

Capacity Development for LGUs

At the local level, capacity development can be institutionalized if done through the national or federal ministry supervising the LGUs and supported by the NWM and/or a research/training institution that has vast knowledge and expertise on gender. For example, in Indonesia, the Ministry of Home Affairs is in charge of creating subnational legislation and making sure it is aligned with national legislation. The Ministry can be assisted in ensuring that gender concerns are appropriately addressed in all legislation by one of the member NGOs of the CWGI such as the Kalyanamitra, which has produced the NGO version of the Gender Equality Law incorporating CEDAW principles.

In **Cambodia**, the **Ministry of Interior** is responsible for the decentralization of policy that emphasizes gender mainstreaming. Its GMAG is actively working and there is also a National Committee for Sub-National Democratic Development (NCDD) responsible for the decentralization.⁵² As a member of NCDD, MOWA ensures that gender is mainstreamed in all levels of subnational administration policies and regulations. Thus, the Ministry of Interior can take charge of the Capacity Development Program of LGUs for gender assessment of legislation supported by MOWA and local women NGOs such as Prosperity for Women.

In the **Philippines**, the capacity development of the LGUs can be done through the **Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG)** assisted by the **Philippine Commission on Women** and the **University of the Philippines' National College of Public Administration and Governance (UP-NCPAG)** or any of the university-based research and training institutions mentioned earlier in this paper. At the **Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM)**, DILG can be assisted by women NGOs involved in mainstreaming CEDAW at the local level.⁵³ These NGOs include:

- The Al-Mujadilah Development Foundation, Inc. (AMDF) who facilitated CEDAW consultations in ARMM. It has translated Muslim laws into five Moro ethno-linguistic groups such as Maguindanao, Maranao, Samal, Tausug and Yakan.
- **Nisa-Ul Haqq**, a network of Muslim women leaders advocating for gender, reproductive health and women's rights within the context of Islam and human rights, undertook evidence-based research on the situation of Muslim women in ARMM and led the UN project on gender mainstreaming in governance processes in ARMM.
- The **Teduray Lambangian Women's Organization, Inc. (TLWOI)** incorporates 35 grassroots based Teduray and Lambangian organizations in the ARMM. The organization strives to achieve environmental and sustainable development with respect to their indigenous culture. They have a track record of being champions for the basic rights of tribal women in terms of decision-making, community development projects and the promotion of peace and justice.

52. National Committee for Sub-national Democratic Development <http://www.ncdd.gov.kh/en/about-ncdd>

53. Canlas and Rivera, 'Evaluation Report', pp. 7-18.