

Gender Budgeting Implementation

The Ability on Gender Analysis of Regional Work Unit in North Sulawesi Indonesia

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Abstract—Gender budgeting in Indonesia was nationally implemented in 2009 and locally administered in 2011. Capacity building and technical assistance for its implementation has conducted since 2010. This study evaluates the ability on gender analysis of regional work unit in North Sulawesi, Indonesia. The Human Development Index of North Sulawesi Province in 2010 is 75.68, the Gender-Related Development Index is 76.91, and The Gender Empowerment Measure is 65.96. So, there is a gap between Gender-related Development Index and The Gender Empowerment Measure (10.95). Using the content analysis of Gender Analysis Pathway and Gender Budget Statement document, it is found that most of North Sulawesi regional work units have the capacity to do gender analysis. Unfortunately, they do not have the capacity to formulate performance indicators. Their inabilities will affect on unclear indicator to assess program performance.

Keywords—gender budgeting; gender equality; gender equity; gender gap; Indonesia

I. INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is one of the countries in ASEAN with a low achievement in Gender-related Development Index (GDI). Besides, it has the highest achievement of Gender Inequality Index (GII). In 2013, Indonesia's GDI (0.923) is lower than Thailand (0.990), the Philippines (0.989), Singapore (0.967), Sri Lanka (0.961), and Malaysia (0.935); but it is higher than Cambodia (0.909), Bangladesh (0.908) and Timor Leste (0.875). Meanwhile, Indonesia's GII is higher than Singapore (0.09), Malaysia (0.201), Sri Lanka (0.383), Thailand (0.362), the Philippines (0.406), Vietnam (0.322) and Myanmar (0.430). By contrast, Indonesia's GII is lower than Cambodia (0.505) and Bangladesh (0.529) (UNDP, 2014)[1]. These data indicate that gender mainstreaming in Indonesia hasn't implemented effectively.

Although gender inequality can be addressed using various frameworks, gender budgeting have been recognized in recent times by researchers and policy makers as an alternative tool kit (Okwuanaso & Erhijakpor, 2012)[2].

Research on gender budgeting has been developed by researchers since 2000 until now, with the various focuses, starting from gender budgeting initiative (Sharp, and Ray Broomhill, 2002)[3]; (Rubin and John R Bartle, 2005)[4]; (Budlender, 2000)[5]; (Budlender, 2005)[6]; (Bakker, 2006)[7]; (McKay, 2004)[8]; (Holvoet, 2007)[9]; (Rees,

2005)[10]; institutionalizing gender budgeting (Kim, 2008)[11]; and (Jones, et.al., 2010)[12] until adapting gender budgeting (Adeyeye, et.al., 2011)[13]; (Zakirova, 2014)[14]; (Okwuanaso & Erhijakpor, 2012)[2]; (Moschini, 2009)[15]. However, research focusing on governing gender budgeting has never done before.

This study discusses the ability of regional work unit on doing gender analyzing for the implementation of gender budgeting. It will be useful for strengthening the capacity of local government to integrate gender dimension in all cycle of development process, includes planning, budgeting, implementing, monitoring and evaluating.

II. METHODS

This study was conducted in North Sulawesi, Indonesia. The location is selected purposively based on their participation on technical assistance of gender-responsive budgeting, which has conducted by Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection of Indonesia, local government and donor. Seven organizations of regional work units were selected purposively based on their involvement on the technical assistance. They are Food Security Agency, Library Agency, Department of Cooperatives and Small-Medium Enterprises, Department of Industry and Trade, Department of Culture and Tourism, Mental Disorder Hospital and Department of Secretary Regional. Collecting data was done by documentation technique, while content analysis was used as an analysis technique. It was done by analyzing the content of Gender Analysis Pathway and Gender Budget Statement documents formulated by 7 (seven) organizations of regional work unit.

There are seven indicators in this study: (1) Ability to choose fix program/ activity to solve gender issues or gender specific issues; (2) ability to formulate sex-disaggregated data fix to program or activity, covered access, participation, control and benefit; (3) Ability to formulate gender issues based on sex-disaggregated data; (4) Ability to identify factors that contribute to gender disparities, both internal and external institution; (5) Ability to formulate the program/activity objective responsive gender for narrowing or erasing gender gaps/specific gender issues; (6) Ability to formulate action plan for narrowing/erasing gender gaps as formulated as gender issues/specifics gender issues; (7) Ability to formulate performance indicator, both output or outcome indicators.

III. RESULT

Table 1 provides the result of content analysis about the ability on gender analysis of 7 (seven) organizations of regional work unit in North Sulawesi Indonesia.

TABLE 1.

No	Aspects	Frequency	%
1.	Ability to choose fix program/ activity to solve gender issues or gender specific issues	6	86
2.	Ability to formulate sex-disaggregated data fix to program or activity, covered access, participation, control and benefit	3	43
3.	Ability to formulate gender issues based on sex-disaggregated data	5	71
4.	Ability to identify factors that contribute to gender disparities, both internal and external institution	5	71
5.	Ability to formulate the program/activity objective responsive gender for narrowing gender gaps/specific gender issues	5	71
6.	Ability to formulate action plan for narrowing gender gaps as formulated as gender issues/specifics gender issues	5	71
7.	Ability to formulate gender performance indicator, both output or outcome indicators	2	28

The Ability on gender analysis of regional work unit in North Sulawesi, Indonesia (source: Content Analysis of Gender Analysis Pathway and Gender Budget Statement documents)

Table 1 shows the percentage of each organizations of work regional unit in North Sulawesi, Indonesia, based on the indicators. Most of the organizations of work regional unit in North Sulawesi (86%) have the ability to choose fix program/activity that relevant in solving the gender issues based on the main tasks and the functions of the work regional units. However, only three out of seven organizations of work regional unit in North Sulawesi that have the ability to formulate the sex-disaggregated data based on access, participation, control, and benefit according to the program/activity that be chosen (43%). Meanwhile, the four other organizations of work regional unit don't have the ability to do so. This disability causes only two organizations of work regional unit that have the ability to formulate gender performance indicators, both output or outcome indicators (28%). Finally, 5 (five) organizations of work regional unit have the ability to formulate gender issues based on sex-disaggregated data, to identify factors that contribute to gender disparities, both internal and external institution, to formulate the program/activity objective responsive gender for narrowing gender gaps/specific gender issues, and to formulate action plan for narrowing gender gaps as formulated as gender issues/specifics gender issues (71%).

IV. DISCUSSION

Gender budgeting is a budget allocation that accommodates justice for women and men in access, benefits, and participation in decision making. It will also realize a justice for women and men in controlling resources and having an equal chance and opportunity to choose and to get the benefits of development. Capacity building and technical assistance

play important role to improve the ability of regional work unit to do gender analysis which eventually they will have the ability to implement good gender budgeting according to their main task. Unfortunately, the data shows that the ability on gender analysis of regional work unit is not optimal enough, especially the ability to formulate sex-disaggregated data fix to program/activities based on the main tasks and the functions and the ability to formulate gender performance indicator.

The data that exist on the document are the general data which is not being separated sex-disaggregate and the performance indicator is still gender neutral. It might be the lack of information and knowledge of the people who are in charge in each organizations of work regional unit related to the importance of sex-disaggregated data as the basic component in forming the program policy and gender responsive activities. According to Me (1996)[16] and Badiie (2009)[17], it happens because of a little tradition of gender analysis, meanwhile the availability of sex-disaggregated statistics has led to the development of policies and projects benefitting both men and women. However, the limited availability of statistics to measure women's and men's social, economic and political empowerment has restricted the development community's ability to design effective programs. When the sex-disaggregated data is not exist, it will causes more difficulties in measuring the equality gender (Me, 1996)[16].

Besides sex-disaggregated, disability of regional work unit to formulate performance indicator as describes in table 1 would be a serious problem. As we all know that measurements of gender equality might address changes in the relations between men and women, the outcomes of a particular policy, program or activity for women and men, or changes in the status or situation of men and women. According to Demetriades (2007), indicators can be used for advocacy, enable better planning and actions, and holding institutions accountable for their commitments on gender equality. Without formulating gender performance indicators, gender issues should not be taken seriously. As a result, gender budgeting could not implemented well and gender equality could not be achieved significantly[18].

Bothale stated that gender-responsive budgeting will ensure equality in resource allocation for men and women (Bothale, 2011)[19]. Brock (2008: 22)[20] states gender budgeting reviews budget decisions to ensure departments spend money to provide services that suit men and women equally. A gender responsive budget would create a virtuous circle in which the policy itself contributes to the reduction of gender inequality, and hence lessens gender constraints to successful macroeconomic outcomes. The result is the simultaneous improvement of economic growth and human development performance in ways that also empower women.

V. CONCLUSION

Most of the organizations of the work unit regional in North Sulawesi Indonesia have the ability to choose fix program/activity to solve gender issues or gender specific issues. Unfortunately, only two organizations of the work unit regional in North Sulawesi Indonesia that have the ability to formulate performance indicator, both output or outcome

indicators. It is caused by the lack ability in formulating sex-disaggregated data fix to program or activity, covered access, participation, control and benefit.

The capacity building and technical assistance for regional work units should be improved especially focusing more intention to formulate sex-disaggregated and performance indicator. As a result, gender budgeting will be well implemented for narrowing gender gap.

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