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Gender Responsive Budgeting Planning Model in Society

Yurisna Tanjung¹, Mujahiddin²

Abstract

The Medan City Government has made many efforts to promote gender equality and justice. These efforts include activities in various forms, such as the socialization of Gender Mainstreaming (PUG), advocacy to policymakers, in this case, the OPD in Medan City, PUG institutional development, and technical guidance for integrating gender into the development process cycle through the preparation of Gender Responsive Management. This research will explain the Gender Responsive Budgeting Model. The research method that will be used is a qualitative research method with a Participatory Action Research (PAR) perspective. This method and perspective were chosen because the research targets are based on applied action. The results of this research show that the City Government needs to reach an agreement on budget and training for existing resources in Regional Apparatus Organizations in order to accelerate Gender Responsive development.

Keywords: Model, Budget Planning, Gender Responsiveness, Medan City Community

Introduction

Through Presidential Instruction No. 9 of 2000 concerning Gender Mainstreaming in National Development, the government instructed all ministerial, institutional, and regional leaders, including universities, to implement gender mainstreaming strategies to achieve gender equality. This is done by their respective duties, functions, and authorities. In the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Number 67 of 2011 concerning Amendments to the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 15 of 2008 concerning General Guidelines for Implementing Gender Mainstreaming in Regions, article 14 states that (1) to accelerate the institutionalization of gender mainstreaming in all district/city SKPDs, (2) the members of the PUG Pokja are all heads of SKPD leadership, and (3) the regent or mayor elects the chairman of the Bappeda as chairman of the Pokja PUG..

Decree of the Minister of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia Number 807/KMK.01/2018 concerning the Implementation of Gender Mainstreaming in the Ministry of Finance In addition, the Medan City government has issued various laws and decisions, including Medan Mayor Regulation Number 56 of 2018 concerning Guidelines for Implementing Gender Mainstreaming (PUG) Medan city. This regulation regulates the PPRG, establishes the Medan City Gender Mainstreaming Working Group (POKJA PUG) through Medan Mayor Decree Number 050/100.K/II/2019, and forms the Medan City Gender Responsive Planning and Budgeting Secretariat.

¹ Social Welfare Science, Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara. Indonesia, Email, yurisnatanjung@umsu.ac.id

² Social Welfare Science, Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara. Indonesia

PPRG Medan City's journey has been quite long. According to the Medan City RPJMD 2021–2026, gender mainstreaming is still a strategic issue (encouraging development with a gender perspective) (Khan et al., 2017; Ulfa et al., 2022). One of the strategies used to realize Medan Berkah is "Realizing the City of Medan as a City of Blessings by Firmly Upholding Religious Values and Improving Welfare" (Khan This is by the mandate of the 2020–2024 RPJMN, which stipulates gender as one of the four mainstreams (digital transformation, gender, social and cultural capital, and sustainable development). Thus, gender can be a development catalyst to achieve a prosperous and just society (Costa et al., 2013; Oppi et al., 2021; Purba, 2022).

The specific objective is to make efforts to "implement gender-responsive budgeting" at the Women's Empowerment, Child Protection, and Community Empowerment Service to create gender-responsive budgeting plans (Lestari & Dewi, 2014; Wijayati et al., 2022; Galizzi et al., 2018). Therefore, the subjects studied were all human resources in the Women's Empowerment, Child Protection, and Community Empowerment Service of Medan City, who have special interests. This is because job positions constantly change due to work position or other factors (Rubin & Bartle, 2023; Viswanath & Mullins, 2021). According to this analysis, the research will show how the gender-responsive model is applied in Medan City society. Because the role of women is vital in planning and managing the development of Medan city.

Literature Review

By Presidential Instruction Number 9 of 2000 concerning Gender Mainstreaming in National Development, Gender Mainstreaming (PUG) is currently described as a development strategy to achieve justice and equality, not a program or activity. Gender Responsive Development requires an approach consisting of Commitment, namely a commitment to carry out things responsibly inside and outside the institution. In the context of Gender Mainstreaming, the responsibility for implementing Gender Mainstreaming strategies must be carried out by decision-makers or leaders from the executive, legislative, and judicial institutions at both the central and regional levels. They must do this by their level and level of authority in government, business, and society (Wahidah et al., 2022). Laws supporting gender equality, either existing or in the pipeline, create commitments. Second, policies are made by policymakers, in this case, the Medan City Government, to achieve gender equality in various fields. These programs are a systematic effort to achieve this goal. Planning documents such as the 2021–2026 Strategic Plan and the 2021–2026 Medan City RPJMD contain these policies and programs.

The RPJMD concentrates on implementing PUG in Medan City, especially by implementing gender-responsive planning and budgeting. This is because, as an initial prerequisite for PUG, programs must be able to resolve the problem of gender inequality in society, and program budget allocations must be able to support the achievement of gender equality. Third, Organization: Medan City Pokja PUG was formed to accelerate the implementation of gender mainstreaming in society. A member of the PUG Working Group leads each OPD. The Mayor of Medan appointed the head of the Medan City Bappeda as chairman of the POKJA, and the OPD of the Women's Empowerment Service for Child Protection and Community Empowerment was the secretary of the POKJA. Fourth, resources consist of human resources, material resources, and funding. Human resources are employees, employees, or employees who can implement gender mainstreaming in their companies. How much workforce and quality of capability does the organizational unit have, either through its own business or partnership.

Budget resources and human resources are interdependent and support each other. The success of PUG implementation depends on the availability of human and financial resources. Adequate human and budget resources are necessary to plan programs and activities effectively. Fifth, Disaggregated Data: Providing disaggregated data by gender, or data by gender, is essential for analyzing policies and programs responsive to gender (Budlender, 2006; Ampaire et al., 2016). The Medan City Government is building disaggregated data, primarily based on gender (disaggregated data), in each work unit. It requires adequate information system support to include apparatus resource data to facilitate data searching and completeness. Gender Analysis Pathway (GAP) is an analytical tool used in the Medan City government's efforts to develop activities and programs to improve the quality of human resources in implementing PUG. The six equipment analysis tools required in implementing PUG include the availability of guidelines, manuals, PUG training modules, gender analysis guidelines, communication, information and education (KIE) materials, and others. The last, or 7th, is the role of society. The role of the community is an essential component in discussion forums and networks between all stakeholders to support gender equality in development policies and programs. The community's role is also to build supporting tools, such as POKJA, focal points, disaggregated funding sources, and support to improve the quality of human resources to support the implementation of PUG.

Research Method

This qualitative study uses a Participatory Action Research (PAR) approach. This method was chosen because the research aims to solve problems through applied action. This is a matter of reaching an agreement on a gender-responsive budget so that all human resources in the City's Women's Empowerment, Child Protection, and Community Empowerment Service can implement it. This is based on the ideas of Bogdan and Taylor (Kaelan: 2012) that qualitative research methods are research methods that produce descriptive data in the form of words and notes related to meaning, value, and understanding. In addition, qualitative methods are always holistic, which means interpreting data in the context of various possible aspects (Creswell et al., 2006).

The data in this study was collected in two ways. First, secondary data is collected from research reports, books, journals, document reviews, strategic plans, online news, and quality standards. Second, primary data was collected through interviews and in-depth documentation. The interactive model qualitative method proposed by Miles and Huberman will be used to analyze the data that has been collected. This approach consists of three main components: data reduction, data delivery, and conclusion drawing or verification. All of this is intertwined before, during, and after data collection, resulting in insights known as analysis (Idrus, 2009).

Result and Discussion

PPRG's journey in Medan City has been quite long. In the 2021–2026 Medan City RPJMD, gender mainstreaming (encouraging development with a gender perspective) is still a strategic issue. One of the strategies used to realize Medan Blessing is "Making Medan City a Blessed City by Upholding Religious Values and Making Medan City a Livable City Also with Other Values." This is in accordance with the 2020–2024 RPJMN mandate, which stipulates gender as one of the four mainstreams (digital transformation, gender, social and cultural capital, and sustainable development). This will be a development catalyst towards a prosperous and just

society. The aim is to "implement gender-responsive budgeting" at the Women's Empowerment, Child Protection, and Community Empowerment Service to create Gender Responsive Budgeting Planning (Pusadan, 2017; Qureshi, 2013). An overview of the training carried out by BAPPEDA Medan City is as follows.

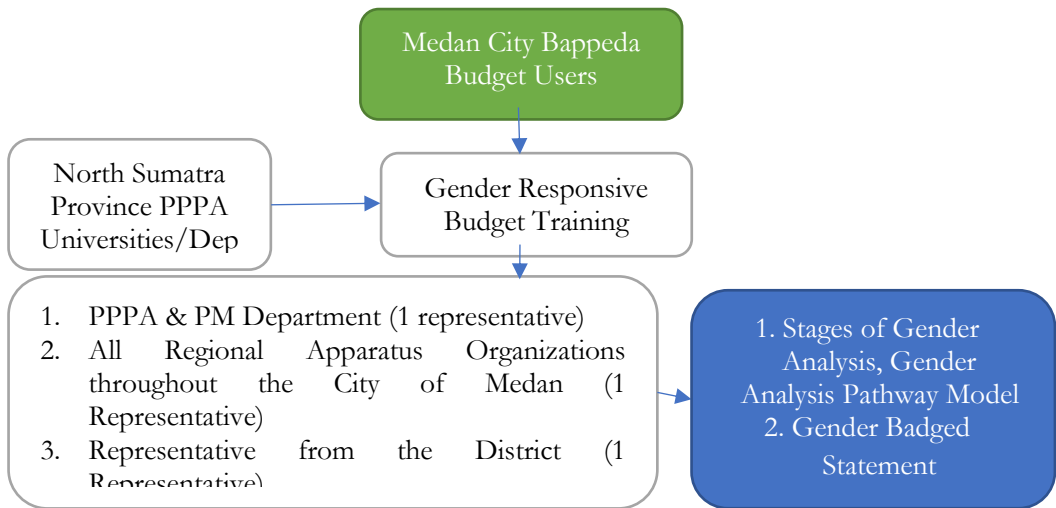


Figure 1. Training by BAPPEDA Medan City.

However, existing charts from the Medan city government show that trained resources are very few. This is because the training participants held by the Medan City Bappeda are only represented by one person from each OPD. This also applies to each OPD or Regional Apparatus Organization, which needs more money to provide in-house training. It only uses existing or trained resources, so it is always tricky to analyze when creating GBS on activities.

Bappeda, Finance, Women's Empowerment Service, Child Protection, and the Inspectorate contribute to this gender mainstreaming (Botlhale, 2011; Elson, 2002). To accelerate gender-responsive development, the North Sumatra Province Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Service prepares human resources trained in making GBS.

Gender mainstreaming has been designated as one of the four mainstreams in Presidential Regulation 18 of 2020 concerning the National Medium-Term Development Plan. This is intended to realize innovative and adaptive development to become a catalyst for development towards a prosperous and just society. Anugrah Parahita Ekapraya is a measure to see development progress that focuses on building gender justice. This also shows the implementation of efforts by the government, institutions, and regional governments to implement gender mainstreaming strategies (Fitri & Purba, 2023; Ade Galih et al., 2018). Commitment, policies, institutions, human resources, data, information systems and materials, methods and tools, and community and business involvement are indicators of gender mainstreaming.

To obtain APE, the Women's Empowerment, Child Protection, and Community Empowerment Service must answer the following questions: Are there certified gender mainstreaming facilitators in the district/city? The answer was "there were 2 people", namely from the University of North Sumatra and the Muhammadiyah University of North Sumatra. Apart from that, there is a question about the number of 8 Gender Champions in the City District for two years: Bappeda, Inspectorate, BPKA, DP3APM, LSM, IUWAS Plus, PSW USU, PSGA UMSU, and Harapan University.

Community and Business World Participation, namely activities involving community institutions/PSW, PSGA, and the business world in the process of implementing Gender Mainstreaming, are:

1. Identify gender and child problems/issues.
2. Planning and Budgeting for Programs and Activities.
3. Implementation of programs and activities
4. Monitoring and evaluating the implementation of programs and activities.
5. TKA/TKP/PPO Community Services.

The question about the number and names of community institutions, universities, and the business world involved in Gender Mainstreaming activities appeared again at number 45. This shows that universities have an essential role in encouraging gender-responsive development. In Article 40 of the Medan Mayor's Regulation Number 1 of 2022 concerning the Position, Composition of Tasks and Functions of Organizations and Work Procedures of Regional Apparatus, it is explained that the service organization for women's empowerment, child protection, and community empowerment, as stated in Article 2 letter d number 10, consists of:

- a. Head of Department
- b. Secretary in charge:
 1. General Sub-Section
 2. Sub Coordinator of financial linkup
 3. Sub Coordinator for the scope of program preparation.
 4. Functional Position
 5. Executive Position.
- c. Quality of life for women and families, data and information
 1. Sub Coordinator for institutionalizing gender mainstreaming and women's empowerment in the economic sector.
 2. Sub Coordinator for the scope of institutionalization of gender mainstreaming and women's empowerment in the social, political, and legal fields.
 3. Sub-coordinator for the institutional environment of gender mainstreaming and women's empowerment in family quality, data, and information.
 4. Functional positions and,
 5. Executor's position.
- d. Field of Protection of Women's Rights and Special Protection of Children:
 1. Sub Coordinator for the protection of women's rights.
 2. Sub-Coordinator for the scope of special protection for children.
 3. Sub-Coordinator for data coverage on violence against women and children.
 4. Functional positions and,
 5. Executor's position.
- e. The field of fulfilling children's rights
 1. Sub-Coordinator for the family environment and alternative care and education, use of free time and cultural activities.
 2. Sub-Coordinator for civil rights, information and participation;
 3. Sub-Coordinator for basic health and welfare
 4. Functional positions and,
 5. Executor's position.

The head of the field and several sub-coordinators carry out programs or activities in each field. Sub-coordinators should be responsible for making GAP and GBS, but they need to do so.

Several factors cause this. First, organizers needed adequate training to build materials to help them achieve their goals. Second, they experience difficulties in selecting human resources to be trained. Third, they cannot choose sources who understand the program or activity. Fourth, there needs to be more budget for holding regular training. Fifth, the targets are different from the objectives to be achieved. Fifth, lack of data causes issues.

Gender-responsive planning and budgeting is part of the existing planning and budgeting process. Instead, they complement preparing regional work plans, budget documents, and strategic planning documents (Sodani & Sharma, 2008; Mishra & Sinha, 2012). Gender analysis must be used in strategic and operational policy-making. This is an essential part of creating regional development planning documents. Regional Work Unit (SKPD) planners must implement Gender Responsive Planning and Budgeting (PPRG). Decision-makers need this process to ensure that the activities benefit men and women (Fithriyah, 2017; Khalifa & Scarparo, 2021).

Gender Responsive Planning and Budgeting (PPRG) is a component of the performance-based management approach. It is essential to understand that PPRG is not a different process from existing planning and budgeting systems. In contrast, PPRG is a means and not an end. Incorporating differences in the experiences, aspirations, needs, and problems of women and men is part of preparing the PPRG. The preparation of the PPRG must be based on performance-based budgeting principles known as 3E, namely Economical, Efficient, and Effective, and adding the principle of Equity (E). The technical preparation of PPRG in the regions can be carried out through (1) gender analysis with the Gender Analysis Pathway (GAP), (2) preparation of the Gender Budget Statement (GBS/PAG), and (3) integrating the results of the GAP, GBS in the preparation of the Terms of Reference Activities (KAK) and Work Unit Plans and Budgets

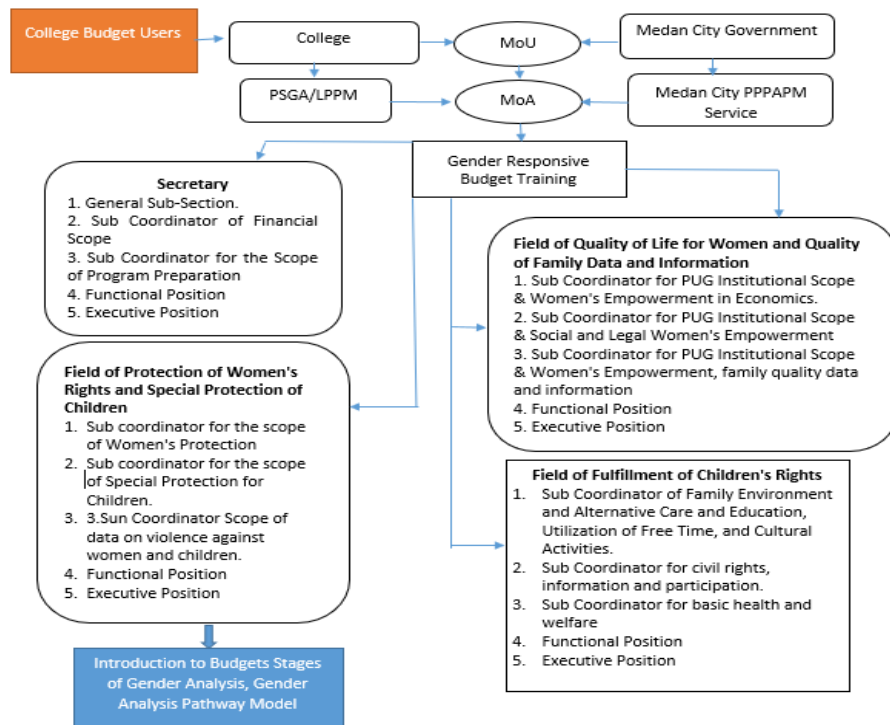


Figure 2. Gender Responsive Budgeting Planning Model

Conclusion

Gender Responsive Budgets (ARG) consist of three categories: (1) gender-targeted budgets, which are intended to meet the basic needs of women or men; (2) gender equality budgets, which are intended to address gender gaps; and (3) budgets institutionalization of gender equality, which is intended to strengthen institutions that prioritize gender mainstreaming. The previous image shows the reality experienced or implemented by the OPD. However, a model is offered to increase the number of human resources who understand, comprehend, and can create the GBS. One way to do this is to create an MoU with universities with a Community Service budget, carry out an MoU between the LPPM or Center for Gender and Child Studies and the Women's Empowerment Service, Child Protection and Community Empowerment, and carry out an MoU between LPPM or the Center.

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