

# Data Composition Profile of Gender and Children

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**Abstract**—This research aims to (1) obtain information on female conditions compared to male ones related to population, education, health, employment, public sector and violence against women issues; (2) Obtain information on children conditions in Bombana Regency which are observed from the aspects of family, education, health, children protection and violence against children; and (3) formulate Regional policies with orientation to Gender and Children. This research was conducted in Bombana Regency, Southeast Sulawesi Province. Types of data used in this research were quantitative data and qualitative data. This research was conducted by using some types of research methods namely primary and secondary data collection. Data collection was conducted by using research instruments directly by researcher team and enumerator. Data collection was conducted by observation, interview and documentation. The analysis in this research was conducted by statistic descriptive approach. Results of the research show that (1) the number of population in Bombana Regency in 2020 was 150.706 people. Majority of Bombana regency population is male with details 76.232 males and 74.474 females; (2) in term of education based on gender and children in Bombana Regency number of student per sub-district in the area of Bombana Regency in 2020/2021, for the level of Kindergarten, there were 5.556 students and APM for senior high level in faced increase into 56,89 percent meanwhile the female rate faced decrease into 63,15 percent; (3) the policies taken related to gender and children policies are involvement of male and female (*He For She*), **synergy all of community elements and regional regulation related to gender and children.**

**Index Terms**— Gender and Children

## 1 INTRODUCTION

Currently, there is an increasing attention given by the world to the development based on gender and one accommodating rights and women and children. It has been known for a long time that almost all countries have faced problems related to gender discrimination. Gender discrimination is a result of social system or structure in which one type of gender (men or women) is perceived as victim. This is caused by belief and judgment along the human civilization in various types and ways faced by both parties, though in daily life, more problems are faced by women (BKKBN, 2016).

Development has main goal to create prosperous, fair and well-fed life by giving welfare to humans as individual and social individuals. Meaning, development must be received and felt broadly by all community elements. Development should always focus on human development. Economic, infrastructure, social and cultural development are efforts to support the human development.

Essentially, there must be fair, democratic, open, participative and integrated national development. This is based on human development goal namely to broaden selections for the community. The community must have access to obtain fair opportunity. All obstacles on economic and political opportunity must be eliminated so public can participate and obtain benefits of these opportunity. Meaning, all people are guaranteed to be able to broaden their options without any discrimination.

Term of gender is different with characteristics of men and women biologically. Concept of gender refers to men and women in their roles, behavior, activities and attributes which are constructed socially. This difference will not be problems if there is a justice. However, it faces injustice which lead to losses for men and women. Therefore, gender equality is a right which should be given to men and women so that both can have the same opportunity to play their role and participate in all aspects of life. Gender has long been an issue of world attention.

Gender discrimination is a result of gender differentiation con-

structed socially so that it leads to differences or limitation to one of the types of sex. The existence of belief and judgment along human civilization in various types for both parties leads to discriminating view to one of the parties namely women.

UNDP has introduced indicators to consider gender aspect. One of which is Gender Development Index (GDI). GDI is calculated to determine achievement of human development by men and women.

In perspective of gender, data availability, analysis and reporting are sorted according to types of sex as intended to present data and information on special experience in life as women and men. The data are sorted based on types of sex used as the core element to create Gender Statistic (in this guidance is called as gender data) namely information containing gender issues including child issue, as result of gender analysis. Gender and child data are seen as the basic elements to implement mainstream of gender and fulfillment of child rights in various development fields so that there will be gender responsive and responsive to fulfillment of child rights.

GDI of Bombanaregency in 2019 was 84,77; it was under the Provincial GDI. GDI of Southeast Sulawesi Province tended to increase during 2016 until 2019. GDI of Southeast Sulawesi was 90,56 in 2019. GDI number which is less than 100 shows that human development for men is higher than women one. In 2019, men IPM reached 75,62, while women IPM was only 68,48. Conceptually, this achievement show gender disparity.

In more details, women education and economic aspects are indeed lower than men in Southeast Sulawesi. In 2019, 25-year-old women and older had an average of 8.47 years of education. Meanwhile, men had studied for 9.36 years. From the economic aspect, the average per capita expenditure of women in Indonesia was around 7.71 million rupiah for a year. This number was smaller than the per capita expenditure of men which reached 13.44 million rupiah for a year.

It can still find gender inequality in terms of education. Howev-

er, the conditions are much better than the economic aspect. Several education indicators have even recorded that women achievements have surpassed men, for example, school year expectations and school enrollment rates (SER). Both in urban and rural areas, female SER is higher than male SER in almost all school age groups, (Statistics Agency for Southeast Sulawesi Province, 2019).

There are a number of important aspects when determining quality of children namely data on children civil rights and freedom, family environment and alternative care, basic health and welfare, education, use of leisure time and cultural arts activities, as well as special protection, namely protection from various acts of violence, child trafficking, exploitation and discrimination. Based on the aforementioned background description, the research problems can be formulated as follows: (1). There is unavailability of disaggregated data clearly informing conditions of women compared to men related to issues of population, education, health, employment, public sector and violence against women, (2). There are problems related condition of children in Bombana Regency observed from aspects of family environment, education, health, child protection and violence against children and (3). Gender and Child oriented Regional Policy.

## 2 RESEARCH METHOD

### 2.1 Research Location and Duration

This research was conducted in Bombana Regency, Southeast Sulawesi province. The duration for the research was planned for 6 (months) from the date of signing the research cooperation contract between the Regional Research and Development Agency of Bombana Regency and the Center for Research and Community Service at High School of Economic Science of Enam Enam Kendari.

### 2.2 Types and Sources of Data

The types of data used in this study consisted of quantitative data and qualitative data. Quantitative data was obtained in the form of data that has been collected and published by the department or agency related to this research object. Qualitative data was obtained from questionnaire document of the research instrument as well as field notes and documentation.

This research was conducted using types of research in the form of primary data collection and secondary data used as the study objects. This primary data was all information obtained directly from research respondents in the form of direct interviews and filling out research instruments at several agencies and agencies related to the objects of research studies in Bombana Regency while secondary data was secondary data collection in this study, namely data related to gender and children in the issues of population, education, health, employment, public sector and violence against women and children sectors.

### 2.3 Data Collection Technique

All tables and figures will be processed as images. You need to Data collection was conducted using research instruments directly by the research team and enumerators. Data collection was conducted for 4 months during the research year. Data collection was conducted in the following procedures:

1. Observation, namely to collect data in the field by visiting related agencies that have been designated as research samples.
2. Interview, used to explore the problems faced by women and children
3. Documentation, namely recording all information obtained from the research samples.

## 2.4 Data Analysis Technique

The analysis in this study was conducted using descriptive statistical approach. This analysis provides an overview of consistent patterns in the data, so that the results can be studied and interpreted briefly and in depth based on the results of descriptive analysis (Kuncoro, 2003). In the descriptive analysis, there is an interpretation of the data and relationships in the research.

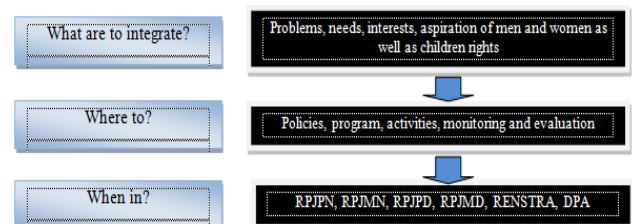
There is also a comparison between the results of this study and the results of related (previous) research with relevant theories or concepts. Furthermore, descriptive analysis can also be conducted using relatively simple statistical techniques such as using tables, graphs, and cumulative percentages. By referring to the definition of descriptive analysis, even though the analytical method used in this research is relatively simple, it can answer the research goals in formulating policy recommendations. The collected data and information related to women and children was conducted by qualitative descriptive analysis by revealing performances, perceptions, problems and development opportunity and others.

## 3 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

One of the tools to measure Millennium Development Goals (MDG's) which now is changed into Sustainable Development Goals (SDG's) is using Human Development Index as well as avoiding gaps between men and women in obtaining development benefits by using Gender Development Index. Development with gender-orientation will lead to gender equality and balance in various fields, such as education, health, economy and other welfare fields.

Assumption as described in the introduction above is based on empirical facts showing that gender-neutral development often has no consideration on difference of needs between men and women which will lead to ineffective and less effective development impacts. Therefore, fair development process and gender equality-based development must be initiated from development stage starting from planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation process by involving the same men and women roles as an actor of development subjects.

Gender Mainstreaming (GM) in Development: Strategies



To achieve gender equality and justice-based development, it is necessary for improvement of men and women contribution in the development process. This is also implementing by the government in Bombana regency area, starting from creating appropriate description on gender-based development conditions in order to evaluate whether the development is effective or not.

There are steps to develop strategies in GM, one of which is by making data and analysis in statistic description which is then outlined into form of table. Statistic description is presented by sorted data model based on gender which then it is analyzed by illustrating the existence or the absence of inequality and finally presenting strategic issues to be developed in the development process by regional government of Bombana regency.

The sorted data presentation must be based on secondary raw data which also has been sorted so that the data can reflect the statistic description. This process implies the importance of gender sorted data for policy implementation data makers so there will be easy statistic writing and analysis. Also, in order to present an appropriate description on this research composition, then it is determined the development aspects as important issues which may be used as more appropriate development targets.

### 3.1 Number of Population Based on Gender

Bombana BPS data in Figures for 2020 showed that the population of Bombana Regency was 150,706 people. The district with the highest population density was Poleang District with a population of 14,336 people, while the district with the lowest population density was Masaloka Raya District with a population of 2,332 people. The data also informed that majority of the population of Bombana Regency was male namely 76,232 people while the female population was 74,474. This shows that the myth stating more women population based on the data above could not be found at least in Bombana Regency until 2021.

### 3.2 Education in Gender Statistics

Education can be implemented everywhere such as formal education, education at school is called as structured education. There is also non-formal education; the education is implemented outside formal school for example by course institution, training institution (extracurricular), group of study and others. There is also informal education, namely education which one has in the family or surrounding environment.

Education Based on Gender and Children in Bombana Regency consisted of the number of students in each sub-district in the Bombana Regency area in 2020/2021 namely Kindergarten level was 5,556 students. The number of high school students in 2020/2021 was 5,514 people. Based on the Net Enrollment Rate (NER) in Bombana Regency in 2020, the NER at the elementary level for boys has increased to 98.78 percent while for girls, it has decreased to 97.46 percent. The NER at the junior high level in 2020 for boys has decreased to 69.89 percent but for girls, it has increased to 79.88 percent. Furthermore, the NER for senior high level in 2020 for boys has

increased to 56.89 percent while for girls, it has decreased to 63.15 percent.

### 3.3 Health in Gender and Child Statistics

Health is a state of being healthy, both physically, spiritually and social which enables one to life productively in social and economic aspects. Development of health development can be seen from a number of global consensus in the field of health directly or indirectly related to the concept of gender mainstreaming. Health programs aim to focus on improvement of gender mainstreaming concept quality. There are a number of health indicators used as a basic of health development success and level of women health as one of the health indicators and in general, it can be measured through availability of health service facility and medical personnel. Also, there are other indicators namely mean of life expectancy, number of family planning acceptors as well as infant and toddler mortalities directly related to the level of mother health.

#### 1. Profile of Number of Community Health Center and Additional Community Health Center

Referring to the regulation of the Minister of Health Number 43 of 2019 concerning Community Health Centers (CHC), definition of the CHC is a health service facility that organizes public health efforts (PHE) and individual health efforts at the first level, by prioritizing promotive and preventive efforts in its working area. This is in accordance with the PHC principles and shows the role and strategic position of the CHC in health development.

Each CHC is obliged to run five essential PHE namely health promotion, environmental health, health for mother, children and family planning, nutrition service and prevention and controlling of diseases. There are also other activities taken by CHC, namely PHE in the forms of outpatients both for visit in healthy or sick conditions, emergency service, natural birth service, home service, and inpatients. By hierarchy health system ranging from primary, secondary and tertiary levels as well as referral system and back-referral system, CHC is the main health service visited by the community when they are sick.

There are two biggest challenge for CHC in Bombana regency currently namely less qualified human resources and inadequate fund allocation. Both challenges require commitment and supports from various parties, not only government.

Each sub-district in Bombana district has one CHC used as a health facility for the community in each sub-district. In addition, the increase in the number of sub-district health centers in Bombana Regency is a form of effort made by the local government in order to improve public health in Bombana Regency.

#### 2. Number of Doctors in Bombana Regency in 2020

Tasks of medical personnel, especially doctors are not only providing treatment, but it is also related to providing advocates in the field of health for patients. Doctors can be a companion for patients, provide education, describe in details what they should do until they understand it, provide information, give supports, empower patients, teach *problem solving skills*, give approach to patients, patient family, and its com-

munity. Also, doctors must be able holistically to determine the overall bio-psycho-social, cultural and spiritual patient conditions. It is not only about checking, giving prescription and medicine, but also about interacting with various factors leading to diseases, its impacts for patients and their families.

The number of doctors in Bombana Regency is 44 people, dominated by women by 32 people and men by 12 people. The government in Bombana regency still has to make efforts to provide medical personnel in each sub-district so that every CHC in the sub-district can provide good health services to the community.

### 3. Health Personnel in Bombana Regency

Health personnel based on the Law of the Republic of Indonesia concerning Health No. 36 of 2014 is defined as anyone who devotes themselves to the health sector and has knowledge and skills through education in the health sector for certain types that require authority to carry out health efforts. Health personnel also has an important role in improving maximum quality of health services to the community so that people have ability to increase awareness, willingness, and ability to live a healthy life so that they are able to realize the highest degree of health as an investment for the development of socially and economically productive human resources.

There are 839 health personnel in Bombana Regency spread across all sub-districts in Bombana Regency. Health personnels are dominated women by 688 people and 151 men. This shows that there is an active role of women to become health workers. The highest number of health personnels is in Poleang sub-district by 79 people and Mata Usu sub-district with the lowest number of health workers namely 12 people.

### 4. Infectious Diseases

Infectious diseases are infectious diseases caused by microorganisms, such as viruses, bacteria, parasites, or fungi, and can be transferred to other healthy people. Several common infectious diseases in Indonesia can be prevented through vaccination and a clean and healthy lifestyle. Infectious diseases can be transmitted directly or indirectly. There will be direct transmission when germs in sick people are transferred through physical contact, for example through touching and kissing, through the air when sneezing and coughing, or through contact with body fluids such as urine and blood. People who transmit it may not show symptoms and do not look like a sick person, if he is only a carrier of the disease.

The most common infectious diseases found in Bombana Regency are diarrhea with 1,317 cases and the most cases were found in Lantari Jaya sub-district, then TB with 301 cases and the most cases were found in East Kabaena. The spread of the Covid-19 disease also could be found in Bombana Regency with a total of 247 cases where Rumbia Sub-district was the sub-district with the most Covid-19 cases with a total of 70 cases. Infectious diseases must be handled properly so as not to cause epidemics and panic in the community.

### 5. Maternal and Child Health

Maternal and child health is an indicator of general health and community welfare. Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) is one of the important indicators of public health status. Globally, the

number of maternal deaths decreased by 45% from 523,000 in 1990 to 289,000 in 2013. The global Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) also decreased by 45% from 380 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births (1990) to 210 per 100,000 live births in 1990. 2013. In 1990-2013, Indonesia made progress in reducing maternal mortality, from 430 per 100,000 live births to 190 per 100,000 live births (WHO, 2014).

### 3.4 Employment Based on Gender Perception

One of the evaluations of GM implementation is in the employment sector. This is implemented since in the employment sector, women are still often placed in unfavorable position. In order to support the implementation of gender responsive development planning, the Directorate of Population and Women's Empowerment of Bappenas in collaboration with CIDA through the Women's Support Project Phase II, has succeeded in developing an analytical tool known as the Gender Analysis Pathway (GAP). GAP is an analytical tool that can be used primarily by planners in all development sectors in carrying out the planning process, so that the resulting policies/programs/projects of development activities can be gender-responsive.

In 2019, the workforce was 89,655 with details of 54,338 men and 35,317 women. Out of the workforce, there were 53,440 working men and 34,024 working women. There were 898 men and 1,293 women facing open unemployment. In 2019, there were totally 36,280 not-employed person with the age of 15 years and older consisting of 9,301 men and 26,979 women.

In 2020, there were 94,466 people in the workforce with the age of 15 years and older, with details of 58,878 men and 35,888 women. Out of the workforce, there were 56,840 men and 35,042 women, while open unemployment was recorded 1,738 men and 846 women. Meanwhile, the number of job seekers in Bombana Regency has decreased in 2019-2020 and was still dominated by men.

### 3.5 Public Sector in Gender Perspective

Public sector is more identical with masculine characteristics, such as firm, brave, agile and responsive in making decisions, so it is said that the public sector is the domain of men. Public power is identical with competition and conflict in problem solving, while superior characteristics of femininity in the form of patience, honesty and loyalty are considered unnecessary and do not have superior characteristics. In the promotion of public sector positions or the number of female employees who are promoted, there is still gender inequality or unequal opportunity for women. In the public sector, men are more dominant in holding positions than women.

#### 1. Women Participation in Executive Institutions

Chances for obtaining works as well as position recruitment and promotion in the regional area are still related with gender issue. In the opportunity to get a job, women as one of the minority groups currently are still in subordinate position than men. Although quantitatively, there is a bigger number of Indonesian women compared to men, but in reality, there is still no guarantee for their rights. Though it is acknowledge a

number of successful Indonesian women figures, but there are still many obstacles they face to participate in public sector. Position of women often is marginalized, including in the field of government, especially participation in public and government positions.

The number of State Civil Apparatus (ASN) in Bombana Regency has decreased from 2020, the number of ASN in Bombana Regency has decreased to 3,246 people with details of 1,574 men and 1,672 women.

Data from the Regional Personnel and Human Resources Development Agency (BKPSDM) of Bombana Regency showed that in 2020, the number of ASN according to position and gender in Bombana Regency has decreased to 3,246 people with details of 1,574 men and 1,672 women. Echelon IV positions were still dominated by men with totally 357 men and 169 women, while for certain functional positions, these were dominated by women with totally 1,180 women and 690 men.

In term of the majority of employees in Bombana Regency in 2020, the majority of employees in Bombana Regency were still dominated by those with undergraduate education, Masters and Doctoral degrees totaling 2,418 people consisting of 1,228 men and 1,672 women. It is undeniable that education is one of the important aspects in employee career development, especially when it comes to career and work matters. In fact, many people believe that education is the main determining factor in one's career or success. In addition, education can also be a measure of the high or low social status of a person. Higher education will improve the ability of employees to analyze problems to make good decisions so that it will lead to work professionalism.

In 2020, the number of class I employees was 4 people, dominated by men consisting of 3 men and 1 woman, for group II, there were 448 people with details of 196 men and 252 women, for group III, there were 2,153 dominated by women consisting of 988 men and 1,165 women, while for group IV, there were 641 people with details of 387 men and 254 women.

## 2. Women Participation in Legislative Institutions

Decree of President issued in 2000 has mandated the gender mainstreaming to the government. Minister of Women Empowerment and Child Protecting has designed a new law concerning gender equality which is expected to be issued in this year and implemented in 2011. This law will replace Decree of President in ensuring gender-sensitive policies so that it can be implemented in overall ministries and local government as well as this law will have legal jurisdiction in implementing these issues previously. Meanwhile, in the Law Number 2 of 2008 concerning Political Parties, it states that political parties must meet the quota of 30 percent for women in politic mainly in People House of Representatives. However, in reality, women involvement in political field has not yet reached 30 percent, tough by the Law, it can be used as the appropriate momentum for women to be able to elevate their dignity and show that women have the same potential as men.

Number of the Regional House of Representative in Bombana Regency is 25 people with details consisting 22 men and 3

women. The number of the Regional House of Representative in Bombana Regency is still greatly dominated by men. Actually, there are a number of political agenda for women in Bombana Regency such as eradication of violence against women and socialization of women reproduction health. There are also a number of main reproduction health problems faced by women in Bombana Regency such as low level of health service distribution, a sense of anxiety facing various risks if speaking about sex education and abortus handling, and also the law giving no support to women reproduction health issues such as the existence of some traditions giving risks to reproduction health based on habits and belief. For this issue, there is still a few number of qualified women to struggle this issue in the form of brilliant ideas in order to achieve the goals in some policies paying women interests.

## 3. Women Participation in Judicative Institution

Judicative institution is a judicative entity having authority to enforce the law. Article 24 (2) of the Constitution (UUD 1945) as the third change results, mentions "Judicial power is exercised by a Supreme Court and judicial bodies under it in the general court environment, the religious court environment, the military court environment, the state administrative court environment, and by a Constitutional Court."

Problems about gender equality are still faced in the development of political field and decision making particularly in judicative institution, namely less maximal women role and participation in decision making. Based on the data in 2019, the workers in Bombana State Prosecutor were 17 men and 4 women, in Bombana religious were 11 men and 7 women. Also, the number of employees in Bombana Resort Policy was 280 men and 13 women. In 2019, the number of employees working in judicative institutions or offices was greatly dominated by men namely 308 person and only 24 women.

In 2020, the number of employees of the Attorney Office in Bombana Regency was 22 people consisting of 18 men and 4 women, in the Religious Courts was 15 people with details consisting of 9 men and 6 women and in the Bombana Resort Police was 325 consisting of 306 men and 19 women. In 2020, the number of employees in the Judiciary Service/ Agency was still greatly dominated by men with totally 306 men and 19 women.

These data show that at the judicial level, it is still necessary to emphasize the importance of gender mainstreaming strategies in law enforcement. This is highly correlated with increasing cases of Domestic Violence (KDRT) and sexual violence, especially during this Covid-19 pandemic which many women work at home. From the data above, it can be concluded that women involvement as policy makers is still very low, meaning that the gender gap is still a problem in Bombana Regency.

## 4. Women Participation in Vertical Institutions

Vertical Agency is an apparatus of ministries and/or non-ministerial government agencies that manage Government Affairs which are not handed over to autonomous regions in certain areas in the context of Deconcentration.

The number of employees at vertical offices/agencies in 2019 was 223 people, consisting of 135 men and 88 women. In

2020, the number of employees of vertical offices/agencies was 222 people and there has been an increase in women participation when compared to 2019 with details consisting of 132 men and 95 women.

#### 5. Women Participation in Village Government

Development of an area called as village is not implemented in a simultaneously manner. This is influenced by various factors and potentials owned by the area called as attached unique characteristics in each village. There are different geographic environmental and population conditions in a village with other villages, so there will be also different village potentials. Understanding on the owned potentials by a village such as social, economic, demographic, agrarian, political, cultural and other potentials can be used as important instruments to analyze its problems and how to overcome it. This underlies the emergence of various conceptual approaches to determine village development categorically and then classify it by referring to attached unique characteristics.

In general, a village is illustrated as an area facing lags in various development aspects such as welfare, basic public services, infrastructure to human resource development. This view is also expressed by Johnson stating that villages are usually greatly related to any problems concerning poverty, lack of public services, job opportunities and entertainment facilities needed by the public. Such condition is certainly a challenge for the national government and related stakeholders who have now placed the village as the spearhead in national development.

The number of village heads in Bombana Regency was 121 people, consisting of 115 men and 6 women. The data shows that women participation in village leadership is still very low. To realize gender equality and justice, there must be any efforts to empower women to increase their role in decision-making process at all stages of development as well as to strengthen the institutions of government agencies to mainstream gender into the entire development process. Women involvement in village government can also be seen from women involvement in the members of the Village Consultative Body (BPD) in Bombana Regency.

### 3.6 Violence Against Women and Children

There can be violence against women regardless of economic, education, occupation, ethnicity, age, length of marriage backgrounds as well as or physical form of the victims. Violence is a cross-sectoral phenomenon and does not stand alone or just happens. In principle, if there is an effect, so there must be a cause. In this regard, FathulDjannah stated several factors causing the violence, namely: (1) women economic independence; (2) women work; (3) Male infidelity; (4) Third party intervention; (5) wrong understanding of religious teachings; (6) Due to male habits.

The number of women cases on as the victims of violence against women and general crimes in 2016 was 10 cases, 2017 was the highest year when there were cases of violence against women by totally 11 cases. In 2018, the number of women cases on as the victims violence against women and general crimes decreased significantly to 2 cases, but in 2019, there

was a fairly high increase to 6 cases and in 2020, again it increased to 7 cases.

Child victims of crime and violence in Bombana Regency in 2016 were 6 cases and increased in 2017 to 9 cases. In 2018, it was the year the most violence and crime since there were 11 cases and in 2019, it decreased to 8 cases and in 2020, it decreased to 5 cases. Meanwhile, for women and children as the victims of trafficking only occurred in 2016 with 1 case, while from 2017 to 2020, there were no cases of trafficking against women and children.

Based on various further experiences, solutions for overcoming acts of violence against women must include the following aspects:

1. Increasing women awareness of their rights and obligations under the law through legal training and training.
2. Increasing public awareness of the importance of efforts to overcome the occurrence of violence against women and children, both in individual, social and institutional contexts;
3. Increasing awareness of law enforcers to act responsively in overcoming violence against women and children;
4. Providing assistance and counseling for victims of violence against women and children;
5. Conducting an anti-violence campaign against women and children which is carried out systematically and supported by a strong group.
6. Reforming laws, especially protection of victims of violence against women and children as well as vulnerable groups to human rights violations.
7. Reforming a conducive health service system to overcome violence against women and children;
8. For children, it is necessary for social, economic and legal protection, not only given by their parents, but also by all parties, including the community and the nation.
9. Establishing a support institution for victims of violence with specific targets for women and children for free in the form of consultation, medical and psychological care.
10. Demanding mass media (print and electronic) to pay more attention to the issue of violence against women and children in their reporting, including educating the public about the human rights of women and children.

There is no children as the perpetrators of crimes and are in conflict with the law in Bombana Regency in 2020 both boys and girls. In 2020, Victims of Violence against children (age less than 18 years) was no male and increased to 8 women. Victims of Juvenile Violence (Age 18-25 Years) in 2020, was 0 males and 0 females. Victims of Adult Violence (Age 25 and older) in 2020 was male 0 people and 1 female. The number of perpetrators of violence in 2020 was 9 men and 0 women.

In 2019, the number of physical violence / domestic violence was 3 cases, victims of sexual violence was 5 cases, victim of psychological violence was 1 case while in 2020, the

number of physical violence / domestic violence decreased to 1 case but victims of sexual violence increased to 8 cases. The increase in the number of victims of sexual violence in Bombana Regency must be taken seriously by the local government to reduce the number of violence in Bombana Regency. It is greatly necessary for strict implementation and supervision of regional regulations relating to protection of children and women from violence.

### 3.7 Regional Policies With Orientation to Gender and Children

It is necessary to issue gender-oriented policies by the following procedures:

1. Men involvement for women (*HE FOR SHE*)
2. Synergy of all community elements including academics, who have important roles.
3. Regional Policies Related to Gender and Children

## 4 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

### 4.1 Conclusion

Based on description of results and discussion, then it can be drawn conclusion as follow:

1. The population of Bombana Regency in 2020 was 150,706 people. The majority of the population of Bombana Regency was male, with details consisting of 76,232 men and 74,474 women.
2. Gender and Child Based Education in Bombana District
  - a. The number of sub-district students in the Bombana Regency area in 2020/2021 for Kindergarten level was 5,556 children.
  - b. The number of high school students in 2020/2021 was 5,514 students.
  - c. Net Enrollment Rate (NER) of Bombana Regency in 2020 at the elementary level for boys was 98.78 percent while women was 97.46 percent.
  - d. The NER at junior high equivalent level in 2020 for boys has decreased to 69.89 percent but for girls has increased to 79.88 percent.
  - e. The NER for senior high school level in 2020 for boys has increased to 56.89 percent while girls decreased to 63.15 percent.
3. Health Aspect in Gender Perspective
  - a. The number of doctors in Bombana Regency was 44 people, dominated by 32 women and 12 men.
  - b. There were 839 health workers in Bombana Regency spread across all sub-districts in Bombana Regency. Health workers were dominated by 688 women and 151 men.
  - c. The most common infectious diseases found in Bombana Regency was diarrhea with 1,317 cases and the most cases were found in Lantari Jaya sub-district, then TB with 301 cases and the most cases were found in East Kabaena. The spread of the Covid-19 disease could also be found in Bombana Regency totally 247

cases which Rumbia Sub-district was the sub-district with the most Covid-19 cases namely 70 cases.

4. Employment in Gender Perspective
  - a. In 2019, there were 89,655 workforce with details consisting of 54,338 men and 35,317 women. In 2020, there are 94,466 workforce in the age of 15 years and older, with details consisting of 58,878 men and 35,888 women.
  - b. The number of job seekers in Bombana Regency has decreased in 2019-2020 and was still dominated by men.
5. Public sector in gender perspective
  - a. The number of State Civil Apparatus (ASN) in Bombana Regency in 2020 according to position and gender in Bombana Regency has decreased to 3,246 people with details consisting of 1,574 men and 1,672 women.
  - b. The majority of employees in Bombana Regency in 2020 in Bombana Regency was still dominated by Bachelor, Master and Doctoral levels with totally 2,418 people consisting of 1,228 men and 1,672 women.
  - c. The number of members of the Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD) of Bombana Regency was 25 people, with details consisting of 22 men and 3 women.
  - d. In 2020, the number of employees of the Prosecutor Office in Bombana regency was 22 people consisting of 18 men and 4 women, 15 people in the Religious Courts with details consisting of 9 men and 6 women and the Bombana Resort Police was 325 people consisting of 306 men and 19 women. In 2020, the number of employees in the Judiciary Service/Agency was still greatly dominated by men with totally 306 people while only 19 women.
  - e. The number of employees at vertical offices/agencies in 2020 was 222 people and there has been an increase in female participation when compared to 2019 with details consisting of 132 men and 95 women.
  - f. The number of village heads in Bombana Regency was 121 people, consisting of 115 men and 6 women. The data shows that a very low level of women participation in village leadership.
6. Violence against women and children
  - a. The number of women cases on violence against women and general crimes in 2020 decreased to 5 cases. Meanwhile, for women and children as the victims of trafficking could only be found in 2016 with 1 case, while from 2017 to 2020, there were no cases of trafficking against women and children.
  - b. There was no children as the perpetrators of crimes and are in conflict with the law in Bombana Regency in 2020 as the perpetrators of criminal acts and children in conflict with the law, both boys and girls.
7. It is necessary to issue gender-oriented policies by the following procedures:
  - a. Men involvement for women (*HE FOR SHE*)

- b. Synergy of all community elements.
- c. Regional Policies Related to Gender and Children

#### 4.2 Recommendation

To accelerate service performance on gender issues, mainly related to issues of women rights, then regional government should cooperate with Regional House of Representative of Bombana Regency to create regional policies with the aim to assist the program with focus on the above problems. The regional regulations regulate women and child protection which then it can be used as the legal support for program implementation with focus on gender specific issues.

Developing capacity of institutions both in the levels of government and public organizational having attention to issues of gender equality aims to improve its performance through training and funds allocation with coordinations with other institutions, KPAD, Child Forum, Women Organizations which are already or ready to be formed; these entities roles can be improved its role through supports given by regional government by providing legal supports as mentioned earlier.

There is also an important role of head of region to support political will on women issues by making concrete programs in the forms of giving opportunity or access for women to obtain economic sources such as works, capital loans, formation of cooperation and independence business, starting market opportunity and formal and information labor protection.

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