

## ABSTRAK

Karya Tulis ini berusaha menjelaskan mengapa Kanada memasukan aspek gender dalam bantuannya ke Indonesia melalui *Canada-Indonesia Trade and Private Sector Assistance* (TPSA). Sebelumnya bantuan yang diberikan oleh Kanada kepada Indonesia tidak terlalu berfokus kepada kesetaraan gender. Namun seiring berjalannya waktu Kanada semakin gencar menyuarakan nilai-nilai terhadap kesetaraan gender, salah satunya melalui bantuan yang diberikan oleh Kanada. Dengan menggunakan teori proses pengambilan keputusan oleh Richard C. Snyder, H. W. Bruck, dan Burton Sapin serta dibantu dengan konsep *feminist foreign policy*, *gender mainstreaming* dan rejim internasional, keputusan Kanada memasukkan aspek gender dalam TPSA dipengaruhi oleh faktor internal yaitu tingginya pengaruh feminisme dalam lembaga non-pemerintah, lembaga pemerintah dan masyarakat Kanada serta faktor eksternal yaitu adanya ketimpangan gender di Indonesia dan adanya rejim internasional yang diikuti oleh Kanada dan Indonesia.

**Kata Kunci:** *Kanada, feminist foreign policy, gender mainstreaming, TPSA, rejim internasional*

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This paper seeks to explain why Canada included gender aspects in its assistance to Indonesia through *Canada-Indonesia Trade and Private Sector Assistance* (TPSA). Previously, the assistance provided by Canada to Indonesia was not too focused on gender equality. However, over time Canada has become more vigorous in voicing values towards gender equality, one of which is through assistance provided by Canada. Using the theory of the decision-making process by Richard C. Snyder, HW Bruck, and Burton Sapin and assisted with the concept of feminist foreign policy, gender mainstreaming and international

regimes, Canada's decision to include gender aspects in TPSA is influenced by internal factors namely the high influence of feminism in non-institutions - government, government agencies and the Canadian community as well as external factors, namely the existence of gender inequality in Indonesia and the existence of an international regime that was followed by Canada and Indonesia.

**Keywords: Canada, feminist foreign policy, gender mainstreaming, TPSA, international regime**