The Importance of Disaggregated Data in Learning from Gender Mainstreaming Poverty Reduction Program of Sumogawe Village Semarang

by Landung Esariti

PAPER · OPEN ACCESS

The Importance of Disaggregated Data in Learning from Gender Mainstreaming Poverty Reduction Program of Sumogawe Village Semarang
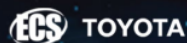
To cite this article: L Esariti and M R Sabana 2019 *IOP Conf. Ser.: Earth Environ. Sci.* **313** 012025

View the article online for updates and enhancements.

The Importance of Disaggregated Data in Learning from Gender Mainstreaming Poverty Reduction Program of Sumogawe Village Semarang

L Esariti, M R Sabana

[1]Department of Urban and Regional Planning, Diponegoro University

Email: landung.esariti@pwk.undip.ac.id

Abstract.
Gender-based poverty alleviation program is important for performing good governance as it is ensuring the achievement of program road map related to development outcomes. It was established that the lives and realities of women and men, girls and boys are often shaped very differently. Therefore, it is necessary to compile, analyse and publish data separately for both sexes. An example of disaggregated data method is poverty alleviation program at Sumogawe village, Semarang which uses the asset based poverty reduction program method. This program looks at observations of human, natural, financial, infrastructure and social livelihood assets. In its implementation, this approach method is able to describe the relationship between the usages of these assets in improving the quality of life of the poor. But there are several pitfalls related to gender-based disaggregated data. One, it has not been clearly identified how the roles, treatment and response of each population based on age and sex in utilizing these assets. Secondly, asset management has not been linked to gender indicators set by Bappenas in 2012, as one of the effectiveness indicators of poverty alleviation program achievements. Third, it has not been identified how an explanation of the relationship between each livelihood asset in the context of the hierarchy of utilization at the level of individuals, households and communities in relation to the role and the ability to perform agency for the poor. In conclusion, this article recommends 4 steps to ensure that gender disaggregated data is really clearly designed and prepared before analysis and evaluation activities are carried out.

Keywords : Aggregated data, gender mainstreaming, effectiveness

1.   Introduction

Until recently, the poverty alleviation program has always been seen in the aspect of equal distribution of people's welfare that is how to change the status and improve the quality of life of the poor to be better. It is therefore, the approach taken tends to investigate related economic indicator measurement. However, since the establishment of Gender Mainstreaming as one of the principles of national development since 2012, indicators have begun to be formed that look at aspects of gender equality. It has become more binding with the mandatory government budget in implementing development using a gender approach [1]. That includes aspects of access, participation, control and benefits in poverty alleviation programs. This means that the concept of economic improvement shifts to the concept of creating individual capacity to get out of poverty. In other words, looking at the context of the process of improving the quality of life carried out by individuals and households.

Gender mainstreaming consists of improvement, development, management, and evaluation of the policy process, so that the perspective of gender equality is one of the main indicators of program effectiveness. Which means the integration of gender equality in each process and involving all stakeholders related to the program whose target achievements have carried out detailed observations on aspects of improving the quality of life of individuals and households [2].

In practice, several gender-related program implementations have a lack of important data collection, because [3]: (a) indicators with high coverage rates are usually the product of statistical models using limited direct or indirect observations. (b) Many microdata sets from surveys are not publicly available, even from those sponsored by international organizations. Therefore, it is not possible to confirm the statistics derived from them or to use those to construct new indicators and (c) Data collection and publication schedules for most indicators are not known and their future continuity is uncertain.

The availability of disaggregated data is one of the prerequisite in the formulation of poverty alleviation policies because it is able to identify the current program achievements from the targets set, could help formulate sector priorities and methods to be carried out and with well disaggregated data will emerge efficiency among government agencies in the interpretation and data processing policy formulation [4][5]

This article will reveal to what extent efforts to collect data and information should be done so that the formulation of gender-based poverty alleviation programs is effective. The first phase of this article, will explore the urgency of gender mainstreaming as one of the measures of effectiveness of the achievement of poverty alleviation programs. Next, it will be discussed examples of the implementation of gender-based poverty alleviation with an asset-based approach to planning integrated farming activities in Sumogawe District of Semarang Regency. How assets able to increase quality of life is seen from qualitative data on the physical, natural, human, infrastructure, financial and social aspects. It is clear, that by sorting out data at the level of individuals, households and community, the characteristics of poverty profile and the achievements of existing poverty alleviation programs can be measured. Furthermore, detail road map could be justified, and responds could be taken so that it is easier to plan for program sustainability. At the end of the narrative, conclusions and recommendations are presented that the presence of aggregated data is important because the effectiveness of the program depends on the details targeted improvement efforts that should be carried out gradually and continuously.

2. Data and Methods

This article investigates methods for assessing indicators of gender-based poverty alleviation programs. By using gender analysis set by Bappenas in the Book of Gender Indicator in Planning and Development [1]. The indicators in question include: Access, Benefits, Participation and Control. In relation to poverty alleviation, case examples are taken from a program to improve the quality of life of the Sumogawe villagers through the asset based poverty reduction program. That is looking at the conditions and utilization of 5 livelihood assets consisting of, human, natural, and infrastructure, financial and social [6][7][8].

Through a quantitative approach, this article compares what conditions and the availability of gender disaggregated data is needed. The definition of disaggregated data is taken from [6][7][8][3],that is the availability of gender differentiated data in accordance with several key areas of human development and urban studies.

3. Result and Discussion

3.1 Characteristic of Poverty Reduction Program in Sumogawe

The poverty alleviation program in Sumogawe Village, refers to the concept of optimal utilization of village potential, namely in the fields of animal husbandry and agriculture. The distribution of existing land use utilization as seen on Figure 1 and Figure 2.
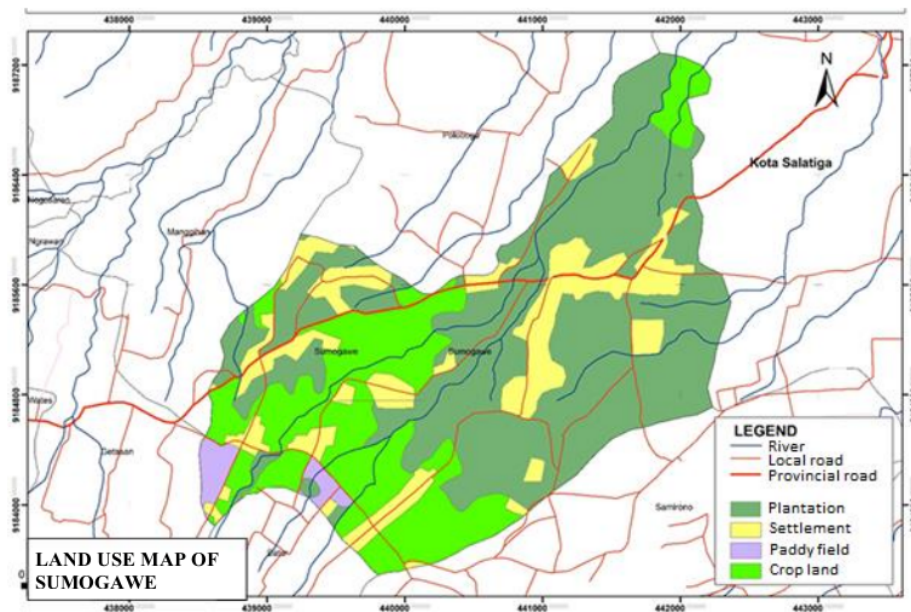
Figure1. Map of land use in Sumogawe

Based on [8][6][7] livelihood assets are the most important thing that gives the quality of life of individuals and households. They share the livelihood context in the assessment of human, natural, infrastructure, financial and social aspects. This means that every poverty alleviation activity conducted in Sumrogawe should look at the indicators of the achievement of these five aspects, in detail described in Table 1.

Table 1. Measures of Livelihood Assessment Data

No	Asset Type	Indicator Breakdown	Measurement Result
1	Nature	Land ownership	61% of the community owns agricultural land
		Land use type	Feed Grass 40%, Chili 20%, Corn 10%, Ginger 7%, Others 16%
		Agricultural entitlement conflict	80% of agricultural conditions are quite good
		Animal husbandry ownership	47% of the community owns dairy cows, with the highest ownership in one house is 1-2 cows or 44%.
		Conflict / problems in using livestock	82% of cow pens are still in adjacent with people's homes
2	Human	Managerial skill	skills in agriculture 18% and farms 19%
		Productivity by age	Productive age of Sumogawe Village 2.2 (1 worker bears 2-3 people)
		Family size	1 Household is occupied 3-4 people with the number of people working 1-2 people
		Education level	10% of the people of Sumogawe Village are not in school, 36% are elementary school graduates, and 3% are Higher Education
		Employment	49% of the people of Sumogawe Village work in the agriculture and livestock sectors
		Sex	The ratio between the number of women to 101 people. Men who worked were 2,673 and women 2,434

3	Financial	Income sources	Source of income: Agriculture, livestock and non-agriculture. The majority income is 1-2 million (36%) per month.
		Saving	24% of the people save in a bank / cooperative / arisan group
		Debt	55% of people have loans
4	Infrastructure	Housing physical condition	Dominated by the type of plaster floor, tile roof and brick walls = Permanent house
		Home ownership	91%
		Car / motor ownership	The majority have an 80% motorcycle
		Electronic ownership	The majority have a 49% TV
		Basic services	Access to electricity is 38%, water is 35% and road is 27%
5	Social	Network	Community participation in activities: PKK 59%, Youth Organization 13%, Farmer Group 19%, Tourism Awareness Group 4%
		Participation	The existence of mutual cooperation activities for the cleaning of places of worship, environmental services, and group social gathering

Source : Analysis, 2018
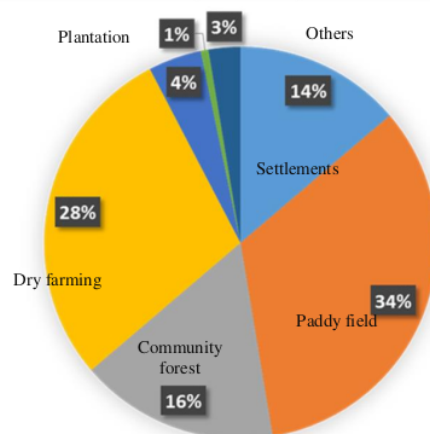
Figure 2. Land Use Composition Representing Dominant Income

Source : modified from observation and monographic datum, 2018

3.2 Asset based poverty reduction program

The results of this study reveal how the livelihood conditions of the Sumogawe Village community are visualized through mapping livelihood assets. Research shows the results of the assessment of the availability and ownership of five livelihoods asset. Natural capital (14.71%) which is assessed based on land ownership, type of land use, livestock ownership, management problems. Physical capital (13.72%) assessed based on house ownership, type of building, vehicle ownership, and ownership of electronic equipment. Human capital (29.82%) is assessed based on productive age, sex, education level, family size, type of work. Financial capital (20.59%) assessed based on sources of income, savings and debt. Social capital (21.15%) is assessed based on social network ownership, and community participation.

Based on the assessment, human capital is the highest asset owned by the community while physical capital is the lowest asset owned by the community. This is because the factors that influence the community in achieving Sumogawe Village livelihood are demographic factors. These factors include sex, age, education, occupation, marital status, income, and relationships with others. In relation to that [9], poverty alleviation by looking at assessing the achievement of individual assets makes it easier to measure program achievement. Because in the assessment of poverty, assets are represents agencies of the poor to improve their quality of life [10][11][12].

Human asset is believed to have the most influential contribution in livelihood improvement, as it is evidenced by previous researches that skills, competency and capacity building help the poor out of poverty cycle. To ability to understand that they have the same right and entitlement to the assets access and ownership, stimulate the participation of the poor in various way, it extent the ability to express their voice and receive recognition of controlling what matter the most for their life.

3.3 The need of gender based aggregated data

Experience in Sumogawe village shows that Table 1. recorded specific assessment, but there are still many that have not been determined. For example, how is the level of participation between men and women, or between unproductive age groups such as elderly, teenagers and children is built? It is evidenced that in data collection steps, several context and problem understanding is not yet clearly structured. For example, in what extent and how each livelihood asset is linked to gender indicators made by Bappenas.

Furthermore, the table shows that there are only 5 observed assets, the most prominent aspects of access and participation, while the benefit and control aspects are not analysed. In addition, assets are not clearly identified at what level these aspects are observed. In Sumogawe, it is identified that 3 assets such as human, natural, financial is analysed at the level of individuals and households. Whereas in the social and infrastructure aspects, is linked only a community level

Based on above explanation, it is realized that there are 4 basic steps related to the need for gender disaggregated data that must be prepared before the analysis or evaluation is carried out,namely :

1. Commitment is needed to begin to agree on what is meant by the definition of gender and how the related data is built. This is to form a true understanding that gender has a broader context than just differences based on sex.
2. Formulated together, which key agencies will require gender disaggregated data. Following this step, there will be awareness of the use of data together which guarantees an element of efficiency. In addition, the effectiveness of programs and activities becomes easier to define their achievements, especially when these activities overlap between agencies.
3. Ensuring that the different roles, treatments and responses of men and women or community groups are clearly identified. The focus is to gender indicators in the aspects of access, control, benefits and participation, as suggested by Bappenas (2012). The next step is to require relevant stakeholders to compulsory use the data.

4.   At a macro level, national gender indicators should also be an integral part of gender indexed which are standardized at the international level. This means that each country is obliged to identify, test and agree on the indexed gender data.

4.   Conclusion

Gender aggregated data or gender differentiated data requires detail and specific. Specific should be made in delineation of data represents what, who and whom. For example classified by sex, by community group, by group or by marginal people. Detail means that data corresponding should reflect in what level are gender related analyses should be investigated, in individual level, household, community, provincial or national. This article recommend that (a) conceptual revision of data collection technique including the interview design and questionnaire and (b) adjustment of terminology are an important aspect of poverty reduction program effectiveness.

5.   References

[1]   Bappenas 2001 Buku 2 : Indikator Gender untuk Perencanaan dan Pembangunan.
[2]   Hafner-Burton E and Pollack M A 2002 Mainstreaming gender in global governance *Eur. J. Int. Relations* **8** 339–73
[3]   Buvinic M 2017 Where Are the Gender Data? Three Steps to Better Data and Closing Gaps
[4]   Urban Development Vienna. 2013 *Manual for Gender Mainstreaming In Urban Planning and Urban Development.* (Municipal Department 18 (MA18))
[5]   Chant S 2013 Cities through a "gender lens": a golden "urban age" for women in the global South? *Environ. Urban.* **25** 9–29
[6]   Lindenberg M 2002 Measuring household livelihood security at the family and community level in the developing world *World Dev.* **30** 301–18
[7]   Scoones I 2009 Livelihoods perspectives and rural development *J. Peasant Stud.* **36** 171–96
[8]   Walker J, Mitchell B and Wismer S 2001 Livelihood strategy approach to community-based planning and assessment: a case study of Molas, Indonesia *Impact Assess. Proj. Apprais.* **19** 297–309
[9]   Moser C 2006 Asset-based approaches to poverty reduction in a globalized context
[10]   Chant S 2006 Re-thinking the "feminization of poverty" in relation to aggregate gender indices *J. Hum. Dev.* **7** 201–20
[11]   Meinzen-Dick R, Johnson N, Quisumbing A, Njuki J, Behrman J, Rubin D, Peterman A and Waithanji E M 2011 Gender, assets, and agricultural development programs: A conceptual framework
[12]   Eklund L and Tellier S 2012 Gender and international crisis response: Do we have the data, and does it matter? *Disasters* **36** 589–608

The Importance of Disaggregated Data in Learning from Gender Mainstreaming Poverty Reduction Program of Sumogawe Village Semarang