

# Gender Responsive Implementation in Village Government

Isna Fitria Agustina<sup>1\*</sup>, Lailul Mursyidah<sup>2</sup>, Hendra Sukmana<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1,2,3</sup> Universitas Muhammadiyah Sidoarjo

\* Email: [isnaagustina@umsida.ac.id](mailto:isnaagustina@umsida.ac.id)

## ABSTRACT

Justice and gender equality in all aspects of development are indicators of good governance, including village governance. This is evidenced by the existence of indicators of development success in the form of the Gender Development Index (IPG) and the Gender Empowerment Index (IDG). Gender Mainstreaming (PUG) is ideally integrated in all aspects of village development as reflected in the implementation of village government, starting from the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation processes. One of the strategies for accelerating the implementation of PUG is carried out with the Gender Responsive Budgeting Planning (PPRG) approach, which is a series of ways and approaches to integrate a gender perspective into the planning and budgeting process. The problem that occurs is that the Village Government has not been fully able to independently realize PUG activities through village PPRG. This research is a descriptive qualitative approach. The data analysis technique used SWOT analysis and strategic issue determination. The expected goal is that the village government has the same understanding and capability in building PUG institutionalization and is able to compile Village PPRG. The implementation of gender responsive village government in Sidoarjo Regency is still not fully implemented properly, it is proven that the gender mainstreaming policy is still in the program socialization stage by DP3AKB so that the gender responsive budgeting planning process (PPRG) at the village level in Sidoarjo Regency is not in accordance with regulations. The preparation of the Village RPJM is also not gender integrated so that the budgeting planning in the Village Budget is still not gender integrated.

**Keywords:** *Gender Equality, Gender Ainstreaming, Village Administration, Gender Responsive.*

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Gender Mainstreaming is equal conditions for men and women to obtain opportunities and rights as human beings, to be able to play a role and participate in political, economic, socio-cultural, national defense and security activities and to enjoy equality in enjoying the results of development. Presidential Instruction Number 09 of 2000 concerning Gender Mainstreaming in National Development & National Long-Term Development Plan 2005-2025 [1]. Gender Mainstreaming has been established as one of the development strategies in addition to good governance strategies and development strategies sustainable. In its implementation, Gender Mainstreaming must be integrated in all policies, programs and development activities that exist in all ministries, institutions, Regional Government to Village Government.

Then a gender responsive will be formed, namely a policy, program, activity and budgeting that takes into account the differences, needs, experiences and aspirations of men and women. The concepts that have been and will be carried out are as follows [2]: a. Gender blind, the condition of a person who doesn't understand the concept of gender because there are differences in the interests of men and women, b. Gender awareness, namely the condition of a person who is aware or the equal rights and obligations between men and women, c. Gender sensitive, ability and sensitivity of a person in seeing and assessing the results of development and other aspects of life from gender perspective, d. Gender perspective, the ability of a person looking at a situation from a perspective of gender, e. Gender concern or responsive, namely policies/programs/activities or conditions that have been carried out by taking into account the interests of both sexes.



**Picture 1.** Stages of the Concept of Gender Understanding

In another study, it was explained that the implementation of village government in the performance of village development is still paradoxical. The position of women is still subordinate. Still, awareness of the strategic role of women has begun to emerge in the village administration [3]. So this paper reinforces that the current implementation of village government must be gender-responsive. The focus of the study is gender-responsive planning and budgeting.

**2. METHODS**

This research is a descriptive study with a qualitative approach. The location of this research is the Office of Women's Empowerment, Child Protection and Family Planning (DP3AKB) Sidoarjo Regency. Sources of data were obtained from informants and Sekardadu documents related to the gender responsive budgeting planning strategy (PPRG). Data collection techniques through interviews, observation, and documentation. The informants of this research are from the Office of Women's Empowerment, Child Protection and Family Planning (DP3AKB) Sidoarjo Regency The data analysis technique used SWOT analysis [4].

**Table 1.** SWOT Analysis

Internal Factor Analysis	<b>Strength</b>	<b>Weakness</b>
	Determine internal strength factors	Determine internal weakness factors
External Factor Analysis		
<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>S-O Strategy</b>	<b>W-O Strategy</b>
Determining factors based on external opportunities	Designing strategies using strengths to take advantage of opportunities	Designing strategies that minimize weaknesses to take advantage of opportunities
<b>Threats</b>	<b>S-T Strategy</b>	<b>W-T Strategy</b>

Internal Factor Analysis	<b>Strength</b>	<b>Weakness</b>
	Determine internal strength factors	Determine internal weakness factors
External Factor Analysis		
Determining factors based on external threats	Designing strategies using strength to overcome threats	Designing strategies to minimize weaknesses and avoid threats

**3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

**3.1. Gender Responsive Budgeting Planning (PPRG)**

In its application, gender-responsive budgets are divided into three categories, namely: (1) Gender target specific budget is a budget allocation intended to meet the particular basic needs of women or the special basic needs of men based on the results of gender analysis, (2) Gender equality budget is a budget allocation to address the problem of gender disparities. Based on gender analysis, it can be seen that there are gaps in the relationship between men and women in access, participation, benefits, and control over resources, (3) The budget for institutionalizing gender equality is a budget allocation for strengthening the institutionalization of gender mainstreaming, both in terms of data collection and capacity building of human resources [5].

**3.2. Gender Responsive Village Government Work Plan (RKP Desa)**

RKPDesa is gender-responsive when both the preparation process and its substance have accommodated various efforts and activities that can overcome gender problems and gaps that exist in the village community, especially vulnerable people, namely women, children, disabilities, the elderly, and other marginalized groups which have also been included in the Village RPJM.

In an effort to integrate gender in the implementation of APBDesa, especially with regard to material/substance, it can be focused on Village Budget Implementation Documents (DPA) in the formats of RKA, RKKD, and RAB Activities. Gender observations and studies can be seen how the consistency of the DPA document with the RKP and RPJMDesa.

The findings in the field show that the implementation of the PPRG Desa policy in Sidoarjo Regency is still at the socialization stage of the program

by DP3AKB so that the gender-responsive budgeting planning process (PPRG) at the village level in Sidoarjo Regency is not in accordance with regulations. The preparation of the Village RPJM has not been gender-integrated so that the budgeting planning in the Village APBD is still not gender-integrated [6].

**3.3. Gender Responsive Budget Planning (PPRG) Strategy Analysis**

Analysis of the gender-responsive budgeting planning strategy in this study uses the SWOT analysis method. The SWOT analysis approach is based on logic to take advantage of strengths and opportunities and at the same time reduce various weaknesses and threats. Based on the results of strategic environmental analysis, an overview of the aspects of the external environment can provide opportunities and threats in gender-responsive budgeting planning (PPRG). From the results of the SWOT analysis, the internal and external factors that has been described above, the authors analyze to get the Strengths Opportunities (SO) strategy, the Strengths Threats (ST) strategy, the Weakness Opportunities (WO) strategy, and the Weakness Threats (WT) strategy through a matrix. SWOT analysis as follows [7]:

**Tabel 2.** SWOT Matrix

Internal factors analysis	Strength	Weakness
	1) Local government vision and mission that strongly supports gender responsive budgeting planning policies. 2) The existence of a complete village government organizational structure in the implementation of gender responsive budgeting planning policies. 3) There is socialization to village governments regarding	1) The village government has just received a guidebook related to gender responsive budgeting planning 2) Low quality of village government apparatus resources. 3) There is no technical guidance for gender responsive budgeting planning. 4) Limited provision of work facilities and infrastructure in the village administratio

External factors analysis	gender responsive budgeting planning policies. 4) There is commitment and cooperation from government agency and village government to support the implementation of gender responsive budgeting planning policies.	n 5) Formulation of village medium-term development plans and village income and expenditure budgets that are not gender integrated yet.
<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>S-O Strategy</b>	<b>W-O Strategy</b>
1) There is support from the community through village community organizations that support gender responsive budgeting planning policies. 2) Society understands gender equality. The increasing average level of education of the community in the village makes the community understand more about gender equality. 3) There is a complete delegation of authority to the village government in budget planning.	1) Increase the socialization of gender equality to the community 2) Establish a mechanism of gender responsive policy formulation	1) Involve the community in the formulation of gender responsive budgeting planning 2) Formulate gender mainstreaming programs in the village medium-term development plan
<b>Threats</b>	<b>S-T Strategy</b>	<b>W-T Strategy</b>
1) Changing government policy. 2) Cross-sectoral coordination and	1) Improve cross-sectoral coordination and cooperation in	Carry out technical guidance for the preparation of gender

cooperation that has not been going well at the village government level. 3) Collusion, corruption and nepotism that still exist within the bureaucracy.	village government 2) Conducting coaching and evaluation of village government performance	responsive budgeting planning
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*Source: Obtain from primary data*

**4. CONCLUSION**

Based on the results of the research that the researcher has described the gender-responsive budgeting planning strategy (PPRG) as an effort to organize a gender-responsive village government that the implementation of the Village PPRG policy in Sidoarjo Regency is still at the program socialization stage by DP3AKB so that the gender-responsive budgeting planning process (PPRG) is in the village level in Sidoarjo Regency is not in accordance with regulations. The preparation of the Village RPJM has not been gender-integrated so that the budgeting planning in the Village APBD is still not gender-integrated.

The results of the SWOT analysis show that there are 7 (seven) strategic issues in gender-responsive budgeting planning (PPRG), including; implementing Guidance for the preparation of gender-responsive budgeting planning, involving the community in the preparation of gender-responsive budgeting plans, compiling gender mainstreaming programs in the Village RPJM, establishing gender-responsive policy formulation mechanisms, improving cross-sectoral coordination and cooperation in village governments, increasing the socialization of gender equality to the community, and carry out coaching and evaluation of the performance of village government.

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