
LAMPUNG PROVINCE ADOPTION OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS 05 (GENDER EQUALITY) AS GLOBAL NORMS INTO LOCAL ORDER

Ari Darmastuti, Astiwi Inayah, Khairunnisa Simbolon

International Relations Department, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Universitas Lampung

Email: astiwi.inayah@fisip.unila.ac.id

Abstract : This research aimed to analyze the efforts made by the Lampung Provincial Government in adopting the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Goal 5: Gender Equality values into the local order. The research used a qualitative descriptive method with qualitative data collection techniques. The results of this research showed that the Lampung Provincial Government has made various efforts to adopt the SDGs Goal 5 values into the local order. These efforts such as made gender equality to be one of the prioritized focus by incorporating women's empowerment into the third mission of Lampung Province which was then realized in the form of work promises; implementing gender mainstreaming down to regency/city, district and village levels; implementing programs and activities for the development of women empowerment and child protection; creating and implementing relevant regional innovations in the field of women's empowerment and child protection and population control in Lampung Province; signing of a joint commitment; to advocating for policies related to gender mainstreaming. These efforts indicated that gender equality norms have reached a stage of internalization in the dynamics of international norms. Even the internalization has touched the people of regencies/cities and villages in Lampung Province. Nevertheless, the Lampung Provincial Government continues to face opportunities and challenges in adopting the SDGs Goal 5 values.

Keywords: SDGs; gender equality; global norm; local order

Submission	:	Nov, 13 th 2023
Revision	:	Januaury 24 th 2024
Publication	:	February 28 th 2024

INTRODUCTION

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is the 2030 Agenda which is an agreement on sustainable development based on human rights and equality. The SDGs have universal, integrated and inclusive principles, to ensure that no one is left behind. SDGs have become global and national norms in an effort to improve the welfare of the community, including 17 goals, namely: (1) No Poverty; (2) No Hunger; (3) Healthy and Prosperous Life; (4) Quality Education; (5) Gender Equality; (6) Clean Water and Proper Sanitation; (7) Clean and Affordable Energy; (8) Decent Work and Economic Growth; (9) Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure; (10) Reducing Gaps; (11) Sustainable Cities and Settlements; (12) Responsible Consumption and Production; (13) Climate Change

Management; (14) Ocean Ecosystems; (15) Land Ecosystems; (16) Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions; and (17) Partnerships to Achieve Goals.

Efforts to achieve the SDGs targets are a national development priority, which requires a synergy of planning policies at the national level and at the provincial and district/city levels, for example, as demonstrated by the Lampung Provincial Government and District/City Governments in the field of gender equality (SDGs Goal 5). The global targets in Goal 05 are as follows (sdgs.bappenas.go.id, n.d.): **First**, to end all forms of discrimination against women everywhere. **Second**, eliminating all forms of violence against women in public and private spaces, including trafficking in persons and sexual exploitation, as well as various other types of exploitation. **Third**, eliminating all harmful practices, such as child marriage, early and forced marriage, and female circumcision. **Fourth**, recognize and reward unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and protection policies, and the promotion of nationally appropriate shared responsibilities within the household and family. **Fifth**, ensure full and effective participation, and equal opportunities for women to lead at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and community life. **Sixth**, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health, and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Program of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform and the documents reviewed from these conferences. Another target is to carry out reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of ownership, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws; increase the use of enabling technology, especially information and communication technology to increase women's empowerment; and adopting and strengthening sound policies and applicable legislation to promote gender equality and empower women at all levels.

The Lampung Provincial Government seeks to place the issue of women's empowerment as one of the central issues in its government's vision and mission, namely by committing to implementing a strategy to realize gender equality and justice between women and men in development and to improve the quality of human resources through child protection efforts, empowerment of women and people with disabilities (lampungprov.go.id, 2021). Although there are still many problems that must be solved in the development of women empowerment and child protection in Lampung Province and in the Regency/City, the Lampung Provincial Government continues to strive to fix and implement central government policies down to the regency/city level, district and even village level by realizing commitment to implementing the gender mainstreaming.

The government's commitment to implement the gender mainstreaming strategy received appreciation in the form of the *Anugrah Parahita Ekapraya Award (APE)* in 2021. The award was given based on the letter of the Minister of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection of the Republic of Indonesia Number 72/Men/D.KG/KG.05/9 /2021 dated September 21, 2021, regarding notification of the 2021 *APE* award. *APE* is an award given to Ministries/Institutions and Local Governments as a form of acknowledgment of the commitment and role of the leaders

of Ministries/Institutions and Local Governments in an effort to realize gender equality in the implementation of gender mainstreaming strategies. The Government of Lampung Province received the “*Utama*” Category *APE*. There are five regencies/cities that have received the “*Madya*” Category *APE*, namely South Lampung Regency, Central Lampung Regency, East Lampung Regency, Bandar Lampung City, and Metro City. In addition, there were 9 districts that received *APE* in the “*Pratama*” Category, namely Tulang Bawang Regency, Way Kanan Regency, Pringsewu Regency, Tanggamus Regency, Pesawaran Regency, West Lampung Regency, Mesuji Regency, North Lampung Regency, and Pesisir Barat Regency (lampungprov.go.id, 2021). The achievement achieved in 2021 is a very significant increase compared to the achievement in 2018. In 2018, there were only 6 regencies/cities that received *APE* awards, namely South Lampung which received the “*Madya*” Category award and Bandar Lampung, Metro, East Lampung, Mesuji, Central Lampung which received the “*Pratama*” category award. In the years preceding this last success, the Lampung Province Government has always been accepting similar appreciation, from Middle *APE* Category to Main *APE* Category (Reports, 2007-2018), dated back from at least 2007. The continuous success of the efforts of the Lampung Provincial Government in adopting the SDGs Goal 5 or global norms of gender equality into local settings are interesting for further study.

Literature Review

A quick review of previous researches show us that although many researches have been conducted in the issue of gender equality and SDGs, but no one put attention on the dynamic process of international norms adoption into local order. Miotto et al. (2019) for instance discussed gender equality as UN SDGs from the lense of how top business schools prioritize and correlate communication and legitimize strategies. Leal Filho et al. (2022) on how gender equality as one of SDGs be promoted to other development goals. Kim (2017) conducted a general overview study about gender and gender equality as one aspect of SDGs.

Meanwhile, Anggraeni et al. (2022) put attention on the relationship between gender equality and economic growth for the purpose of SDGs fulfilment. Other scholar, Jahan (2021) studied gender equality through assessment of knowledge, attitude, and practice in achieving goal 5 (gender equality) of the SDGs. Last scholar, Agarwal (2018) researched the relationship between gender equality, food security and sustainable development goals.

As we stated earlier, we see that there hasn't been any research putting special attention on how gender equality as the fifth goal of SDGs as global norm be put into local order through policies, activities, and institutional local arrangements. The earlier part of this section show us of how Lampung Province Government has been having good record on the achievement of Central Government *APE* appreciation. However, a systematic review of policy dynamic from global norm into Lampung local arrangements still, indeed, need further inquiry.

For the purpose of this study, we use the concept of policy advocacy and the dynamics of international norms. In this study, as Rahardian (2020) stated policy advocacy aims to improve or change policies in accordance with groups or parties who are pressing for

change. The main position of policy advocacy is on policy implementation. Good policy implementation is influenced by policy advocacy. Rahardian (2020) further described that flow of the conceptual framework of policy advocacy and policy strategies are as follows: (a) forming coalitions and alliances. Formation of coalitions and alliances to accommodate and communicate among individuals in groups. This group must be able to synergize to equalize the entire vision and analysis of objectives in advocacy activities. (b) Discussion and determining strategy. The coalition must be able to produce a measurable, dynamic discussion output and the mindset of all actors. Policy advocacy strategies can be carried out through the stages of field politics and virtual political flows. (c) Program evaluation and consolidation. With an evaluation, the coalition can find out where the success or failure of the policy advocacy is located; furthermore, to consolidate for the preparation of policy advocacy in the future.

Different from Rahardian, Sandiasa (2020) informs us several obstacles that can occur in the implementation of policy advocacy, which are (1) the constitution is a product of existing legislation that can hinder the implementation of policy advocacy; (2) the system, namely the obstacles usually come from parties who feel disadvantaged if the advocacy succeeds in achieving its goals; (3) human resources (HR), namely advocacy needs to be understood, HR must be capable of making changes to public policies. This concept is relevant to explain how policy advocacy is needed to improve or change policies related to gender mainstreaming, according to groups or parties pushing for change.

Our research is also based on second concept, dynamics of international norms Finnemore & Sikkink (1998), using constructivism perspective, explain how ideas can become a norm. They argue that there is a life cycle of a norm. The life cycle has three stages, namely: first the emergence of norms (emergence), secondly the general acceptance of the idea as a norm (norm cascade), and when it is internalized (internalization). Between stage one and stage two there is a critical point, where this point is a critical period for relevant state actors (note: national and local) to adopt norms.

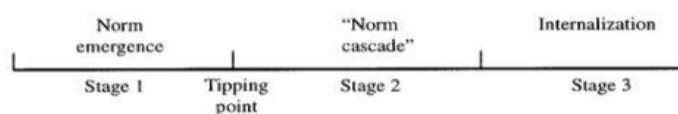


FIGURE 1. Norm life cycle

	Stage 1 Norm emergence	Stage 2 Norm cascade	Stage 3 Internalization
<i>Actors</i>	Norm entrepreneurs with organizational platforms	States, international organizations, networks	Law, professions, bureaucracy
<i>Motives</i>	Altruism, empathy, ideational, commitment	Legitimacy, reputation, esteem	Conformity
<i>Dominant mechanisms</i>	Persuasion	Socialization, institutionalization, demonstration	Habit, institutionalization

Image: The Life Cycle of a Norm (Finnemore & Sikkink, 1998)

Finnemore & Sikkink (1998) further say that an idea that arises in society must first be accepted by society as a norm in order to be internalized. Because internalization is the pinnacle of the norm's life cycle, ideas can actually become norms. If the idea cannot be accepted by society, then the idea cannot be internalized as a norm in society. They also mention how to identify norms. According to them, every organization has the quality of oughtness or the value of necessity. This value will help to identify norms, when there are many good values from an idea which later becomes a norm. Norms are believed to be a good thing for those who propose these norms.

They mention that the influence of the social environment, both domestic and international, can also influence and change existing norms or are interrelated with one another. According to them, international and regional norms are what set appropriate standards of behavior for states. International norms usually start from the domestic norms of a country. These domestic norms become international norms due to encouragement from other countries at the same time and then filtered in the international system. As a result, this international norm affects people in the country.

The concept of the dynamics of national norms is relevant to explain how global in SDGs goal 05 (gender equality) emerges, can be accepted by the community, and is internalized in everyday life. This dynamic cycles will be put as our conceptual framework in our study. We put attention on how gender equality emerged, was accepted, and internalized by local state actors in Lampung Province (in provincial, regency, and lower levels state actors).

METHOD

We used qualitative research to study on how the Lampung Provincial Government was trying to adopt the SDGs Goal 5 as a global norm of gender equality into the local order. Our data came from primary data which was obtained directly from the first data sources, interviews with informants mainly from the Lampung Province's Office of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection. Our secondary data were obtained or collected from various existing sources in the forms of official documents, reports, articles and other data sources from the official website of the Lampung Provincial Government, Regency/City Governments, and various other sources on the internet.

According to Miles et al. (2014), the data analysis technique consists of:

1. Data condensation, which refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting and/or transforming data. With data condensation, qualitative data can be transformed in many ways such as through selection; through summarizing or paraphrasing, incorporated into a larger pattern, and so on.

In this study, in the first stage we collected secondary necessary data which consisted of official documents, reports, articles, and other data sourced from the official website especially from Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection, Lampung Province *Dinas Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Perlindungan Anak (DPPPA)* or Office of Women Empowerment and Child Protection (OWECP) and regency/city governments in Lampung Province.

We also used questioners for collecting primary data through interviews with informants. The questioners were developed based on thematic issues drawn from the patterns of the previous collected secondary data. We would like to call this

interviews as also a confirmatory stage which we consider a critical step in our qualitative research.

2. Presentation of data that aims to collect organized information into a concise form. At this stage, we simplified, classified and presented the data according to the subject matter without reducing its substance.
3. Drawing conclusions is the final stage in the data analysis process. The author draws conclusions based on the plan, explanations, causal paths, and propositions from the results of data presentation, to answer predetermined research questions.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In this part, we will present our findings and analysis based on concept of the dynamics of international norms by Finnemore & Sikkink (1998) which consist of three stages: norm emergence, norm cascade, and norm internalization. In the first stage, or norm emergence, we present our findings and discussion on the early stage when the issue of gender equality was started to be discussed by stakeholders, especially by experts and government officers. In the second stage, or norm cascade, we present findings and discussion of the most important steps in which general norms of gender equality drawn from SDGs was adopted down into provincial and regency policies. On the final stage, or norm internalization, we present our findings and discussion of how larger organizations and institutions adapt their institutional arrangements and activities based on gender equality principle.

Emergence of the gender equality policy

Preceding the initiation and enactment of the first Lampung Province Provincial Regulation number 10/2011 concerning Gender Mainstreaming in Lampung Province Development, gender equality had been started to be discussed and acknowledged among main stakeholders which were academics, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and community based organizations (CBOs). The 10/2011 Provincial Regulation itself was a response to previous Central Government Policy in the form of Interior Minister Regulation number 15/2008 regarding General Guidance for the Implementation of Gender Mainstreaming in Local Levels. The 2008 Interior Minister Regulation was a quite late detail mechanism regulation of the previous higher regulation which was Presidential Instruction number 9/2000 regarding Gender Mainstreaming.

The discussion of gender equality issue among stakeholders preceding the 2011 Provincial Regulation was caused mostly by early stage of Reformation Era following the fall down of late President Soeharto at the end of 20th century. Reformation Era was and is still marked by more open and democratic society as compared to previous authoritarian New Order Era. It created higher expectation among civil society components in Lampung that women would and should contribute more for the development of democracy. Women aspiration for more participation in development in Lampung was influenced by stakeholders' better understanding of the shift in paradigms related to women issue, from women in development (WID) to gender in development (GID) (Darmastuti & Ikram, 1997).

We argue that the emergence of gender equality policy in Lampung Province started on the era following the fall down of the late President Soeharto in 1998, the open up of democracy in Reformation Era, initiated by civil society proponents to ask for more women participation in democracy. If we see that SDGs itself was adopted by the UN in 2015, we argue further that the emergence of gender equality policy in Lampung Province has a lapse time of about 15 years, preceding the adoption of the SDGs by the UN. It is an important factor for the quite fast and dynamic following stage, cascading period.

Policy cascading on gender equality in Lampung Province

Lampung Provincial Government has made various efforts as a form of adopting SDGs goal 5 (gender Equality). Gender Equality in Lampung Province is one of the focuses of the Lampung Provincial *Government's Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Daerah (RPJMD)* or Mid-Term Provincial Development Plan 2019-2024 which is stated in its vision and mission. The vision is "*Lampung People Jaya*" or "a Great Lampung. Meanwhile, gender equality is specifically mentioned in the third mission of Lampung Province which reads "Improving the quality of human resources and developing efforts to protect children, empower women and people with disabilities". The mission shows that the Lampung Provincial Government makes gender equality through women's empowerment one of the prioritized focuses in the 2019-2024 government period.

The missions are cascaded into more detail aspects as follows: (a) Successful Woman (make women economically based on family; gender mainstreaming of social, political, cultural, and economic life; facilitate legal assistance for women); (b) Lampung is friendly for women and children (develop women and child friendly public facilities and spaces; revitalize special health services for women and children; reducing maternal and child mortality rates; provide and facilitate rotational spaces (nursing rooms) in workplaces, offices of government agencies, private and public spaces; facilitating the fulfillment of good nutrition for children; provide incentives for posyandu cadres; gender's equality is also included in the key performance indicators (KPI) of the Office of Lampung Province *Dinas Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Perlindungan Anak (DPPPA)* or Office of Women Empowerment and Child Protection (OWECP), namely:

Table 1. Annual Target of Key Performance Indicators in Women Empowerment and Child Protection in Lampung Province

No.	Purpose	Goal	Goal Indicator	Target Performance Goals				
				Year 2020	Year 2021	Year 2022	Year 2023	Year 2024
1	Improving Gender Mainstreaming and Child Protection	1. Increase the Proportion of Budget Responsive to the Regional Budget	Percentage of Gender-Responsive Budget to APBD	0,8	2,82	3	3,1	3,2

		2. Improving the Achievement of Child-Friendly Districts/Cities in Lampung Province	Percentage of Child Friendly Districts/Municipalities in Lampung Province	46,67	86,67	100	100	100
		3. Increase Protection of Women and Children	Percentage of victims of violence against women and children receiving comprehensive treatment services	100	100	100	100	100
2	Improving Control of Population Growth Rate and Family Planning	1. Increase Family Planning Participation:	Active KB Scope	66,47	66,88	67,29	67,71	68,24

Source: Lampung Province PPPA Service

The implementation of gender mainstreaming strategy to achieve gender equality by the Lampung Provincial Government has reached the regency/city, district and village levels. The implementation is carried out through 7 gender mainstreaming prerequisites, namely: commitment, policies and programs, institutions, human resources (HR), facilities and infrastructure, segregated management, methods/tools, and community participation. The implementation has been evaluated by the Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection (MWECP) every year with appreciation in the form of the *EkaPraya Parahita Award (APE)*. In addition, the Lampung Provincial Government also carries out programs and development activities for women's empowerment and child protection at the Lampung Provincial PPPA/WECP Service. The program consists of (a) gender mainstreaming and women's empowerment program; (b) women's protection program; (c) family quality improvement program; (d) gender and children data system management program; (e) child rights fulfillment program; (f) population control program; (g) family planning development program; (h) program for empowerment and improvement of family welfare.

These programs were developed based on Interior Minister Regulation which then the Government of Lampung Province supplemented with several items of activities namely: (a) dissemination and assistance in the implementation of gender planning and budgeting; (b) creative economy training for women, especially female heads of household; (c) family quality improvement program in realizing gender equality and children's rights; (d) prevention of violence against women involving stakeholders at

the provincial and district levels; (e) presentation and utilization of gender and child data in institutional data.

Further cascading was carried out by many provincial offices. Here we present one example by *DPPPA/OWECP* official document. This Office implemented the following activities: (a) strengthening and development of service providers to improve children's quality of life; (b) provision of complaints and assistance services for women and children victims of violence; (c) strengthening inter-institutional networks for the development of women and children protection service providers; (d) coordination and synchronization of the implementation of child assistance requiring special protection; (e) reproductive health promotion and counseling development; (f) implementation of facilitation, mentoring, development, and strengthening the preparation of care for the first-1000-days after birth.

We can see the progress of the Lampung Provincial Government in adopting global norms of gender equality from the various efforts that have been made. It has carried out monitoring and evaluation related to the implementation of gender mainstreaming in Lampung Province and 15 regencies/cities through the *APE* award from the Ministry of *PPPA/WECP* of the Republic of Indonesia, for the third time Lampung Province received the *APE* award together with 14 regencies/cities, an increase from 2018 only 6 districts/cities have get *APE*. The *APE* Award received by Lampung Province is the "Utama" Category. Meanwhile, South Lampung Regency, Central Lampung Regency, East Lampung Regency, Bandar Lampung City and Metro City won the "Madya" Category *APE* award. And Way Kanan Regency, Pringsewu Regency, Tanggamus Regency, Pesawaran Regency, Tanggamus Regency, Pesawaran Regency, West Lampung Regency, Mesuji Regency, North Lampung Regency and Pesisir Barat Regency won the *APE* "Pratama" Category award.

It has also carried out monitoring and evaluation related to the implementation of *Kabupaten/Kota Layak Anak (KLA)* or Child Friendly Regencies/Cities. As a result, in 2021, as many as 13 regencies/cities in Lampung Province have received the *KLA* predicate. Up to 2021, 2 regencies have not yet received the *KLA* predicate (Tulang Bawang and Mesuji Districts). Beside that, since all regencies/cities in Lampung Province have formed *Unit Pelaksana Tekhnis Daerah (UPTD)* or Local Technical Implementing Unit (LTIU) for *PPPA/WECP*, the Indonesian Ministry of *PPPA/WECP* awarded the Lampung Provincial Government an award in 2021.

Another further implementation, it has developed *Sistim Informasi Online (SIMFONI)* or Women and Children Online Information System. As part of that system, the Lampung Provincial Government has created a data on victims of violence against women and children. Lampung Province has been quite good at achieving the 2021 *DPPPA* Main Performance Indicators Achievements and in general can carry out tasks in order to achieve the goals and targets set out in the 2019-2024 *DPPPA* strategic plan as follows:

Table 2. Lampung Province Strategic Planned Target, Realization, and Achievement in Some Key Performance Indicators for *PPPA/WECP* in Mid-Term Plan of 2019-2024

No.	KPI	Target %	Realization %	Achievements %
-----	-----	----------	---------------	----------------

1.	Percentage of Gender Responsive Budget to APBD	2.82	4.59	162.77
2.	Percentage of Child-friendly Districts/Cities in Lampung Province	86.67	86.67	100
3.	Percentage of victims of violence against women and children who received comprehensive handling services	100	100	100
4.	Active family planning coverage	66.88	74.52	111.42

Source: Lampung Province PPPA Service, 2021

Internalization of gender equality into government daily practices

Our concept, as stated in the previous part, states that internalization of global norm into local practice can be seen whether daily practices (in this research is daily practices of government offices in respective levels) put gender equality as integral part of planning, budgeting, implementation, and monitoring mechanisms. Therefore, success of the adoption of sustainable development goal 5 gender equality depends on how the government and other stakeholders provide necessary resources (human, fund, facilities) and take actions so the goal will finally be achieved.

The Lampung Provincial Government has made and implemented regional innovations related to development in the fields of women's empowerment and child protection and population control in Lampung Province. This can be seen by the existence of the *Perencanaan Program Responsif Gender (PPRG)* or Gender Responsive Program Planing (GRPP) training and a consulting clinic in supporting efforts to accelerate the implementation of gender-mainstreaming in all development fields (based on interviews conducted with the Lampung Province Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Service in June 2022). The clinic requires all regional apparatus and stakeholders to provide disaggregated data and make gender analysis through a gender responsive planning and budgeting. Based on planning and budgeting guideline, *Anggaran Responsive Gender (ARG)* or Gender Budget Statement (GBS) document is integral part of the annual planning and budgeting as well as implementation mechanism. Without *PPRG* and *ARG* a government office will not be granted annual program and budget, or at least the office budget will be deducted as a punishment of non-compliance.

Other than developing and implementing *PPRG* and *ARG*, since 2020 Lampung Province Government has also initiated the development of *Sistim Informasi Online (SIMFONI)* or Online Information System specifically aimed at providing data related to protection of women and children. The data focus on victims of violence against women and children which come from and integrated between the government, community and law enforcement agencies. The integration is also intended vertically in which data from stakeholders in city/district level as well as village levels can be provided in one platform.

Internalization of gender equality is also brought into village level by the initiation of some programs and activities. The first one is the development and initiative of *Desa Ramah Perempuan dan Anak (DRPA)* or Women and Child Friendly Village. Based on this provincial policy, all cities and regencies in Lampung Province have been developing *DRPA* pilot projects and even some have made it mandatory (based on interviews conducted with the Lampung Province Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Service in September-October 2022). The informants described further that each city and district is expected to finance this *DRPA* development through annual *Dana Desa* or Village Budget.

Lampung Province Government has also developed some pilot projects *Perlindungan Anak Terpadu Berbasis Masyarakat (PATBM)* or Community Based Integrated Child Protection (CBICP) in several cities and districts. Integrated in the initiation of this *PATBM* is the inclusion convergence of stunting prevention in at least one village per district/city. Whether the scale of this *PATBM* initiative in each city or district is pilot project or mandatory, the further down decision is fully made by city or district government (based on interviews conducted with the Lampung Province Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Service in August 2022).

The Lampung Provincial Government is also working with all *Organisasi Perangkat Daerah (OPD)* or Regional Apparatus Organizations (RAO) which have the authority to plan, implement, and monitor of specific affair of government service. There are several *OPD/RAO* put into priority list to implement *PPRG* and *ARG* such as Office of Education (OE), Office of Health (OH), Office of Agriculture (OA), Office of Social Affairs (OSA), Office of Manpower (OM), et cetera. One example of internalization of provincial policy into specific *OPD* activities other than *OWECP* is Office of Agriculture (OA). It has developed production sector provide guide-lines, assistance, training to *Kelompok Wanita Tani (KWT)* or Women Farmers Group/WFG. A *KWT/WFG* which specify their activities in animal husbandry, for instance in poultry, will be provided with assistance in the form of cages, nutrition, day-old chicks access, food supplement, and the like. *WFG* in agriculture will be assisted with seeds, fertilizer access, small credit schemes, extension worker service, etc (based on interviews conducted with the Lampung Province Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Service in August 2022). These government policy internalization is indeed a critical step whether the previous policy emergence and cascading will have significant impact in real life of women, then in realizing gender equality.

The efforts and progress that have been made by the Province of Lampung show that the gender equality norms have reached the internalization stage in the dynamics of international norms. The results of the internalization of gender equality norms are evidenced by the *APE Awards* received by Lampung Province and 14 of 15 districts/cities in Lampung Province and the *KLA Award* obtained by 13 out of 15 districts/cities in Lampung Province. The Lampung Provincial Government and Regency/City Governments have committed to realizing and enhancing gender-responsive development, in accordance with the agenda set out in the *SDGs*. This commitment is realized by the joint commitment of the Province and the Regency/City to implement and implement gender mainstreaming, *PPRG*, *Desa Ramah Perempuan dan*

Peduli Anak (DRPPA), realizing a child-friendly province through the realization of a child-friendly province in Lampung Province which is signed by the Governor, Regent/Mayor throughout the Lampung Province and is known signed by the Minister of PPPA RI on November 27, 2021. In addition, there is also a Joint Commitment to establishing the *DRPPA* and the convergence village for the prevention and handling of stunting in Lampung Province which was signed by the Governor of Lampung, Head of Bappeda, Head of PPPA Service, Head of Health Office, Head of Village Community Empowerment and Transmigration, Chairperson of the Lampung Province *Tim Penggerak Pemberdayaan dan Kesejahteraan Keluarga (TP-PKK)*, Head of the Lampung Province *Badan Kependudukan dan Keluarga Berencana Nasional (BKKBN)* Representative and Head of the Lampung Province Ministry of Religion Regional Office on April 28, 2022. This joint commitment was also implemented in 15 districts/cities of Lampung Province.

The Lampung Provincial Government has also carried out policy advocacy related to improving or changing gender mainstreaming policies in Lampung Province. The policy advocacy consists of Presidential Instruction No. 9 of 2000 concerning gender mainstreaming in National Development; Permendagri No. 67 of 2011 concerning the Implementation of gender mainstreaming in the Regions; SE 4 Ministers; Minister of PPN/Bappenas, Minister of Finance, Minister of Home Affairs and Minister of PPPA in the strategy of accelerating gender mainstreaming implementation through *PPRG*; Presidential Decree No. 2 of 2015 concerning PUG as a Cross-Sector in Development; Presidential Decree No. 72 of 2021 concerning the Acceleration of Stunting Reduction; Law 23/24 of 2014 concerning the Affairs of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection; Lampung Provincial Regulation No. 10 of 2011 concerning PUG in Regional Development; Regional Regulation No. 4 of 2018 concerning the Implementation of Family Resilience Development; Governor Regulation No. 11 of 2018 concerning PUG in Lampung Province Development; Governor Regulation No. 10 of 2020 concerning the Establishment of UPTD PPPA; Governor Regulation No. 51 of 2021 concerning Implementing Regulations No. 4 of 2018 concerning the implementation of Family Resilience Development; Governor Regulation No. 55 of 2021 concerning Prevention of Child Marriage; Governor Regulation No. 60 of 2021 concerning Guidelines for the Development of Child Friendly Units; and Governor Regulation No. 62 of 2021 concerning Mechanisms for Prevention, Handling, and Social Reintegration of Victims of Violence against Women and Children. The Lampung Provincial Government will also conduct Policy Advocacy, namely Regional Regulation No. 14 of 2021 concerning gender mainstreaming (eg regarding sanctions for institutions that do not make gender responsive planning) which is currently in the process of making the Governor Regulation and Lampung Governor Decree No. G/259/V.08/HIK/2022 concerning the Determination of the *DRPPA* Model Regional Village and the Convergence Village for Handling Stunting in Lampung Province which is currently in the process of being implemented in the regency/city.

Challenges for adoption of gender equality goal

From the various efforts and progress made by the Lampung Provincial Government above, there are several agendas or targets that have not been achieved in the adoption

of global norms of gender equality to the local order, namely the achievement of *Indeks Pembangunan Gender (IPG)* or Gender Development Index (GDI) and *Indeks Pemberdayaan Gender (IDG)* or Gender Empowerment Index (GEI) of Lampung Province. quite low compared to the national average, which is based on BPS data for 2021 as follows:

Table 3. Lampung Province 2019-2022 Gender Development Index (GDI/IPG)

PROV/REGENCY/CITY	GDI/IPG (%)			
	YEAR 2019	YEAR 2020	YEAR 2021	YEAR 2022
Lampung Barat	92.55	92.95	93.00	93.40
Tanggamus	90.88	91.13	90.98	91.10
Lampung Selatan	89.54	89.60	89.61	89.78
Lampung Timur	88.78	88.83	88.78	89.22
Lampung Tengah	89.88	89.87	89.94	90.11
Lampung Utara	89.48	89.46	89.58	89.74
Way Kanan	88.22	88.19	88.32	88.50
Tulang Bawang	89.17	89.31	89.56	90.18
Pesawaran	87.30	87.20	87.22	87.77
Pringsewu	92.37	92.33	92.29	92.50
Mesuji	84.22	84.17	84.37	84.47
Tulang Bawang Barat	88.45	88.56	88.96	89.04
Pesisir Barat	93.22	93.21	93.51	93.95
Bandar Lampung	93.96	93.86	93.93	94.02
Metro	95.02	95.55	95.89	95.90
Provinsi Lampung	90.39	90.33	90.37	90.58
Nasional	91.07	91.06	91.27	91.63

Source: BPS, 2023

Table 4. Lampung Province 2019-2022 Gender Empowerment Index (GEI/IDG)

PROV/REGENCY/CITY	GEI/IDG (%)			
	YEAR 2019	YEAR 2020	YEAR 2021	YEAR 2022
Lampung Barat	68.21	68.24	69.14	65.92
Tanggamus	56.97	56.80	56.30	56.54
Lampung Selatan	59.40	59.59	59.27	59.37
Lampung Timur	63.42	63.13	63.14	62.34
Lampung Tengah	62.22	61.96	61.01	63.27
Lampung Utara	64.87	65.21	64.94	64.29
Way Kanan	61.46	60.72	61.82	60.36
Tulang Bawang	65.94	64.10	64.76	66.95
Pesawaran	72.59	72.21	73.70	71.98
Pringsewu	67.05	67.32	65.86	66.13
Mesuji	69.27	68.89	68.45	68.50
Tulang Bawang Barat	51.46	51.25	52.10	56.72
Pesisir Barat	56.21	56.02	54.93	55.37
Bandar Lampung	71.54	71.88	71.69	72.33
Metro	77.02	76.98	74.23	74.60
PROVINSI LAMPUNG	69.23	69.06	67.96	68.24
NASIONAL	75.24	75.57	76.26	76.59

Source: BPS, 2023

Of the three indicators that make up the Human Development Index, the position of Lampung Province is low on the economic side. The average per capita expenditure between women and men is still quite unequal. Meanwhile on the health side, women tend to have a longer life expectancy. Then in the GEI, from the GEI indicators (women's contribution in parliament, women's contribution in managerial, and women's contribution from the economic side), Lampung Province is again the lowest in women's contribution from the economic side. This resulted in the low economic contribution of women in Lampung Province so that the GEI figure was still lower than the national average. The low contribution of women in terms of the economy is due to the fact that more women's employment is in the informal sector so that they are not recorded as formal workers which results in unrecorded economic contributions. The PPPA Office of Lampung Province said that there was a need for policy intervention in terms of gender-based development inequality and optimizing the implementation of gender mainstreaming and PPRG in the Province and Regency/City areas.

The Lampung Provincial Government still has homework on the side of achieving the APE award. Not all regencies/cities in Lampung Province have received APE. There is 1 out of 15 regencies/cities that have not received APE, namely Tulang Bawang Barat Regency. Not only that, KLA has not been achieved by all districts/cities so that Lampung Province has not yet reached Child Friendly Province (*Provila*). There are 2 out of 15 regencies/cities that have not received KLA, namely Tulang Bawang Barat Regency and Mesuji Regency. In addition, there are aspects of the global norm of gender equality that cannot be adopted into local settings. This is because there are different perspectives on values: There is a patriarchal culture in society and social groups that

place men in a more dominant position and power than women. So it is difficult to implement gender mainstreaming in the community.

The Lampung Provincial Government also faces opportunities and challenges in adopting SDGs Goal 5 values so that the value of gender equality can be accepted by the community and internalized in everyday life. These opportunities are (1) the gender mainstreaming policy has been stated in the objectives and targets of the Lampung Provincial *RPJMD* which provides opportunities to improve gender equality in the region, (2) the Regional Head's commitment to support the optimization of gender mainstreaming and *Perencanaan dan Penganggaran Responsif Gender (PPRG)* or Gender Responsive Planning and Budgeting, and (3) The existence of community organizations and institutions community engaged in women's empowerment and child protection that can be optimized to support improving the quality of life and the role of women in development.

The challenges faced by the Lampung Provincial Government in adopting the SDGs Goal 5 values include: (1) Optimizing the implementation of gender mainstreaming through 7 gender mainstreaming prerequisites, namely: Commitments, Policies and Programs, gender mainstreaming Institutions, Human Resources (HR), Facilities and Infrastructure, Segregated Governance, Methods/Tools, and community participation; (2) Optimizing the implementation of program activities for Women's Empowerment and Child Protection; (3) The understanding and commitment of policy makers regarding the importance of integrating a gender perspective in all fields and stages of development is still lacking; (4) gender mainstreaming institutions have not run effectively in realizing gender equality and justice in development; (5) There is still a patriarchal culture; (6) Limited human resources who understand and implement gender mainstreaming; (7) Provision of sector-disaggregated data has not been maximized; (8) Limited budget in the implementation of gender mainstreaming.

CONCLUSION

The Lampung Province Government has made various efforts in adopting the values of SDGs Goal 5 (Gender Equality), from initial stage in the emergence period up to incorporating it into lower levels and more specific government practices, daily activities. The emergence stage was evidenced by making gender equality one of the priority focuses of the Lampung Provincial Government for the 2019-2024 period. The Lampung Provincial Government also includes the value of gender equality in its third mission through empowering women. Gender Equality in Lampung Province is also embodied in the Work Promise (Main Agenda of the Governor and Deputy Governor of Lampung) for 2019-2024, starting from Women Win, Lampung is Friendly to Women and Children to including gender equality in the Main Performance Indicators of the *PPPA* Office of Lampung Province.

The cascading stage was evidenced by some efforts to adopt the value of SDGs Goal 5 into various programs provided under the Permendagri. In addition, the Lampung Provincial Government also carries out various items of activity as a form of adopting the value of gender equality. The implementation of the Lampung Government's Gender

Mainstreaming through various programs and activities has reached the district, city and village levels. In addition, the Lampung Provincial Government also continues to create and implement regional innovations related to development in the fields of women's empowerment and child protection and population control. From the various programs and activities carried out, the Lampung Provincial Government has made quite good progress. One of these progress is the acquisition of the *APE* award by Lampung Province and 14 regencies/cities as well as the *KLA* award by 13 regencies/cities in Lampung Province. The Lampung Provincial Government has also participated in policy advocacy related to the improvement and change of gender mainstreaming policies in Lampung Province. One of the policy advocacy carried out is Presidential Instruction No. 9 of 2000 concerning gender mainstreaming in national development. In addition, the Lampung Provincial Government will also carry out policy advocacy, one of which is realized by making the Governor's Regulation No. 14 of 2021 concerning gender mainstreaming.

The norm internalization stage was marked by incorporating gender equality into more specific activities by all provincial *OPD*/RAOs. The internalization stage was also marked by bringing gender equality as the daily practices of city/district and village level governments under strong coordination and monitoring by Lampung Province Government. At current period, all cities/districts as well as village governments have been aware of this policy and put it as their own agendas and performance indicators.

REFERENCES

- Agarwal, B. (2018). Gender equality, food security and the sustainable development goals. *Current Opinion in Environmental Sustainability*, 34, 26–32. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cosust.2018.07.002>
- Anggraeni, V. P., Bariyah, N., & Kurniawati, S. (2022). GENDER EQUALITY AND ECONOMIC GROWTH TOWARD FULFILLMENT OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS. *JURNAL GEOGRAFI*, 14(1), 107. <https://doi.org/10.24114/jg.v14i1.26737>
- Darmastuti, A., & Ikram. (1997). *Konsep dan Implikasi Gender*. Lembaga Penelitian Universitas Lampung.
- Finnemore, M., & Sikkink, K. (1998). International Norm Dynamics and Political Change. *International Organization*, 52(4), 887–917.
- Jahan, M. (2021). Assessment of Knowledge, Attitude and Practices towards Gender Equality in Achieving SDG5. *The Journal of Indonesia Sustainable Development Planning*, 2(3), 290–306. <https://doi.org/10.46456/jisdep.v2i3.209>
- Kim, E. M. (2017). Gender and the Sustainable Development Goals. *Global Social Policy*, 17(2), 239–244. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1468018117703444>
- lampungprov.go.id. (2021, September 24). *Pemprov Lampung Raih Penghargaan Anugerah Parahita Ekapraya (APE) Tahun 2021*.

- Leal Filho, W., Kovaleva, M., Tsani, S., Țîrcă, D.-M., Shiel, C., Dinis, M. A. P., Nicolau, M., Sima, M., Fritzen, B., Lange Salvia, A., Minhas, A., Kozlova, V., Doni, F., Spiteri, J., Gupta, T., Wakunuma, K., Sharma, M., Barbir, J., Shulla, K., ... Tripathi, S. (2022). Promoting gender equality across the sustainable development goals. *Environment, Development and Sustainability*. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10668-022-02656-1>
- Miles, M. B., Huberman, A. M., & Saldana, J. (2014). *Qualitative Data Analysis*. Sage Publications.
- Miotto, G., Polo López, M., & Rom Rodríguez, J. (2019). Gender Equality and UN Sustainable Development Goals: Priorities and Correlations in the Top Business Schools' Communication and Legitimation Strategies. *Sustainability*, 11(2), 302. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su11020302>
- Rahardian, R. (2020). *Memahami Advokasi Kebijakan : Konsep, Teori, dan Praktik dalam Mewujudkan Kebijakan yang Berpihak pada Publik*. CV Budi Utama.
- Reports. (n.d.). *Reports of Lampung Province Expert Team Member 2007-2019*.
- Sandiasa, G. (2020). *Materi Kuliah Komunikasi Advokasi Kebijakan: Pengertian, Proses dan Model Advokasi Kebijakan*. Universitas Panji Sakti.
- sdgs.bappenas.go.id. (n.d.). 5. *Kesetaraan Gender Mencapai Kesetaraan Gender dan Memberdayakan Kaum Perempuan*.