

Perempuan korban KDRT dan pemberdayaan ekonomi melalui perencanaan program penganggaran responsif gender: studi kasus di Suco Lau-hata, Maumeta dan Vaviquinia, Munisipiu Liquisa, Timor-Leste = Women victims of domestic violence and economic empowerment programs through gender responsive budgeting planning: case study in Lau-hata, Maumeta and Vaviquinia Suco, Munisipiu Liquisa, Timor-Leste

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Abstrak

Perempuan korban Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga (KDRT) yang ditinggal suami (mengalami penelantaran), menjadi bagian masyarakat yang terpinggirkan dalam berbagai program pemberdayaan di Timor-Leste. Sekretaria Estadu Igualdade no Inkluzaun (SEII) berupaya membantu korban KDRT. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif berperspektif gender. Subjek penelitian berjumlah 9 orang terdiri atas 3 perempuan korban KDRT (bukan penerima program SEII), 3 anggota kelompok perempuan penerima manfaat program pemberdayaan ekonomi SEII, 2 subjek dari kementerian (SEII dan Kementerian Sosial Timor-Leste), serta seorang subjek dari NGO/LSM (Fokupers). Pengambilan data dilakukan di 3 desa di Timor-Leste yaitu suco Lau-hata, Maumeta, dan Vaviquinia, sebagai desa-desa yang menjadi bagian dari sasaran program SEII. Analisis pada penelitian ini didukung pemikiran atau teori Eileen McDonagh tentang Gender and State: Acomodating and Inclusion, Regina Frey tentang Paradox of Gender Budgeting, dan alat analisis gender model Sarah Longwe terkait perencanaan program pemberdayaan perempuan. Temuan penelitian menunjukkan bahwa untuk merealisasikan kebijakan, program dan anggaran yang baik dibutuhkan pengetahuan dan pemahaman tentang langkah-langkah perencanaan Anggaran Responsif Gender (ARG) yang didukung penggunaan alat analisis gender. Program pemberdayaan juga tidak selalu hanya menysasar kepada kelompok, namun perlu memikirkan program untuk individu perempuan korban KDRT yang berada dalam situasi atau kondisi khusus.

.....Women victims of Domestic Violence (DV) who are neglected and left by their husbands have become part of society who are marginalized in various empowerment programs in Timor-Leste. Sekretaria Estadu Igualdade no Inkluzaun (SEII) seeks to help victims of domestic violence through women's economic empowerment programs, using a Gender Responsive Budgeting (ARG). This research uses a qualitative approach with a gender perspective. The research subjects were 9 people consisting of 3 women victims of domestic violence (not recipients of the SEII program), 3 members of the SEII economic empowerment program beneficiary women group, 2 subjects from the ministry (SEII and the Ministry of Social Timor-Leste), and a subject from an NGO (Fokupers). Data were collected in 3 villages in Timor-Leste, namely Lau-hata, Maumeta, and Vaviquinia, as these villages have been part of the SEII program targets. The analysis of data in this study is supported by Eileen McDonagh's theory on Gender and State, Regina Frey's theory on the Paradox of Gender Budgeting, and Sarah Longwe's model of gender analysis tools related to program planning. The research findings show that in order to implement sound policies, programs and budgets, knowledge and understanding of the planning steps for Gender Responsive Budgeting (ARG) are needed, which are supported by the use of gender analysis tools. Empowerment programs also do not always

only target groups, but need to think about programs for individual women victims of domestic violence who are in special situations or conditions.