

# Study of Application of Approach to Community Led Assessment and Planning Process in Village Development Planning

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**Abstract**—Clapp stands for **Community-Led Assessment and Planning Process** is an approach to increase community capacity in analyzing the needs of all parties regardless of gender and social structure in development planning. But consider the disadvantages that have been happening to the poor and women. This research focused on; 1) Do the community (poor people and women) and village government have clear knowledge & understanding of the Clapp-GPI approach that guarantees support for women and the poor in village development planning? 2) What are the benefits of village development planning in identifying and identifying poverty according to the views of the local community? 3) What is the level of satisfaction of residents (especially the poor and women) and the village government for the benefits of Clapp-GPI learning in the preparation of the Village RPJM-RKP as the main reference for village development? This study uses a qualitative approach with descriptive analysis. Those selected were people who were directly involved in the process of formulating and implementing the RPJM-Village. The number of village informants was 20 people. The survey results showed that around 76.7% - 86.7% of respondents felt very satisfied with the benefits of the Village Development plan in identifying and identifying poverty according to the viewpoint of the local community.

**Keywords**—*Community-Led Assessment, planning process, village development planning*

## I. INTRODUCTION

Since 2005, the Community-Led Assessment and Planning Process, Gender Poverty Inclusive (Clapp-GPI) development program in 4 starting provinces, it has been developed into Access partners (Australian Community Development and Civil Society Strengthening Scheme) both through capacity building process and development and organizing channels. in rural communities. The development facilitated by Mitra Samya (Institute for the Study of Participation and Democracy) for AusAID-Access support, has been carried out in collaboration with the Regional Government, Village Government, and community organizations. The aim to be achieved is increasing community empowerment in rural development [1]. This process is created to achieve effective development

approach that supports equitable and sustainable development.

The experience of approximately 10 years of developing Clapp-GPI provides a lot of useful lessons in contributing to the implementation and impact of the Access program, namely improving the quality of livelihoods of the community and empowerment for the poor and women. Especially in Bantaeng Regency Access in collaboration with the Bantaeng District Government, Samya Partners, and local NGOs have been facilitated the preparation of RPJM-Village / sub-district. The experience of the RPJM-Village / sub-district development through the Clapp-GPI approach has become a pride and asset as one of the model districts in South Sulawesi Province in relation to participatory village development planning.

### A. Problems

Do the community (poor people and women), and village government has clear knowledge & understanding of the Clapp-GPI approach that guarantees to support for women and the poor member of the community in village development planning? 2) What are the benefits of village development planning in identifying poverty according to the local community views? 3) What is the level of satisfaction of community (especially the poor and women) and the village government for the benefits of Clapp-GPI learning in the preparation of the Village RPJM-RKP as the main reference for village development?

### B. Research Objectives and Uses

It is exploring the understanding and benefits perspective by community (poor people, women) and village government about the model of village RPJM-RKP development with Clapp-GPI approach, that ensures alignments for the poor and women, while its use is to be an analytical material for various stakeholders (Government, Private, Donor Agencies and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) for public policy changes and rural development programs that are increasingly pro-poor and women.

## II. RESEARCH METHOD

This study uses a qualitative approach with descriptive analysis. The research location was chosen purposively. Likewise, the determination of informants was done purposively by considering the balance between men and women. Those selected were people who were directly involved in the process of formulating and implementing the RPJM- Village. The number of village informants was 20 people, consisting of 4 village members (1 village head, 1 village secretary and 2 BPD members by prioritizing female BPD members), 4 community people (2 men and 2 women) from Village Facilitators, 12 people (6 men and 6 women) from key informants recruited from various social backgrounds and local citizen organizations.

## III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### A. General Knowledge about the Clapp-GPI Approach

Various development approached, if well developed and integrated into the community development will have a significant impact in various, will result in a more practical development approach that can be accepted by stakeholders, including local community members. Clapp-GPI's approach has been widely accepted, especially by local actors in the village, such as Empowerment Cadres Community as Village Facilitator, Village Government, and others.

The data shows that generally, the respondents surveyed said they knew the Clapp-GPI Approach, even though only a small number said they did not know. If they are asked to mention the values that need to be considered in the implementation of the Clapp GPI, in general, what is often mentioned is a participatory value (village development that must involve or focus on the participation of women and the poor). While their knowledge of the basic concept of Clapp-GPI (understanding, vision, and purpose) is poorly understood. Unlike the Village and Village Government Facilitators, their understanding of Clapp is much better. They were able to explain the concepts and principles of Clapp GPI. Table 1 explains the differences in knowledge of the community / respondent related to Clapp-GPI;

TABLE I. KNOWLEDGE OF RESPONDENTS ABOUT CLAPP-GPI APPROACH

Informant	Clapp approaches meanings	Get to know GPI (why side with women & poor people)	Understanding the Clapp approaches principles
Village government	100	100	83.33
Village Facilitator	100	100	100
Community Residents	33.33	66.67	33.33

Table 1 explains that although the Village Government and Village Facilitators understand the meaning of Clapp-GPI and the basic principles with a percentage exceeding 83-100%. However, it turns out that the community is only 33.33% agree the village development program should involve GPI. This means that the knowledge of the people related to matters relating to the understanding of concepts or approaches relatively lacks in concept term and understanding, but in terms of understanding the meaning,

especially gender involvement in development programs, the community members understand enough. This also shows that the internalization of Clapp-GPI values among the community and women's activists is quite successful in being socialized.

When the respondent was asked, how could the Clapp-GPI be well known and understood? By the village government and village facilitators, the process of implementing the Clapp-GPI approach that really empowered the village community was because all processes were carried out by the community itself, so the community was positioned have an important role in creating the decision. Furthermore, a general description of the process; the program first begins with the participatory selection of village facilitators, the criteria and determination of the village facilitator are agreed upon by the community. After that, Clapp consultant provides technical assistance of knowledge and methodology to the Village Facilitators and Village Institutions. New dissemination to the community by local actors who have been trained and fostered through technical assessments from specialist staff. After that, with the facilitation of the Village Facilitator, residents carried out planning designs which included welfare ranking preparation activities that would be used as a reference for conducting door-to-door censuses, so there were community discussions to determine poverty indicators and their causes according to local communities up to the social census. With a participatory approach and process, the results of household data collection are a baseline of village data that is considered accurate and legitimate so that the baseline data is the main ingredient in preparing the RPJM-Village as well as for the development programs that enter the village such as PNMP Mandiri in rural areas.

### B. Benefits of Village Development Planning in Identifying Poverty according to the Community's Perspective

One of the main programs in the village development planning scheme with the Clapp-GPI approach is poverty assessment in order to update community-based poverty data. This activity is carried out through several stages;

1. Introducing a participatory approach or method of classifying population welfare in accordance with local conditions and criteria and based on people's understanding of the welfare rating in their village.
2. Describing the results of the implementation of activities to determine the welfare ranking of villagers in the agreed strata, namely: Very poor (kasi-asi dudu), Poor (tau kasi-asi), Medium (ordinary-ordinary tau / tau masagena) and Rich (tau kalumannyang), as well as the distribution of residential houses according to the welfare ranking in the village map.
3. Conducting a social census of the level of welfare by the door to door throughout the household in each village.
4. Develop a population welfare rating. After all households in each hamlet have been censored, then the weighting is carried out to produce the ranking of the welfare level of the civil servants into four levels / categories, namely Kks that are very poor, poor families, medium families, and rich families.

The results of the stages of the welfare ranking review above are considered very useful in involving villagers in a

participatory manner to identify poverty through the results of community self-reflection.

Based on table 2 above shows that the majority of respondents said they were satisfied (76.7-86.7%) and very satisfied (15-23%) of the benefits of village development planning in identifying poverty according to the community's perspective. By understanding of the problem of poverty based on the point of view of the local community becomes very important, at least as reference material in developing models and strategies for controlling them. As an approach to focus on poverty and gender analysis, Clapp-GPI is able to be applied by the community to identify welfare indicators to find out who is poor specifically and measurably. These indicators are in relation to the typology and characteristics of the community, and the questions are very easy to use for census or household data collection. So that it becomes appropriate when used at certain community levels, for example, villages or hamlets. The questionnaire also consider community knowledge about who is poor, helps them assess why they are poor according to the poor and good perspective of men and women.

**TABLE II. BENEFITS OF VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT PLANNING IN IDENTIFYING POVERTY ACCORDING TO THE VIEWS OF THE LOCAL COMMUNITY**

The benefits	Percentage (%)			
	Not satisfied	Less satisfied	Satisfied	Very satisfied
Data on poverty is considered legitimate; sovereign people decide related to poverty in their village	0	0	76.7	23.3
As a baseline data for village development planning & for poverty alleviation programs	0	0	85	15
Providing information for institutions in need	0	0	86.7	13.3

In Rappoa Village found that with poverty indicators formulated and agreed upon by the community, the community is increasingly responsible for programs that solve poverty alleviation in the village. On the other hand, the village institutions have obtained real data on poor families. The Village Institutions feels that "this is the real poor data." When the community found that the area of land that was done was the main indicator of poverty, the community gives the reason "the area of land that can be done is related to the ability of the poor to work." The ability to work is related to the allocation of financial resources and human resources determine the financial capacity of a family.

The important impact of the Clapp process is that it has given its own value in changing the mindset of the apparatus from the village to the District Institutions, that "poverty and its coping solutions should directly ask those who are poor in the community." This arises because data on poverty, causes, and consequences of poverty and access and control of the poor to resources, are participatory identified by the community itself.

Important findings from Clapp results indicate that access and control over resources are still dominated by the elite. This result finding has given awareness to the elites in the village and the poor to start thinking about a fairer and equal process. As happened in Mareda Nipa-Nipa Village. Currently, there is a land use in the form of loans. For example, when the landowner does not process it in a particular season, it may be borrowed by those who do not own the land. At harvest time, the land user gives the owner a replacement for the next season or depends on the agreement.

The most important outcome of Clapp activities is the increased involvement of women and poor families in the decision-making process, greater involvement, and confidence in joint efforts to manage village development. In this context, Clapp gives outsiders the opportunity to consult directly with the poor, so they can learn how they deal with problems and what they see as priorities in their communities. Clapp also knows how village development decisions are made, and how to include ideas so that they can control and influence community development initiatives.

When Clapp-GPI produces the Village RPJM for 5 years and the Village RKP for 1 year by mainstreaming poverty and gender, the community has made a major contribution in encouraging strategies for coping with poverty according to the voice of the poor and improving gender injustice. That means contributing to supporting the achievement of the MDGs concretely and operationally in the community.

### *C. The Level of Satisfaction of Community towards the Benefits of Clapp-GPI Learning for the Preparation of the Village RPJM-RKP*

The satisfaction of citizens, especially the poor and women of development is a benchmark for assessing the level of quality of development performance. RPJM-Village is one of the instruments related to "development planning" which is designed to improve the quality of public service and rural development. the implementation of village planning (RPJM- Village) through the application of the Clapp-GPI approach is described in table 3.

A detailed discussion of the findings and their analysis of the citizen satisfaction survey on the benefits of applying the Clapp-GPI approach in village development planning, namely;

#### *A. The benefits of Clapp-GPI in improving the capacity of village government in developing Village Planning*

The results show that respondents feel very satisfied (76.7%) because the learning of the Clapp-GPI approach is useful for improving the capacity of the village government in preparing the RPJM-Village. The high number of presentations was because village officials (especially the Village Secretary) received a special policy agreed upon by the villagers about the appointment of the village secretary to be involved in the empowerment program through the Clapp-GPI approach in Bantaeng District. Local in rural areas who have adequate and skilled capacity in planning, implementing and monitoring evaluations of rural development that are pro-gender and participatory [2].

TABLE III. RECAPITULATION OF RESULTS OF THE COMMUNITY SATISFACTION SURVEY ON THE BENEFITS OF LEARNING CLAPP-GPI IN VILLAGE PLANNING (RPJM-RKP VILLAGE)

No	Measurement items	Percentage (%)			
		Not satisfied	Less satisfied	Satisfied	Very satisfied
1.	The Clapp process has been able to increase the capacity of village government in preparing village planning	0	0	23.33	76.7
2.	The Clapp process has been able to increase the capacity of village facilitators in facilitating citizens to form village planning	0	0	13.3	86.7
3.	The Clapp process has been able to increase the capacity of villagers in preparing village planning	0	0	53,3	46.7
4.	The Clapp process has been able to encourage engagement and alignment with women's groups	0	0	13.3	86.7
5.	The CLAPP process has been able to encourage involvement and alignment with the poor.	0	0	15	85
6.	The Clapp process has been able to accommodate women's needs in village planning	0	0	13.3	86.7
7.	The Clapp process has been able to accommodate the needs of the poor in village planning	0	0	15	85
8.	The Clapp process has been able to encourage democratic local governance	0	0	66.7	33.3
9.	The Clapp process has been able to encourage the awareness of villagers and village government on gender injustice in the village	0	0	23.3	76.7
10.	The Clapp process has been able to encourage the participation of self-sufficiency	0	0	25	75

The important impact of the Clapp process on the Apparatus of the Village Government is that it has given its own value in changing the mindset of the Apparatus of the Village Government that "poverty and its coping solutions should directly ask those who are poor in the community." This arises because data on poverty, causes, and consequences of poverty and access and control of the poor to resources, are participatory identified by the community itself as part of the preparation of the RPJM- Village. Before the Clapp program, usually the village government only compiled a list of plans that were not based on baseline data, or there was a village medium-term development plan but was made by another party. Therefore, through the Clapp process, the village government really felt helped by the citizen data and village resources accompanied poverty analysis which results in the birth of village vision, goals and programs for poverty reduction solutions in the village.

*B. The benefits of CLAPP-GPI in increasing the capacity of village facilitators to facilitate citizens in formulating village planning*

The results indicate that the majority of respondents were very satisfied because Clapp-GPI learning for participatory village planning made an impressive contribution to improving the quality of village facilitators. So that the Village Facilitators are able to act as community empowerment cadres (KPM) as well as facilitators of development at the village level.

One important factor that encourages increased participation in the Clapp program is the facilitation role played by Village Facilitators. The process of transforming knowledge about Clapp methods and facilitation skills that carried out by the Village Facilitators who have encouraged real changes have occurred in the Village. Village Facilitators have become important cadres in village development. While the Village Facilitator starts to be counted as a strong village resource in encouraging transparent and responsible processes by referring to local strength-based development and to push the process continues at the village level by optimizing the Village Facilitator is another challenge that must be faced when various projects and programs enter the village. Moreover, in the development processes in the village, the Village Facilitator does not only carry out facilitation roles in the

planning process but also carries out other strategic roles, namely overseeing the planning implementation process.

Critical attitude, volunteerism and capacity building for the Village Facilitator must be maintained. The increasingly critical attitude, the capacity of the Village Facilitators and the community in relation to planning and budgeting, implementation and monitoring and evaluation are more adequate, if supported by the growing concern of the government apparatus, will ensure the process of public services and protection of community rights can go as expected.

*C. The benefits of Clapp-GPI in increasing the capacity of villagers in preparing village planning*

The survey results showed that respondents were satisfied (53.3%) and very satisfied (46.7% 0 because Clapp-GPI learning was useful for improving the quality of citizens in preparing village development planning. This sufficient level of satisfaction showed that rural development was well planned and quality contributes to the improvement of the quality of life of the community as a whole. Therefore, planning is an important prerequisite so that the development of the pedestrian has an extraordinary direction and orientation that ultimately contributes to improving the quality of life of the community.

The real changes were seen in citizens, and citizen organizations are a paradigm shift and clear alignments for the poor and women, as well as partnership relationships that are built between citizens and between citizen organizations and other development actors in the District. The network built by citizen organizations and fighting for the same issue has been able to encourage the district government to issue policies that are more pro-people, such as the Village-Owned Enterprises (Bumdes) program in each village.

On the other hand, the capacity of CSOs in facilitating the Clapp-GPI approach also developed. Even the Bantaeng District Government and CSOs have replicated the Clapp-GPI approach with the support of Access and other parties for dissemination to other villages that have not implemented the RPJM-Village development with the Clapp-GPI approach. As a local organization, CSOs should be the districts.

The success of the Clapp program is actually inseparable from the various changes that have occurred to the parties involved directly or indirectly in program management, ranging from planning, implementation to monitoring and evaluation. The intended change is an increase in knowledge and skills and a mindset that directly affects changes in attitudes and behavior both individually and institutionally.

*D. Clapp-GPI benefits in encouraging involvement and alignment with women's groups*

The results show that the majority of respondents (86.7%) feel very satisfied because the Clapp-GPI process in the preparation of the RPJM-Village is carried out with all the processes that must be guaranteed the involvement of women. This shows that the pro-women rural development policy is not only limited to mere rhetoric or jargon but is really implemented. To ensure the involvement of women in the Clapp-GPI process, various approaches and methods are designed in such a way as the implementation of a quota of participants must be balanced between men and women, and ensure the involvement of the poor. On this grassroots level, the empowerment was also accompanied by capacity building through various means, both in the form of training, cross visits, and group discussions. Slowly but surely, the confidence of women and the poor to participate in activities in the community increases significantly. The results of the impact evaluation carried out after the Access program ended proved that the biggest change felt by Access assisted communities was gender and community empowerment. There was a change in relations between men and women in the household, the role of women and the poor in society increased, and the community felt that the ability to manage the program increased. It is hoped that thus, the sustainability aspects of the program can be maintained, even though the Access program ends [3].

Some field evidence that strengthens the assessment of citizens in the category of "very satisfied" about the benefits of Clapp-GPI for the RPJM-Village for women; 1). Women are aware that they have their rights, which were previously ignored, let alone get them. In the planning process which is mostly carried out through various meetings, participants must be balanced between men and women. Women are given the opportunity to speak and be involved in decision making and implementation of village activities and 2). There is an assessment of women's access and control over resources in the village, so that there is a positive impetus for their roles and responsibilities for development in the family and community, such as; women are involved in the construction of health facilities, clean water facilities, establishment and management of savings and loan business groups, group management for home industry businesses. Moreover, women feel an increase in mindset changes, skills improvement, organization, courage to speak and aspire.

*E. The benefits of Clapp-GPI are in encouraging involvement and alignment for the poor*

The survey results show that the benefits of Clapp-GPI learning in encouraging involvement and alignment in the poor (marginal) are perceived to be very decisive (85%). This can happen because the process and mechanism for the preparation of the RPJM-Village all require the involvement and activeness of the poor community. So there are special policies and approaches that are affirmative towards the

poor and other marginally fully involved, this is in accordance with Clapp-GPI principles that the poor are involved in decision making, implementation and can benefit.

Encouraging the poor and women to be actively involved in activities does have severe challenges, because of the limited capacity they also have due to psychological and socio-cultural factors. But with a consistent approach to creating space and opening opportunities, opportunities, and trust. Then, in the end, the poor are motivated, eager to be involved both in the planning process and in the implementation of village planning.

*F. The benefits of Clapp-GPI in accommodating women's needs in village planning*

The survey results show that the benefits of Clapp-GPI learning in accommodating the needs of women in village planning are felt to be very positive (86.7%). This very satisfying level of citizen satisfaction reflects the process of drafting the RPJM- Village has good quality, especially alignments with needs and keeps women.

The accommodating needs of women in the RPJM-Village, because of the right planning approach by creating space and opportunities to be able to speak conveying women's needs in the process of village planning. The topic is also gender issues always discussed, so that village planning programs are always integrated with gender values. Women get the same rights and treatment; there are special programs designed for women, such as training in strengthening savings and loan business groups, processing household industries (making various chips and packaging), training Bumdes involving women.

*G. The benefits of Clapp-GPI in accommodating people's needs are in the village development planning*

The survey results show that the benefits of Clapp-GPI learning in accommodating the needs of the poor in village planning are very satisfying (85%). Satisfaction with the accommodation of the interests of the poor, because of the Clapp-GPI process that from the socialization of the program to the level of implementation is indeed always internalized is to design an action program to improve the quality of life-based on assets (local potential) as an effort to reduce poverty.

The high sense of satisfaction with the process and results of the RPJM-Village which prioritizes the fulfillment of the basic rights of the poor, because of the planning process that opens space and opportunities for the poor to be able to speak, convey aspirations and be involved in the decision-making process — village facilitators, which encourage changes in attitudes and behavior that occur at the village level. The Village Facilitator Team became more critical in voicing alignments with the poor and other marginalized groups and the issue of gender injustice. In the village development planning process, the Village and Village Government Facilitator Team began directly involving these women, the poor and marginalized. Thanks to the "definite space" that is increasingly being opened and given by Village Facilitators and Village Governments, community participation is increasingly evident in the development planning process. This is somewhat different from the previous development planning process; community involvement is still weak.

#### *H. The benefits of Clapp GPI in encouraging democratic local governance management*

The survey results show that the benefits of Clapp-GPI learning in encouraging democratic local governance in village planning are felt to be only in the satisfied category (66.7%). Achievement of the level of citizen satisfaction that has not been maximized is actually quite encouraging because the development approach is applied previously it was less participatory and democratic. Public service quality is also still weak.

Through, Clapp's approach, a sense of mutual trust between the village government and the community and the Village Facilitator team is needed, one of which is marked by the involvement of the community in determining development priorities and preparing their budgets. In several village locations of the Clapp-GPI program, the relationship between the government and CSOs is growing well. This can be proven by the enthusiasm and enthusiasm of the government in involving CSOs in the implementation of Village-District Musrenbang activities. Likewise, on the contrary, CSOs are increasingly open to include the government and other development actors in the development and implementation and monitoring of programs.

#### *I. The benefits of Clapp-GPI in encouraging the awareness of villagers and village government on gender injustice in the village*

The survey results show that the benefits of Clapp-GPI learning in encouraging the awareness of villagers and village government for gender inequality are felt to be "very satisfied" (76.7%). locally trained so that every time and opportunity actively carry out debriefing knowledge and awareness about gender.

The GPI approach ensures that there is an integration between gender and poverty so that in the planning of gender differences programs and social classes in the community get enough attention. Some of the basic principles emphasized in the Clapp GPI approach are that everyone is treated equally regardless of gender or class, everyone has equal opportunities to participate, women have the same rights as men as economic actors and as members of society who have functions socially, special steps were taken to overcome the disadvantages of women and the poor as a result of discriminatory actions. No less important is the dissemination of information to all parties so that the decision of a meeting can be accessed by all components of society.

In Clapp-GPI learning, collaboration with various parties was carried out to develop a methodology that allows poor people and women to acquire skills and knowledge so that they are able to participate in groups fostered in assisted villages actively. In addition to skills and knowledge constraints, efforts are also made to help them overcome social and psychological constraints, by implementing policies that ensure that women and the poor are involved. The results of the impact evaluation conducted after the Clapp-GPI program ended proved that the biggest change felt by the assisted community was gender and community

empowerment. There was a change in relations between men and women in the household, the role of women and the poor in society increased, and the community felt that the ability to manage the program increased. It is expected that the sustainability aspects of the program can be maintained, even though the Clapp-GPI program ends.

#### *J. The benefits of Clapp-GPI are to encourage the participation of self-reliance in the village*

The survey results show that the benefits of Clapp-GPI learning in encouraging the participation of community self-reliance are perceived to be "very satisfied" (75%). Achievement of these citizens' satisfaction levels, because when the village has good planning documents, it helps them in making participatory decisions regarding development planning for short-term actions whose funding does not need to wait for funds from outside or from the APBD, but is mobilized through village potential.

An important finding of this learning is to open up a new awareness that in fact, the community has wisdom that has been neglected by the government. A participatory approach that is democratic, equal and equitable will realize that. Actually, it would be wiser if the people were invited to engage in development programs from the outset. Community involvement will open space and create opportunities to be responsible for the results of their analysis.

## IV. CONCLUSIONS

In general, the knowledge of the village community (Village Government, Village Facilitators, and Village Residents) about the Clapp-GPI approach, related to its understanding, the importance of focusing on the poor and women (GPI) and the basic principles / values of Clapp-GPI are quite decisive. This shows that the learning of the Clapp-GPI approach integrated into the village development planning scheme was deemed successful. Moreover, the survey results also showed that around 76.7% - 86.7% of respondents felt very satisfied with the benefits of the Village Development plan in identifying and identifying poverty according to the viewpoint of the local community. So the implementation of the Clapp-GPI approach in Village Development Planning results in poverty data that is legitimate, sovereign people decide on poverty in their villages, as well as baseline data for those who need it, especially for village development planning and for poverty alleviation programs. In addition, survey results also show that in general, respondents were satisfied and very satisfied with the application of Clapp-GPI in the preparation of the Village RPJM-RKP which was beneficial in improving the quality of life of the community, helping to improve the quality of village development planning, assisting in accessing and managing programs and budgets that entered the village.

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