

CHAPTER IV

THE FACTORS OF AUSTRALIA INPUT GENDER ASPECT ON ITS DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE TO INDONESIA (2014-2017)

In this chapter, the author will explain external and internal factors that influence Australia decision input gender aspect on development assistance toward Indonesia. Besides that, this chapter also will provide evidence data and the fact of the hypothesis which resulted from using theory constructivist by Alexander Wendt, and also use a concept of gender and development that will help to explain the condition of women in Indonesia.

A. Internal Factor

Internal factor is the factor that comes from Australia itself, for the internal factor that influence Australia input gender aspect on development assistance is because gender equality is part of the shared value that underlies foreign policy and development cooperation of Australia. To analyze this factor, the author will use constructivism theory by Alexander Wendt, he argue human association are determined primarily by shared idea rather than material forces and these shared ideas construct the identities and interest of purposive actors rather than given by nature. Then, state identity is the crucial parts that will international interactions which Wendt define identity as the property of international actors that generates motivational and behavioral dispositions (Agius, 2006).

Constructivism can be used for analyze the process of Australia input gender aspect on development assistance. It is related that, the constructivist theoretical formulation claimed that gender equality norm determines forms of the identity of Australia as the global leader of gender equality and women empowerment. Then, the identity itself determine the interests of Australia that want to create gender equality, sustainable economic growth and stability and the interests itself will

determine a form of the behavior, actions or policies from the actor. Finally, Australia invests gender through Australia's development program. Moreover, in the constructivist theoretical formulation the crucial part of this theory is state identity of Australia. As the Global leader of gender equality and women empowerment that will generates motivational and behavioral dispositions to Indonesia. Therefore, the author make hypothesis that the internal factor of Australia decided to input gender aspect on development assistance to Indonesia during 2014-2017, is because gender equality part of the shared value that underlies foreign policy and development cooperation of Australia.

Firstly, Australia is the developed country that has a role as the donor country to the developing countries such as Indonesia. Development assistance provide by Australia focus on many aspect such as health, education, trade, agricultural and infrastructure. However, begins in 2014 Australia was created new strategic frameworks for aid program. One of the priorities in aid program is supporting gender equality and women empowerment. Related to this, Australia government has committed to invest gender aspect on development program which has meant that, Australia aid program will deliver practical to support gender equality and women empowerment such that Australia will work with partner governments, civil society, and organization to advance gender equality priorities.

Besides of practical assistance In 2015, Australia also establish gender equality fund a \$50 million to strengthen gender equality and women economic empowerment indo-pacific region. Gender fund itself will be allocated to promoting gender equality in the inside and outside DFAT which is Australia believe that by reshaping Australia development program will play an important role that will drive strong result and performance in gender equality. In internal element Australia will create a link between fund and performance meanwhile, in the external element will using the private sector to promote the gender equality in the field

of business and growth that will be implemented in the Pacific and Southeast Asia (Commonwealth of Australia, 2016). In addition, Australia also integrated more than targeted 80 percent of investment in development performance framework should effectively address gender issue in the implementation. Actually, the factor that influences Australia decision on this new foreign policy is because gender equality is part of the shared value that underlies foreign policy and development cooperation of Australia. The shared value that underlies foreign policy and development cooperation in Australia can be proven by several relevant Australian foreign policies that always promote and support the concept of gender equality and women's empowerment in the foreign policy and development cooperation; here are some of these foreign policies:

1. Ambassador for women and girls

In September 2011, Australia was starting to be concerned about advocating for women internationally. Australia has established an ambassador for women and girls that have a responsibility to promote gender equality in the international arena and to help women get a stronger voice. Related to this, several actors had become an ambassador for women and girls: Penny Williams became the first Australian ambassador for women and girls (2011-2013), Natasha Stott Despoja (2013-2016) and Sharman Stone (2016-now) (Gender Equality Milistones, 2017).

2. Reshaping Australian Aid Policy

In 2014, during the Julie Bishop administration, she was reshaping Australia aid policy which Julie bishop input Investment Priority on Gender Equality and Women Empowerment that will be included to become one of priority investment areas in Australian aid program (Commonwealth of Australia , 2014).

3. Established Gender Equality Fund (2015-2016)

In 2015-2016, during the Julie Bishop administration Australia government has been established the Gender Equality Fund which the amount is \$55 million for 2017-2018. This fund will be allocated in the internal elements that will be allocated to creating a direct link between funding and performance of gender equality, and it also will be allocated in the external that will use in private sector as the effort on gender equality in the business and growth. Related to this, the purpose of this fund to increase the quality of work in gender equality and women's program in the aid program (Commonwealth of Australia, 2016).

4. Gender Equality and Women Empowerment's Strategy (2016)

In 2016, during the Julie bishop administration was launched Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Strategy that in this strategy will explain the priorities, implementation and an approach to work on gender equality (Commonwealth of Australia, 2016).

5. Gender Equality become part of main focuses on Australian Foreign Policy White Paper (2017)

In Australian Foreign Policy White Paper 2017, Australia also ensures that gender equality will be involved in foreign policy because it can increase prosperity and stability (Foreign Policy White Paper, 2017).

6. Permanent Mission on United Nations Human Rights Council or UNCHR (2017)

In 2017, Australia was launched a permanent mission to the United Nations rights council that this mission will addressed to the President of the General Assembly. In this mission, Australia makes gender equality a part of the pillar and priority in interacting with

the international world particularly to advance in gender equality in the world (Departement of Foreign Affairs and Trade, 2017).

Based on several foreign policies that have been attached by the authors above, it can be proof that gender equality is part of the shared value that underlies Australia's foreign policy, which can be seen from Australia's foreign policy that is very supportive in supporting gender equality and women empowerment in international arena. Foreign policy issued by Australia always promotes gender equality in various fields such as making gender equality ambassadors, input gender aspect as part of priorities on their aid policy, making gender equality funds, gender equality and women empowerment strategy, and also making gender equality a part of professional framework in international engagement and also Australia mission on UN.

Nevertheless, the role of Australia as a country that has identity as the global leader of gender equality and women empowerment. Australia also integrates gender equality into development cooperation. It is related that the minister of foreign affairs will integrate gender equality more effectively in all work, sectors, and investment. It will at least targeted 80 percent of investment in development performance framework should effectively address gender equality in the implementation. To integrate gender equality across all sectors and all investment, Australia will apply these steps across development program the steps are as follows (Commonwealth of Australia, 2016, p. 33):

1. Identify key challenges, opportunities and gender equality context of country we work with

In this step, Australia will carefully assess the challenges, opportunities and identify gender equality context with the partner's countries. Then, Australia also will make sure this context still in line and make a solution in this analysis.

2. Identify appropriate interventions

Australia will identify the most appropriate intervention by determining the opportunity and use adequate gender expertise in making programming decision in the all stage of the development cycle.

3. Make gender equality actions in all document and process

In these steps, Australia will promote gender equality and women empowerment in all of the document, process, investment and also activity level by considering and a design document that must take action to advance gender equality.

4. Provide adequate resources

In this part, Australia will adequate time and funding to advance gender equality and women empowerment it's include to build accountability, cost, resourcing in program, human resources in program and also allocated the sufficient time to deliver a commitment to gender equality.

5. Build gender equality and women empowerment explicitly into monitoring, evaluation and learning process

In this part Australia will monitoring the of gender equality outcomes and, where there are no separate gender equality goals by building gender equality into the framework of job assessment and incorporating gender equality into annual performance reviews and targeting, minimizing all data between men and women. Then, promoting gender equality as an explicit investigation and also reporting gender equality results in learning and result.

6. Make sure the investment are coherent and aligned

Australia will ensure gender equality interventions across investments in a country, share cross-investment learning and results in a program, provide solutions and win opportunities and build work in other sectors of development partners.

7. Support women organizations and coalitions

Australia will support women's organization and coalitions including women entrepreneurs, associations and service providers for women .each of partner itself can play a role in the aspect of delivery services, support women, helping women and also influences government in raising awareness of gender equality.

From the steps described above, Australia will focus on integrating gender It will at least targeted 80 percent of investment in development performance framework should effectively address gender equality in the implementation. Therefore, in the development cooperation Australia will apply seven steps in the all sectors and all of the investments to the other country. It is related that Australia will focus to identify key challenges, opportunities and the gender of each country, identify appropriate intervention with partners; Australia will make gender equality in all guiding of document and process of the other country. Then, Australia also will providing adequate resources which are Australia will ensure time and funding to advance gender equality and women empowerment. After that, Australia will try building gender equality and women empowerments into monitoring and during this process Australia also will created an evaluation, learning process and also make sure the investment still coherent and aligned in the process of implementation. Besides that, to make this step more effective Australia also will support women and coalitions it include women entrepreneurs, associations and service providers for women , each of partner itself can play a role in the aspect of delivery services, support women, helping

women and also will lead to influence government in raising awareness of gender equality.

B. External Factor

External factor that influence Australia's decision to input gender aspect on development assistance to Indonesia, is because the decision itself is needed by women in Indonesia. It is related with the condition of women in Indonesia still marginalized and poor. Indonesia is a developing country that still has social problems such as poverty that base on the data Central Bureau of Statistics in 2017, poverty in Indonesia reaches 26.58 million people (Badan Pusat Statistik, 2017). If we see in the definition of development is a concept that will explain an effort of some country to overcome and creating social change in the many aspects such as social injustice, poverty, and unemployment. However the relationship between women and development is related each other because poverty is one of the main issues in the development process and a woman has a role to become the critical indicator to achieving the successful in the process of development.

Related to the outcomes of development, one of primary indicator to measure the success of some country in implementing development program especially that focuses on knowing about the development of women is through Human Development Index (HDI). HDI itself is the indicator that very essential to measure human development outcomes including women and men. The table below will show data about Human Development Index between men and women in Indonesia since the 2014-2017:

Table 4. 1 Human Development Index (2014 -2017)

Men				Women			
2014	2015	2016	2017	2014	2015	2016	2017
73,3	73,5	74,2	74,8	66,2	66,9	67,4	68,0
6	8	6	5	7	8	4	8

(Badan Pusat Statistik, 2017)

The table 4.1 above shows that from 2014-2017, the percentage of HDI in Indonesia between women and men has increased from year to year. Despite an increase in each year, the development gap between men and women is still the main problem because of the unbalanced percentage of women only reaching an average of 68.00 and men reaching 75.00. Besides, to calculate the gap between men and women can be seen with more specific calculations, namely using the Gender Development Index (GDI). GDI is the same index of HDI, but this GDI further explains the index of inequality in achievement between men and women to analyze the Human development index of women are lower, in the table below:

Table 4. 2 Gender Development Index (2014 -2017)

Index of Gender development	2014	2015	2016	2017
	90,34	91,03	90,82	90,96

(Badan Pusat Statistik, 2017)

Base on the table 4.2 above, shows that the index of gender development since 2014-2017 considered high and the index itself will also influence the index of human development HDI because gender equality occurs when HDI and IPG are comparable, but the latest data above shows that during the 2014-2017, the index of gender development increases which in 2017 holds the highest percentage that gets

90, 96. From this, it can be concluded that until 2017 the problem of development inequalities between men and women is still ongoing in Indonesia. Based on HDI and GDI data that have been attached by the author, the index of women always low. Then, if we look at to the development process in Indonesia can said that the process of human development is still far from success. This is due to the inability of Indonesia to overcome the human development gap which in this case women always get the lowest percentage. Therefore, to support and prove the data that why women in Indonesia can be suitable targets for obtaining gender-based development assistance from Australia, the authors will provide several data and also case examples that will address that women in Indonesia are still marginalized and poor in several sectors such as education, employment and also for salary. Here are explanations in each of these sectors:

1. Education

Education is an essential field for women because education is the first phase that can determine sustainability in the future, especially in developing insights and to pursue their career in workforce. To find out the indicators in the quality of development in the field of education, the author will provide data on Expected Years by Schooling and the average length of school. First, Expected years by schooling is to calculate the education of the population from the age of above 7 years, where the expected years by schooling will illustrate the success of education development in the short term. The following is the data for expected years by schooling, between women and man from 2014-2017:

Table 4.3 Expected Years by Schooling (2014-2017)

	2014	2015	2016	2017
Men	12,37	12,68	12,67	12,78
Women	12,40	12,42	12,79	12,93

(Kemenppa, 2017,p. 53)

Based on the table 4.3 show that, in 2017 Expected Years by Schooling of women were 12, 93 years. Achievements for women are slightly above men as 12, 78 years old. By looking at this achievement, Expected Years by Schooling for men and women in Indonesia can be said to be equal. However, in the calculation in the field of education expected years by Schooling also need to see developments in the average length of school. Both of these indicators are indicators that are related to each other which will illustrate the success of educational development. Here is the data Development of Average School Length, between women and men from 2014-2017:

Table 4.4 Average Length of School (2014-2017)

	2014	2015	2016	2017
Man	8,24	8,35	8,41	8,56
Women	7,23	7,35	7,50	7,65

(Badan Pusat Statistik, 2017)

As explained by the writer that between expected years by schooling and average length school is related to each other. If in the average length of school by gender is an index that will explain the average length of school calculated from the population aged 25 years and over. From table 4, 4 it can be seen that on average men get 1, 5 years longer compared to women. This can be seen in the latest data in 2017, where men were educated 8, 56 while women were only 7, 65. In other words, women in

Indonesia on average had education on the seventh grade or only in junior high school. The difference in achievement of school years between men and women is influenced by several things such as patriarchal culture that still exist in Indonesia, It causes women to be more marginalized than men. Cultural factors are closely related to economic factors where families with the low economies tend to prioritize men in terms of education, besides of that with the assumption that he will become the leader of the family in the future and women will only serve their life in domestic role (Kemenppa, 2017).

In addition, there are also problems of early marriage that develop in Indonesia. According to the UNICEF Indonesia report that Indonesia ranks seventh in the global top ten with the highest absolute numbers of child Marriage that around the 1,349,000 girls married before the age of 18. Some 300,000 of them married before turning 16 (Unicef Indonesia, 2016). It is related that, the problem of early marriage is also become the part of social construction that has developed and exist in a community like west java where women in their area are forced to marry by parents because of the fear of adultery (Cambridge University , 2018). Thus, the problem of patriarchal culture and early marriage will always make women marginalized.

2. Employment

In this aspect of employment also become the essential aspect that will support the survival of life for women. Basically, based on the Gender Development Index in the employment sector will always compare the percentage between men and women in labor force which the report on 2017, shows that the rate between women and men still face a gap which according to Labor Force Participation Rate . The percentage of men is 82, 51 and women only get 50, 89 percent (Badan Pusat Statistik, 2018). From the data of Labor Force Participation Rate, it

can be said that women in Indonesia still marginalized to access employment in labor where women still get the lowest percentage.

However, there is also the data about participation women's access to politics. Based on data from the Central Bureau of Statistics from 2014-2017, the women's involvement in the parliament is consider stable from 2014-2017 which is during that years women gets 17, 03 percent (Badan Pusat Statistik, 2017). Furthermore, the involvement of women in the formal workforce. Formal labor is a type of work whose employment status is attempted such as labor and employees. Here is the data of the involvement of women in the percentage of formal workers, between women and women from 2015 - 2017:

Table 4. 5 Formal Labor (2015-2017)

	2015	2016	2017
Men	44,89	45,05	45,66
Women	37,78	38,16	38,63

(Badan Pusat Statistik, 2017)

Based on table 4.5, it can be seen that the percentage for formal labor by gender still shows the gap between men and women where the percentage for women is only 38, 63 and the percentage for men is 45, 66. Beside of that, there is also the percentage of Half Unemployment Rate by Sex. Half Unemployment Rate is a job that has normal working hours of less than 35 hours a week. This proportion is useful for reference in order to increase the level of utilizes uses and productivity of workers. The following is data Half Unemployment Rate by Sex:

Table 4.6 Half Unemployment Rate (2015-2017)

	2015	2016	2017
Men	8.43	7.63	7.46
Women	8.57	7.50	7.71

(Badan Pusat Statistik, 2017)

According to table 4.6, it can be seen that the level of difference between half unemployed men and women did not appear to be a significant difference in which percentage in women only decreased in 2016, namely the percentage of 7.50 while the percentage in men was 7.63. Basically, one of the obstacles for women is not being able to work optimally because there is insufficient information about women's productivity in the labor market. The role of women who are developing in Indonesia is that women only work in domestic such as being a housewife and the role of women in a family always depends their life on her husband. From that social construction it becomes an obstacle for women to be able to work optimally in the workforce.

3. Salary

Beside the inequality in the field of employment, disparities also occur in the field of work salaries. Related to this, the following are data on Average Salary of Workers between women and man (in thousand rupiahs), 2014-2017:

Table 4.7 Average Salary of Workers in a Month (in thousand rupiahs) (2014-2017)

	2014	2015	2016
Men	1868,2	1944,3	2435,6
Women	1490,2	1675,3	1977,2

(Kemenppa, 2017,p. 54)

Based on the data above, it can be seen that the gap that occurs between men and women does not only take place in the field of employment but also in labor wages. In this case women are still part of the marginalized, that the average wages of workers in a month women only gets 1977, 2 compared to the man that gets 2435, 6. This gender discrimination in the labor market, especially in the field of wages, is caused by women themselves where in terms of education and competency women have a low percentage, it will also affect salary wages for women. Therefore, there is a need for efforts and policies in various aspects both economic and non-economic, such as improving the quality of women's human resources through empowering women in terms of education and skills that will help to reduce the problem of inequality in the economic field.

Several data that above already prove that, the condition of women in Indonesia still marginalized and poor. It can be seen in HDI that women's have lower percentage and also the percentage of HDI and GDI still create inequality. Beside of that, it also can be seen social injustice against women still arise from the many aspect such as education, employment access and also salary. Actually, among those of aspect is related is other where if the education low it also can influence the opportunity to getting jobs and also to get salary. Moreover, as we can see in table 4.4 in the aspect of education access, women still get low percentage. Then, in the aspect of employment and wages women also still get lower percentage. Therefore, through the gender-based development assistance program provided by Australia it is very relevant to be implemented in Indonesia where the condition of women deserves to receive development assistance from Australia especially in 2014- 2017.