on Gender Mainstreaming, as well as gender-responsive planning policies integrated into the planning and implementation of its development.

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